UNIV OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

http://www.archive.org/details/medallichistoryo01cookuoft

HR
C

THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF IMPERIAL ROME;

From the First Triumvirate,

UNDER POMPEY, CRASSUS, AND CÆSAR,

To the Removal of the Imperial Seat,

BY CONSTANTINE THE GREAT.

WITH THE

SEVERAL MEDALS AND COINS,

ACCURATELY COPIED AND CURIOUSLY ENGRAVEN.

To which is prefixed, an Introduction, containing

A GENERAL HISTORY OF ROMAN MEDALS.

WATERLOO MEDICAL SOCIETY FIELDS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.——VOL. I.

Royal Astronomical Society.

By WILLIAM COOKE, M.A.

Vicar of *Enford* in *Wiltshire*, and Rector of *Oldbury* and *Didmarton*, in *Gloucestershire*.

The Medal, faithful to its Charge of Fame,
Through Climes and Ages bears each Form and Name;
In one short View subjected to our Eye
Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lie.
——— Again Rome's Glories shine,
Her Gods and godlike Heroes rise to View,
And all her faded Garlands bloom anew.
Nor blush these Studies thy Regard engage,
These pleas'd the Fathers of Poetic Rage:
The Verse and Sculpture bore an equal Part,
And Art reflected Images to Art. Pope.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. DODSLEY, IN PALL-MALL.

IMPERIAL ROME:

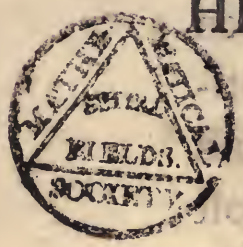
OR

MEDALLIC HISTORY

TO

HIS GRACE

HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT.



MY LORD,

COINS and Medals, conſidered only as Pieces of Antiquity, are the pleaſing Amuſements of the Curious; but when properly and in due Courſe applied, and made the conſtituent Parts of Hiſtory, they become valuable Acquiſitions to the Learned and Ingenious. For ſuch Perſons look for ſomewhat leſs controvertible than the bare Teſtimony of Authors, and which is only to be met with in the more recluſe Department of Coins and Inſcriptions; as they,

who ſearch for Gems, dig deep, and ſpend but little Time upon the Surface. Theſe are the neceſſary and infallible Evidences of Hiſtoric Truth, explaining and clearing the ſeveral Parts of it with equal Delight and Profit; and which, neither the Rage of Gothic Barbarity, nor the Ignorance of the dark Ages that ſucceeded, have been able to deprive us of. But of all Antiquities of this Sort, thoſe of ROME, and of the higher Empire eſpecially, are moſt intereſting. Our Affection or Veneration for theſe precious Remains, therefore, does not ariſe ſo much from their Antiquity, and the great Names which they preſerve (many of which had elſe been buried in Oblivion) as from the extraordinary Symbols impreſſed, and the illuſtrious Actions recorded on them. Thus on ſome, which were ſtruck in Honour of the firſt Imperial CÆSAR, we ſee the PERPETUAL DICTATURE, which proved ſo fatal to him; and, on thoſe of MARCUS BRUTUS, the

the *two Daggers* of himſelf and CASSIUS, with the *Cap* of Liberty, vainly ſuppoſed to be then reſtored, and the *Ides of March* which the ſame CÆSAR had been cautioned to beware of: on others, again, the vindictive ſpirit of the ſecond TRIUMVIRATE, in their Reverſes of the MARS ULTOR; and their ſubſequent Partition of the *Roman* Empire, elegantly repreſented by Emblems on their reſpective Coins: on others, the ſtrong Paſſion of the devoted ANTONY, for his inchanting CLEOPATRA: on others, the heroic Bravery of TRAJAN, lifting from the Shallows the ſtranded Ship of State: and on others, the unwearied HADRIAN, honouring with his Preſence and Munificence the ſeveral Provinces of his wide Dominion. He, who is not taken with theſe Delicacies, with which Hiſtory, Antiquity, and true Literature, are ſo intimately connected, is loſt to every genteel Study, and all Senſibility of Taſte.

Who is there then ſo unreflecting as

not

not to admire the Felicity of that City, which, with her Arms, made a Paſſage throughout the Nations (for the moſt Part barbarous and uncivil) for the Introduction of Arts and Commerce, of Learning, Elegance, and Politeneſs, and, by Divine Providence, of Chriſtianity itſelf; by the Currency of her Coins and Language uniting the moſt diſtant Parts of her extenſive Empire? For both theſe were rendered common, by the Settlement of Colonies in all the conquered Countries, and their Intermarriage with the Natives. For there is but this one Point which can keep any People long diſtinct, and divided from the Inhabitants with whom they ſojourn, namely, the Prohibition of all conjugal Intercourſe with them; which is the Caſe of the *Jews* at preſent.

The Progreſs of theſe Arms and Arts, during this intereſting Period, is repreſented, in the following Sheets, in a Manner which can hardly fail of making very per-

manent

manent Impreſſions, and thence of being particularly uſeful. For the Natures of Men and Things is ſo much the ſame in every Age, that the Experience of the paſt may well direct the Counſels of the preſent. Such at leaſt was the Aim and Intent of the arduous Undertaking now with all Humility offered to your Grace; in whom Learning, and the liberal Arts, rejoice to have found a diſtinguiſhing Judge and ready Patron; true Religion, a ſtrenuous Aſſertor; and your Country, a ſteady Friend. When to theſe Conſiderations are added the Author's perſonal Obligations to your Grace, and your illuſtrious Houſe, (which no Time can efface, nor Terms of Language ſufficiently acknowledge) the Propriety of this Addreſs will appear unqueſtionable. If then the Offering be not altogether worthy of your Grace, your Goodneſs will look benignly on that Zeal of Devotion with which it is made. It is yours to cheriſh theſe genteel and amiable Studies,

amidſt the general Call to Arms, equally zealous to adorn and to defend your Country. Yours, by aſſiſting the Influence of a Great Example, to ſhew to a degenerate Age the real Worth of Continence, Probity, and the ſocial Duties, and that there is no Way to the Temple of HONOUR, but through that of VIRTUE.

For ſuch Reaſons theſe Volumes are, as the Author himſelf has long been, dedicated to your Grace. Happy! if he ſhall but entertain, where he cannot hope to inform, your Grace; and always happy in the Exerciſe of that grateful Duty, with which he is, and will be ever,

MY LORD,

Your Grace's moſt obliged,

Humble, and moſt faithful Servant,

WILLIAM COOKE.

A LIST OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A.

RIGHT Honourable the Earl of Aylesbury, 3 Sets.
Robert Abney, Esq; Lindley Hall, Leicestershire.
Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq; Everly, Wilts.
Simon Adams, Esq; East Hadden, Northamptonshire.
James Algood, Esq; Nunwich, Northumberland.
John Ashby, Esq; Shrewsbury.
Mr. Arnold, Oxford.
The Library of All Souls College, Oxford.

B.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, 8 Sets.
Her Grace the Dutchess Dowager of Beaufort.
Her Grace the Dutchess of Beaufort, 2 Sets.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Bute.
The Right Honourable Lord Bagot.
The Right Reverend and Honourable the Lord Biſhop of Briſtol.
The Honourable Francis Pierpoint Burton.
The Honourable Richard Bagot, Eſq.
The Honourable Mrs. Boſcawen.
William Beach, Eſq; Netheraven, Wilts, 3 Sets.
Wither Brampſtone, Eſq; Hall Houſe, Hants.
William Buckler, Eſq; Boreham, Wilts.
Thomas Bennett, Eſq; Pitt Houſe, Wilts.
William Boys, Eſq; F. S. A. Sandwich.
Robert Baden, Eſq; Enford, Wilts.
The Reverend Dr. Bathurſt, Canon of Chriſt Church, Oxon.
The Reverend Dr. Brown, Maſter of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.
The Reverend Dr. Buckler, All Souls College, Oxford.
The Reverend Wooley Bennett, Finmeere, Oxfordſhire.
The Reverend Oſmond Beauvoir, Canterbury.
Mr. Edward Baily, Wotton Underedge, Glouceſterſhire.
The Reverend Mr. Birt, Bedford.
Mr. John Baker.
The Reverend Mr. Bull, Manuden, Eſſex.

C.

The Right Honourable Henry Frederick Thynne Carteret.
The Right Honourable the Counteſs Cowper.
The Right Honourable Lady Mary Coke.
The Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Compton.
Sir John Chicheſter, Bart. Youlſton, Devonſhire.

William

William Bromley Cheſter, Eſq; Glouceſterſhire.
French Chiſwell, Eſq.
Charles Weſley, Cox, Eſq.
The Library of Chriſt Church College, Oxford.
The Library of Caius College, Cambridge.
The Library of Chriſt's Hoſpital, London.

D.

His Grace the Duke of Devonſhire.
Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire.
The Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Durham.
Edward Drax, Eſq.
The Reverend Dr. Deniſon, Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.
John Engliſh Dolben, Eſq.
Mr. James Dodſley, London, 4 Sets.
Mr. Lockyer Davis, London, 4 Sets.

E.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Exeter.
Thomas Eſtcourt, Eſq; Glouceſterſhire.
The Library of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

F.

Samuel Farewell, Eſq; Holbrook, Somerſetſhire.
Meſſrs. Fletcher, Oxford.

G.

Honourable Mrs. Greville.
William Chaffin Grove, Eſq; Zeals, Wilts, 2 Sets.

Edward Gibbon, Eſq.
Ambroſe Goddard, Eſq; Swindon, Wilts.
Edward Gore, Eſq; Kiddington, Oxfordſhire.
William Gore, Eſq; New College, Oxford.
Thomas Grove, Eſq; Ferne, Wilts.
Charles Grove, M. D. Sarum.
The Reverend Thomas Grove, Weymouth.

H.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon.
The Reverend Dr. Horne, Dean of Canterbury, and Preſident of Magdalen College, Oxford.
Michael Hickes, Eſq; 2 Sets.
John L. Hickes, Junior, Eſq.
Henry Hoare, Eſq; Stowerhead, Wilts.
Robert Hale, Eſq; Cottles Houſe, Wilts.
Mr. Thomas Hearn, London.
Mr. Henry Hughs, London.

I.

Sir Hildebrand Jacob, Bart. Yew Hall, Oxfordſhire.
J. Jacob, M. D. Sarum.
The Library of St. John's College, Cambridge.

K.

The Reverend Dr. King, F. R. S. and A. S. Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter.
The Reverend Mr. Knapp, Shenly, Bucks.
The Reverend Francis Kingſtone, New College, Oxford.
Thomas Keck, Oxford.

L.

The Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry.
Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. Draycot, Wilts.
John Leithbridge, Eſq; Hill Houſe, Somerſetſhire.
John Lewis, Eſq; Ridley Hall, Northumberland.
Mrs. Logie.
The Reverend Dr. Long, All Souls College.
The Reverend Mr. Lefroy, Compton, Surry.
The Reverend Mr. Lucas, Wincheſter College.
The Reverend Mr. Lawrance, Corp. Ch. Coll. Oxford.

M.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.
The Right Honourable Lord Mountſtuart.
The Right Honourable Lady Louiſa Manners.
Henry Maxwell, Eſq; Ewſhor, Hants.
Mrs. Montague.
Mr. Miller, Bungay, Norfolk.
The Reverend Robert Merchant, Magdalen College, Oxford.
The Library of Magdalen College, Oxford.
The Library of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

N.

The Honourable H. Neville.
The Library of New College, Oxford.

O.

The Reverend Dr. Oglander, Warden of New College, Oxford.

Meſſrs. Ogle and Smith.

P.

Her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Portland.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

Charles Penruddock, Eſq; Compton Chamberlain, Wilts.

Thomas Pitt, Eſq; Boconnie, Cornwall.

Francis Powell, Eſq; Oriel College, Oxford.

Gryffydd Price, Eſq; Glamorganſhire.

John Perry, Eſq; Blackwall.

George Purefoy, Eſq; Shalſton, Bucks.

Edward Poore, Eſq; Ruſhall, Wilts.

John Poore, Eſq; Enford, Wilts.

The Reverend Dr. Penny, Oriel College, Oxford.

The Reverend Mr. Pooley, Didmarton, Glouceſterſhire.

The Reverend Mr. Price, Bodleian Librarian, Oxford.

Meſſrs. Payne, London.

Mr. Parker, Oxford.

The Library of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Q.

His Grace the Duke of Queenſbury and Dover.

The Library of Queen's College, Oxford.

R.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Rutland.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Radnor.

S.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.
The Right Honourable the Earl Spencer.
The Right Honourable the Counteſs Spencer.
The Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne.
The Right Honourable Lady Frances Scott.
The Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of Sarum.
Sir Paulet St. John, Bart. Hants.
Mrs. Shelly, Bath.
William Strahan, Eſq; 6 Sets.
Thomas Aſhton Smith, Eſq; South Tydworth, Wilts.
The Reverend Dr. Starkey, Everly, Wilts.
John Smyth, M. D. Wincheſter.

T.

The Moſt Honourable the Marchioneſs of Tweeddale.
The Right Honourable Earl Temple.
The Honourable Wilbraham Tollemache.
The Honourable and Reverend Dr. Tracey, Warden of All Souls College, Oxford.
Sir Charles Kemeys Tynte, Bart. Halſewell, Somerſetſhire.
Sir John Trevelyan, Bart. Nettlecombe, Somerſetſhire.
Thomas Manſell Talbot, Eſq; Glamorganſhire, 4 Sets.
John Talbot, Eſq. Laycocke, Wilts.
The Reverend Dr. Taunton.

The Reverend Mr. Tomlins, Collinbourne, Wilts.
The Reverend Mr. Toms, Wadham College, Oxford.
Mr. Towle, Oxford.
Mr. Taylor, London.
The Library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

U and V.

Sir John Vanhattem, Dinton, Bucks.
Agmondeſham Veſey, Eſq; Lucan, Ireland.
The Library of Univerſity College, Oxford.

W.

The Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount Wenman.
The Honourable Thomas Wenman, LL. D.
Pinckney Wilkinſon, Eſq; Burnham, Norfolk.
Martin Wall, M. D. Oxford.
Michael Woodhul, Eſq; Thenford, Northamptonſhire.
The Reverend W. Whitworth, Archdeacon of Sarum.
The Reverend Mr. Weſton, Prebendary of Durham.
The Reverend Phipps Weſton, Prebendary of Wells.
The Reverend Joſeph White, Laudian Profeſſor of Arabic in the Univerſity of Oxford.

THE

PREFACE.

A Grievous Charge is brought againſt the Roman Hiſtorians, by one of their own Number *, *that the Veracity of not one of them is entirely to be depended upon. He inſtances in* Livy, Salluſt, Cornelius Tacitus, *and* Trogus, *who are (ſays he) the admired Examples of Hiſtoric Eloquence. If this be well founded, what is to be done? Certainly the Concurrence of Teſtimonies, where it is to be had, and*

* Me contradicente, neminem Scriptorum, quantum ad Hiſtoriam pertinet; non aliquid eſſe mentitum; prodente quinetiam in quo *Livius*, in quo *Salluſtius*, in quo *Cornelius Tacitus*, in quo denique *Trogus*, manifeſtis teſtibus convincerentur. Scribe ut libet, ſecurus quod velis, dicas, habiturus Mendaciorum comites, quos hiſtoricæ Eloquentiæ miramur Auctores. *Vopiſcus in Aureliano.*

the further Aſſiſtance of ancient Monuments, are abſolutely neceſſary for the Confirmation and Eſtabliſhment of the Facts of Roman Hiſtory. This, therefore, which is now preſented to the Public, is formed from a Review of all that the Ancients have tranſmitted to us upon the Subject: For which Reaſon, a particular Authority is rarely quoted, except where the Paſſage ſeemed to require it. And with reſpect to ancient Monuments, it was judged that Coins and Medals, conſiſting of the moſt durable Materials, were of all other the leaſt liable to be corrupted by Time, as well as the moſt numerous and uſeful for the Purpoſe. He who has a Taſte for polite Literature, and ſhall ſtudy the Roman Hiſtory and Cuſtoms with this Advantage, will not only do it with infinite Pleaſure, but will have it impreſſed upon the Memory in Characters never to be obliterated. In this Arrangement of Coins and Medals, it has been a principal Concern of the Author to guard againſt all Objections. Some of them, at the Time of their being ſtamped, under Emperors of the moſt infamous Characters, were made to ſerve the Purpoſe of groſs Adulation, and are ſtrong Arguments of the degenerate and ſervile Spirit of the

Roman

Roman People. Theſe were commonly called in and melted down on the Deceaſe or Murder of the Tyrant, and the few that remain of this Kind are properly cenſured. At the ſame Time it cannot be denied, that many Frauds and Forgeries (of which more in the Introduction) have been diſcovered in this Branch of Antiquity. Wherever therefore the Mention of a Medal ſuſpected, or which is judged liable to Suſpicion, has occurred, the Reader is conſtantly apprized of it.

Through much Labour, and many Interruptions, by Sickneſs and Inquietude, this Work was nearly brought to the Form which it now wears, when a Complication of bodily Infirmities delayed its Introduction to the public Eye by the Death of its Author. The preſent Editor, to whom the Correction and Improvement of the Whole devolved, together with the Completion of the introductory Matter, left unfiniſhed, eſteems himſelf under the moſt preſſing Call of offering, in a public Manner, his fulleſt Thanks for the generous Continuance and Increaſe of that Protection, which enabled his Father to encounter ſo expenſive a Publication, and which will ever oblige him to cheriſh, with the warmeſt Gratitude, the dear Remembrance of ſo high an

Honour and Confidence placed in him. At the ſame Time, he is too conſcious of his own Inability, not to ſuppoſe that many Errors will be found in the Work, and throws himſelf on the Humanity of the candid Reader; who muſt be ſenſible, in a Publication of this Nature, that Miſapplications are inevitable: ſuch, he truſts, will not be imputed; but that a ſtrenuous Endeavour to fulfil the Will of a departed Parent may and will be accepted as a reaſonable Excuſe for many, but involuntary, Failings, from him, who in every Circumſtance of Life continues to lament

——— Hic me, Pater Optime, feſſum
Deſeris ———

Thame School,
Oxfordſhire,
July 1781.

THE

THE

INTRODUCTION.

SHOULD any of my Readers expect to ſee a new Collection of Coins in the following Work, they will find themſelves diſappointed. It is not an Hiſtory of *Roman* Medals, but a Medallic Hiſtory of *Rome* under the Emperors, during a Space of almoſt four hundred Years. No regular Hiſtory of this moſt important Interval, on this Plan, has hitherto appeared; the ſhort Account prefixed to the Coins of each Reign by *Patin*, and other Antiquarians, aiming at no ſuch Denomination: nor is the greater Part of the Coins themſelves, being *Greek*, adapted to this Purpoſe. With theſe Aſſiſtances only, this Undertaking had not been attempted. But it was the frequent Examination of that moſt princely and ſuperb Collection, made by THOMAS Earl of PEMBROKE and MONTGOMERY, and publiſhed

publiſhed about thirty Years ago (much to the Honour of that illuſtrious Family, being a moſt noble Inſtance of Beneficence to the learned World) which convinced the Author of the Practicableneſs of it.

The Particulars of the Hiſtory were ſelected from the ſeveral *Greek* and *Roman* Authors, who have treated of the Affairs of the Commonwealth, carefully compared, as the Reader will have large Opportunities of obſerving, and from the Medals and Coins on which they were occaſionally recorded: ſo that, generally ſpeaking, they mutually confirm and illuſtrate each other. Yet in numerous Inſtances theſe laſt will be found to ſupply the Defects, as well as to correct the Miſtakes, of the former, to clear their Obſcurities, and aſcertain the Reading of diſputed Paſſages. And theſe are Authorities which will admit of little Controverſy; the Authenticity of them being as well eſtabliſhed as any Thing of the Kind can be. For the Collectors of them were Perſons of ſuch approved Name in Matters of Antiquity, of ſuch large Experience, deep Obſervation, and accurate Judgment, as were little liable to Impoſition.

But as the Author has made Uſe of ſome few of thoſe Coins which are inſerted in the *Faſti Conſulares* of *Goltzius*, it behoves him to take Notice of

an

an Objection made by *Patin*. That Antiquarian, in his Preface to the Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, declares, that he had been ſolicitous to decline the Aſſiſtance of others, who had offered him Copies of the Coins in their Poſſeſſion, being determined to admit of none but what he had ſeen with his own Eyes, leſt he ſhould fall into the ſame Error with the celebrated *Goltzius*, who has filled up (ſays he) a third Part of his *Conſular Faſti* with Copies of Coins, of which no Man ever ſaw the genuine Originals, or peradventure will ſee. His Reaſon for this Aſſertion appears in the Preface to his *Roman Families*, "*Nulla cujuſquam un-*" *quam diligentiâ fieri potuit, ut vel dimidia pars* "*tantæ congeriei emergeret*;" "that it was impoſſible for any Perſon's Diligence to bring to light even the Moiety of ſo great a Collection." This was very unadviſedly, however confidently, affirmed. There are (ſays our judicious Countryman Mr. *Obadiah Walker*) very many *Roman* Coins, generally ſuppoſed to be before JULIUS CÆSAR, at firſt collected by *Fulvius Urſinus*, in his excellent Work; who found no other Advantage, but by them to diſcover the *Roman* Families; and according to thoſe Families he ranks them alphabetically, which is the Reaſon that they are called *Coins of the Families*. But *Goltzius* coming after, and thinking

this an inferior and Bye Intention, was ordered by his Patron, *Marc Laurinus*, to reduce them to Conſuls, and ſo they come to be called *Conſular Coins*. The Conſular Coins of *Goltzius* therefore appear to have been chiefly copied from that very Collection of *Fulvius Urſinus*, which *Patin* was then republiſhing; to which, it may be, were added ſome others, which this Antiquarian, with all his own Diligence, which was very great, had never met with. And this indeed ſeems to have been the real Ground of the Objection. For if it regard the Number only, as he intimates, himſelf has publiſhed more: but if it have an Eye to the very diſtant Antiquity of them, we have little to do with it, as our Work commences where the Objection ends. But how effectually would this Objection to the *tanta congeries* of *Goltzius* have been ſilenced, had the Author of it been now living to behold the Copies of thoſe in the Earl of PEMBROKE's Collection, a conſiderable Part of which, it is evident from his Writings, that he had never ſeen? Thus it is too common, ungenerous as it is, for learned Men to depreciate, with little Reaſon, the Labours of thoſe who have gone before them in the ſame Track. However, on this Account, we have had Recourſe to the *Faſti* but very ſparingly, having taken off only about ſeventy in the Whole,

moſt of which are to be met with either in *Patin* himſelf or the *Pembrokian* Collection, and all of them very commonly appealed to by the moſt eſteemed Authors, as Teſtimonies of undoubted Authority. At the ſame Time that we ſay this, we muſt acknowlege, that to the indefatigable Reſearches of this very eminent Phyſician, and of his learned Countrymen in general, the ſtudious in Antiquity are moſt highly indebted.

Yet, though the Author profeſſes not to treat of Medals, in the Body of the enſuing Work, any further than as they are ſeverally connected with the Subject-Matter of the Hiſtory, it may not be improper in this Place to premiſe a general Account of them, for the Uſe of thoſe whom natural Curioſity, and the Peruſal of theſe Sheets, may invite to ſo genteel and agreeable a Study. Medallic Literature is ridiculous only to thoſe who do not underſtand it. The Meanneſs of the Materials is commonly the Foundation of the Sarcaſms which are caſt upon it. But all our Learning is but the Recovery of ancient Knowledge. And if Coins contain a Part of it, certainly they are not the leſs valuable for being *ruſty*, nor the Study trifling which tends to the Aſcertainment of thoſe that are genuine. Men are too much diſpoſed to contemn ſuch Parts of Learning as they are unacquainted

with. But no one ever yet found Fault with the Science of Medals, who had judged it worth his while to enquire into the real Utility of it. And one would think that the Examples of ſo many Princes and illuſtrious Names as have made Collections of them, and of ſo many Perſons in all Ages and Countries, eminent for their extenſive Learning and ſound Judgment, who have occaſionally had Recourſe to them, ſhould incline others, if not to think favourably of it, at leaſt to ſuſpend their Cenſure, till the Unprofitableneſs of it ſhall haply be diſcovered. To ſurvey the Lineaments of the great Men who have figured ſo long before us, and to conſider how far they correſpond in our Imagination with the mighty Actions aſcribed to them, and the many Things which we have read of them, is without Doubt a very pleaſing Amuſement. To examine the Look, the Air, the Dreſs and Faſhion of thoſe Beauties who have taken in their Toils thoſe Rulers of the World, is a Fund of Reflection to the Curious. From ſeveral of theſe, the *Britiſh* Fair might learn Faſhion much more ſweetly correſponding with their native Charms, than the towering Head-dreſs of the preſent Mode. A modern Voyager of Diſcernment, ſpeaking of ſome of the *Indian* Ladies at *Batavia*, ſays, " that

" their Hair is univerſally black, and formed into " a Kind of circular Wreath, upon the Top of " the Head, where it is faſtened with a Bodkin, " in a Taſte which we thought inexpreſſibly ele- " gant." And this is the very Faſhion which diſtinguiſhes the elder FAUSTINA. But they will find much more to admire and imitate, while they reflect upon the Tenderneſs of CORNELIA, the Diſcretion of LIVIA, the Sanctity of PLOTINA, the Magnanimity of ZENOBIA; Examples, which have raiſed the Sex to that Height of Glory, which may juſtly vie with the Reputation of the moſt exalted Heroes of Antiquity.

To view the long Liſt of Deities to be collected from them, with their reſpective Attributes, and to compare them with the Deſcriptions given of them by the Poets, is an Employment very ſuitable to the Taſte of a Gentleman and a Scholar, of ſingular Advantage to thoſe who ſtudy the fine Arts, and not without its Uſes in the Inveſtigation of true Religion alſo. To obſerve the Figure of the ſeveral ancient Inſtruments, muſical, mechanical, military, and ſacrificial, which occur to us in our Reading every Day; the Wonders of their Architecture, in their ſuperb Structures, their Ships, Havens, Forums, Temples, Theatres, Bridges, Aquæducts, Columns, and Arches; the Rewards of their

Heroes, Admirals, and Generals, in mural, civic, roſtral, and triumphal Wreaths, cheap to the State, but to Individuals ineſtimable; the popular Arts of Government, in Allocutions, Congiaries, Games, and the continual Entertainments of the Circus and Amphitheatre, repreſented on them; muſt not only give great Satisfaction to the Curious, but miniſter largely to Improvement. In a Word, when we conſider how much Criticiſm, Poetry, Painting, Architecture, Statuary, Orthography, Geography, Chronology, and Hiſtory, are indebted to the Science of Medals, it will excite our Wonder that it has not much more generally engaged the Attention of Mankind. Theſe Uſes of it will appear ſo evidently in the Courſe of the following Work; and Mr. *Addiſon*, in his Dialogues upon the *Uſefulneſs of ancient Medals*, has been ſo particular on this Subject; that it would be altogether ſuperfluous to expatiate upon them more largely here.

Rude Braſs is ſaid to have been current anciently in *Rome*, even to the Time of SERVIUS TULLUS. Some will have *Janus*, others *Numa*, to have firſt ſtamped it. Then it bore the Figures of Cattle *(Pecus)* impreſſed, whence it was called *Pecunia*.

Afterwards it had the double *Janus* on one Side, and the Ship of *Saturn* on the other, being ſo ſtamped,

ſtamped, according to Tradition, by *Janus* himſelf. For which Reaſon *Ovid* introduces him ſaying,

Noſcere me duplici poſſes in imagine, dixit,
Ni vetus ipſa dies extenuaret opus;
Cauſa ratis ſupereſt: Thuſcum rate venit in amnem
Ante pererrato falcifer orbe deus.
Hac ego Saturnum *memini tellure receptum;*
Cælitibus regnis ab Jove *pulſus erat.*
Inde diu genti manſit Saturnia *nomen*
Dicta quoque eſt Latium *terra, latente deo:*
At bona poſteritas puppim ſervavit in ære,
Hoſpitis adventum teſtificata dei. Faſti. l. 1.

I in the double Figure might be trac'd,
But that my Image is by Time defac'd:
And for the Ship; 'tis that in which the God,
Who bears the Scythe, into the *Tiber* rode.
There his Reception I with Joy beheld,
When from his Realms above by *Jove* expell'd:
From him *Saturnia* nam'd this Region fair,
And after *Latium*, becauſe latent there.—
Hence on your current Coins the Ship impreſs'd
Records th' Arrival of th' illuſtrious Gueſt.

Some of the ancient Plates were of two Pounds Weight; this was the *Dupondium*: others of one; and this was the *As*, containing twelve Ounces. The Diviſions of the *As*, were the *Semis* or *Selibra*, being the Half, or ſix Ounces; the *Triens* or third Part, four Ounces; the *Quadrans*, or fourth Part, three Ounces; and the *Sextans*, or ſixth Part, two Ounces.

But

But in the firſt *Carthaginian* War, when it was found neceſſary to raiſe the Value of their Money, the *As* was made to contain only a ſixth Part of its former Weight, that is two Ounces; and afterwards, when they were hard preſſed by *Hannibal*, but one Ounce, by the Authority of FABIUS the Dictator; and laſt of all, no more than half an Ounce. Theſe again were divided into the *Dodrans* or three Quarters, and the *Quadrans* or one Quarter. The *Aes* was either red Copper or Braſs, or Pot-Metal, that is, Copper mixed with Tin or Lead. The two firſt Sorts were generally made uſe of before the Time of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, and the laſt afterwards. The Braſs was either the common Sort, or occaſioned by the Burning of *Corinth* by MUMMIUS, when the Gold, Silver, Braſs, and other Metals ran together. So ſays the Elder *Pliny*. But, on Trial, no Gold has been found in it.

In the Year of the City CDXXCIV, when Q. OGULNIUS GALLUS and C. FULVIUS PICTOR were Conſuls, the *Romans* began to coin Silver. This was five Years before the firſt *Punic* War. Their Pattern they took from the *Sicilians*. Originally the *Denarius*, which was barely the eighty-fourth Part of a Pound of Silver, was eſtimated at ten Pounds of Braſs, and the *Quinarius* at five. It

was

was called alſo *Quineſſis*, for that Reaſon. But the *Seſtertius*, which was the fourth Part of a *Denarius*, paſſed current for two Pounds and a half of the ſame Metal. This is evident from the Coins themſelves: ſince on the *Denarius* the Decimal Figure X, or ⨯, is frequent; as on the *Quinarius* the V or Q for Quinque; and on the *Seſtertius* IIS or H S, that is, *Duo* et *Semis*. This great Diſproportion might be one Reaſon for their leſſening the Braſs Coin ſoon after. And when the *As* was reduced to one Ounce, as aboveſaid, then the *Denarius* was valued at ſixteen *As's*, as PLINY obſerves, agreeable to the Mark impreſſed upon it. The *Denarii* were of pure Silver, till the Year of the City DCLXII, when M. LIVIUS DRUSUS the Tribune preferred a Law for having an eighth Part of Braſs mixed with Silver, for the Coinage of them. This Sort of Coin varied according to the Exigencies of the State, but ſeldom exceeded the ſeventh Part of a *Roman* Ounce, nor was leſs than an eighth, making ſometimes eighty-ſix, eighty-eight, and ſo on to ninety-ſix, rarely an hundred in a Pound of Silver, and that only after NERO's Time. The *Roman Denarius*, and the Attic *Drachma*, were reckoned of equal Value in common Currency, though the latter was ſomewhat heavier. The *Roman* Pound, according to *Greaves*, weighed 5246 Grains, which

is

is 514 Grains lighter than our Pound *Troy*. But in the Reign of *Tiberius*, all that were not of pure Silver, were melted down by order of that Emperor, as we learn by *Xiphilin* from *Dio Caſſius*. But under ſucceeding Reigns they were again adulterated, and the Evil ſo encreaſed, that the Silver thus adulterated ſunk, about the Time of the younger GORDIAN, to leſs than one third of the original Value. Yet under *Diocletian*, and his Succeſſors, it regained its Purity; but the Coin was then leſſened both in Weight and Size, for through the Scarcity of it, occaſioned by their continual Wars, they melted down much of that which was ancient, and ſtruck it anew with their own Figures; whence we have now more of theirs, and fewer of the more ancient Coins of this Metal.

The Figures at firſt impreſſed upon the Silver Coins were thoſe of the Gods, principally of their own *Roma*, which they deified, and of Heroes or famous Cities, on one Side; and on the other, of bigated or quadrigated Cars, of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, and of *Victory*, expreſſed in different Forms. Hence the Coins themſelves were called bigated, quadrigated, victoriated. In Proceſs of Time they further varied the Figures, according to the Fancy of the Chief Magiſtrates, or of thoſe to whoſe Charge the Coinage was committed. Theſe laſt were of the

Magiſtratus

Magiſtratus minores, of whom the Law ſaid, AES, ARGENTVM, AVRVMVE PVBLICE SIGNANTO. They were denominated V VIRI *Quinque viri*, IIII VIRI *Quatuor viri* or *Quartum viri*, III VIRI *Triumviri*, as the Number of them happened at different Times to be. They expreſſed upon the Coins their Names, Titles, and Offices, by ſingular Marks, and with ſo much Ingenuity as to equal, if not exceed, the Hieroglyphics of the *Egyptians*. For not only the Occaſion of their being ſtruck was intimated by the Figures ſtamped thereon, but the Origin of Provinces, Nations, and Families, their Pedigrees and illuſtrious Deſcent, with very much more conducive to the right Underſtanding of the *Roman* Hiſtory, and the Knowledge of ancient Literature. From the *Denarii* particularly we gather, that four Perſons were at firſt choſen from amongſt the Senators, to overſee the Coinage of Silver: For we have ſeveral of them ſtill exiſting, with a bigated Car, driven by a Victor, bearing a Palm-Branch, and on the other Side the JUNO MONETA, whom by the Frontal Diadem we know to be the ſame with the JUNO REGINA. For the *Roman* Writers inform us, that when *Veii* was taken, the *Juno* brought thence was worſhipped in different Temples by a different Name, being called Regina on *Mount Aventine*, and Moneta in the

Capitol, ſo named from the Admonition which ſhe gave. For in the War with *Tarentum* and King *Pyrrhus*, when the *Romans* wanted Money, and applied to her with Vows and Sacrifices, ſhe became their Monitor, aſſuring them, that if they would uſe their Arms with Juſtice, the Sinews of War ſhould not be wanting to them. Being afterwards crowned with Succeſs, they paid their Devotions to her as the JUNO MONETA, or *well-admoniſhing* JUNO, and decreed in Honour of her that their Money ſhould be coined at her Temple in the Capitol. For the ſame Reaſon they gave the Name of Moneta to their Money alſo, becauſe by the Marks impreſſed upon it, they were admoniſhed or told of its Authority and Value. Hence this too was ranked amongſt the Goddeſſes, as St. *Auguſtine* obſerves from *Varro*, and is therefore ſtiled the *Regina Pecunia*, by *Horace*:

Scilicet uxorem cum dote fidemque et Amicos
Et genus et formam Regina Pecunia *donat,*
Ac bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venuſque.

For Gold, the Sovereign Queen of all below,
Friends, Honour, Birth, and Beauty can beſtow.
The Goddeſs of Perſuaſion forms her Train,
And *Venus* decks the well-bemoney'd Swain. FRANCIS.

Yet *Juvenal* ſeems to intimate, that the *Roman* Superſtition

Superſtition had not even in *his* Time ſunk quite ſo low:

Quandoquidem inter nos ſanctiſſima divitiarum
Majeſtas, etſi funeſta Pecunia *templo*
Nondum habitas, nullas nummorum ereximus aras
Ut colitur Pax, *atque* Fides, Victoria, Virtus.

Gold is the greateſt God, tho' yet we ſee
No Temples rais'd to *Money*'s Majeſty,
No Altars fuming to her Power divine,
Such as to *Valour*, *Peace*, and *Virtue* ſhine. DRYDEN.

But the Satyriſt was certainly miſtaken. And *Varro* tells us, that there were ſeveral Gods, and Rites, and Ceremonies, with which even many of the Learned were unacquainted. Thus, as *Aeſculanus* was the God of Braſs Money, according to St. *Auguſtine*, and his Son *Argentinus* of Silver Coin (and 'tis wonderful, ſays he, that *Argentinus* ſhould not beget *Aurinus*, or a God of Gold Coin too) ſo was *Pecunia* the Goddeſs of *Money* in general. Whence *Arnobius* cries out, in Lib. 4. Who would believe at laſt that Money was a Goddeſs, and celebrated by your Writers as a moſt powerful Deity, conferring Rank and Precedence, and Honours?

But to return: The *Romans* judged that they had ſufficient Reaſon for promoting the Worſhip of JUNO MONETA, and ſtriking her Figure upon the *Denarii*, as well as the Figures of their other

Deities, in the Manner that we ſee it on ſuch as are bigated; on which alſo we read the Name of
Pl. I. 1. one of the firſt *Quatuorviri* appointed to this Service, L*vcivs* FLAMIN*ius* CHILO IIII*vir* PRI*mus* FL*andi*; which ſeems to intimate, that he was the chief or firſt-elected of the firſt Four. Others there are of him with only L. FLAMIN. CILO, with a VICTORY driving a bigated Car, on one Side; and on the other, the Head of the Goddeſs ROMA, finely galeated, and winged above the Ears: of which the Reader will ſee many Inſtances in the Courſe of this Work, with her Name inſcribed, and the Numerical Mark of the *Denarius*. By the Wings added to the Helmet, they would inſinuate the Readineſs of Counſel, and the Celerity of Execution, required in warlike Enterprizes. The other three were probably C. FABIUS and OGULNIUS the Conſuls, N. FABIUS PICTOR, the Brother of the former, at that Time of Edilitian Quality, and Conſul three Years after; for there are Coins with the
Pl. I. 2. following Inſcription, C. FABI. C. F. EX. A. PV. i. e. *ex argento publico*. And theſe have other Marks, intimating from what public Silver they were coined, namely, from that which *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt* had preſented to the *Roman* Ambaſſadors three Years before: which Charge theſe three (together with *Q. Fabius Gurges*) had ſuſtained; for they

they bear the Figure of a Matron, veiled and turrited, repreſenting *Alexandria*, the Capital of *Egypt*, as is evident from the *Denarius* of M. Aimilius Lepidus, whom the Senate appointed to be the Reſtorer and Tutor of *Ptolemy Philometor*, when he fled to *Rome*, in the Year of the City DXC; which we have therefore inſerted. There are alſo, on the other Side, beneath the bigated Car of Victory, ſome ſacred Symbols of *Egypt*, as the *Ibis* particularly, and the double *Circle* or *Ring* between two Points, as depending from one to the other. The *Ibis*, in the *Egyptian* Hieroglyphics, ſometimes denotes the King, and ſometimes the Kingdom itſelf, as being peculiar to that Region; for there it is bred, and lives, and dies preſently if exported to any other. For its Country too it fights, deſtroying the Serpents that infeſt it. And ſuch is the Charge of the Regal Office, to love, to abide in and protect his Realm, and to purge it of Evil. The double Ring is the Bond of that Amity and Society with which the two States of *Egypt* and *Rome* were now mutually connected. Pl. I. 3.

The *Denarius* of *Ogulnius* has the Head of *Rome* galeated, with the Name ROMA, and the Numerical Figure; and on the other Side, the Twin-Brothers, *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, on Horſeback, with their reſpective Stars over them, inſcribed Q. OGVLNI.

OGVLNI. L. F. CAL, by which the ſame brotherly Connection was intended. But there are
Pl. I. 4. others inſcribed *Quintus* OGVLNI*us* CAL*lus*, which have on one Side a youthful Head laureated, with the three-forked Lightning underneath it. This is the *Dius Fidius* (the *Greeks* alſo had their Ζευς Πιστιος) the God of Good Faith, and the Avenger of Treaties infringed, the Son of *Jupiter*, one of the *Dii Novenſiles* of the *Sabines*, introduced by *Tatius*, or of the Nine, to whom *Jupiter* was ſuppoſed to have committed the Diſpoſal of his Thunder, and whoſe Temple was on the *Quirinal Mount*. On the other Side is his Father *Jupiter* driving his quadrigated Car, and darting his Thunder: In the Exergue are the Letters ÆR. CAR.; for the Underſtanding which it is neceſſary to remark, that, after the Death of *Pyrrhus*, the *Carthaginians* had aſſiſted the *Tarentines* againſt the *Romans*; but being defeated, the latter had, out of the Spoils taken from them, coined this Money. My Author (*Pighius*) therefore reads, *et* ÆR*ſutorum* CAR*thaginenſium*, i: e. the Silver of the double or deceitful *Carthaginians*; though I ſhould rather chuſe to read it, ÆR*ſus* CAR*thaginem*, as applied to the Signature above, and meaning that the Car of the Thunderer, and his Vengeance, were directed towards *Carthage*; for this occaſioned that Enmity between

the

the two Republics, which ended in the Deſtruction of that City. A *Denarius* of the laſt has a VICTORY driving a quadrigated Car, with N. FABI. C. F. PICTOR; and on the other Side, the *Diana Venatrix*, with a Creſcent on her Forehead, and the Word ROMA. But this muſt have been ſtruck two or three Years after, either when he triumphed over the *Saſſinates*, or over the *Sallentini* and *Meſſapii*. But another, which is more to our Purpoſe, has on one Side the galeated ROMA, with the ☩; and on the other, *Quirinus* or *Romulus*, ſeated, with a Spear in one Hand, and the Pontifical Apex in the other: In the Area, N*umerianus* FABI*us* PICTOR; and in the Exergue, ROMA. On one Side alſo we ſee the Letter E, and on the other N, which may be *E Noſtro*, i. e. *Argento*. Such are the Reaſons for ſuppoſing theſe to have been the firſt *Quartumviri* for the Coinage of *Denarii*. But in the ineſtimable Collection of the Earl of *Pembroke*, as in *Patin*'s *Roman Families* alſo, I find either a new Office, or the old very particularly expreſſed, where the Genius of *Rome* appears on the Face of the Medal, wearing the Diadem, and having the Scepter behind him, with G. P. R. for *Genius Populi Romani*; and for the Reverſe, a Scepter, Wreath, Helm, and Globe, as Attributes of this Sovereign of the World: In the Area, EX. S. C. and

Pl. I. 5.

Pl. I. 6.

and underneath, LEN. CVR. ✕ FL. for *Lentulus Curator Denariorum Flandorum.* This was probably the *Cn. Cornelius Lentulus*, who was Conſul with *P. Licinus Craſſus* in the Year of the City DCLVI; for we have another, which was ſtruck by him when he was Queſtor, with exactly the ſame Face and Reverſe, except that he is there called €N. LEN. Q.

Thirteen Years, or ſixty-two Years, for ſo differently is the Time computed, after the Coining of Silver, they began to ſtamp Gold in much the ſame Manner. But one *Denarius* of Gold was double the Weight of the Silver *Denarius*, and was uſually worth twenty-four of them, but being ſtamped, paſſed for twenty-five. And this Proportion is ſtill kept. For when there were ninety-ſix *Denarii* in a Pound of Silver, there were forty-eight *Aurei.* There were alſo the *Semiſſis* and *Tremiſſis* of Gold; though it is ſaid, that the two laſt were not ſtruck till the Time of *Alexander Severus*, in whoſe Reign the Reader will find more on this Subject. I ſhall only remark here, that pure Gold was in Uſe to the Days of this Emperor, who permitted a fifth Part of Silver to be mixed with four Parts of Gold. This they called *Electrum*; and, in Conſequence of his Regulations, Medals were conſecrated to him as the Reſtorer of the Coin: a

Compliment

Compliment due with equal Juſtice to the Providence of the preſent moſt auguſt Sovereign of *Great Britain*; who in this, and many other Reſpects, may be compared to that moſt excellent and virtuous Emperor. It is very certain, that the Laws reſpecting the Coinage were held ſacred both by his Predeceſſors and Succeſſors; inſomuch, that there is no genuine *Roman* Coin found leſs pure than the above Proportion.

No Perſon was permitted to coin without the Authority of the State. But this Privilege was allowed to Commanders, and executed by their Queſtors, for the Payment of the Troops. Yet Colony Coins are very common; *Argentaria*, or Mints, having been fixed in different Places. And uſually there was a Mint in the Capital of every Province, as at *Lyons*, *Treves*, *London*, &c: So that the *Monetarii*, the Mint-men or Coiners, were very numerous, inſomuch that in the Reign of AURELIAN they raiſed a Rebellion, in which forty thouſand of them and their Adherents periſhed.

The Size of ancient Medals is, from three Inches to a Quarter of an Inch. Thoſe of the larger Volume are called Medallions; ſome of which weigh two Ounces and a Half. There are hardly any of theſe in Gold, few in Silver, but many in Copper. Theſe were intended either for *Miſſilia*, to be ſcattered amongſt the People on extraordinary Oc-

caſions, or for Preſents, or were Aſſays of Workmanſhip, delivered out for the Approbation of the Emperor, or other Perſons of elevated Rank, and are moſt admirably wrought: Whence we may eaſily account for the apparent Scarcity of them. It is not to be ſuppoſed, that Stamps of ſuch Accuracy, and exquiſite Finiſhing, could be intended for the current Uſes. *Materiem ſuperabat opus.* The Workmanſhip was too precious for the Value of ſo much Braſs or Copper. And it is made a Queſtion, whether any of thoſe Coins of the former Emperors, which are ſo highly wrought, were current in the Time of the latter. Yet we find many of them reſtored by the latter Emperors, by *Titus*, *Domitian*, and *Trajan* particularly; and the Figures of all the conſecrated Emperors are ſaid to have been recoined after the Time of *Alexander Severus*, probably by the Emperor *Galienus*, but not altogether with that Life and Expreſſion as before. What is ſaid above concerning the Medallion, will hold good of the *Nummi Contorniati*, which are all of Braſs or Copper, and finely edged round with a Rim of different Metal, of which there are ſeveral in the *Pembrokian* Collection.

It appears from the *Digeſts*, that the Uſe of the ancient Gold and Silver Coins, ſuch as were worn for Jewels *(quibus pro Gemmis uti ſolent)* might be diſpoſed of by Legacy; and ſuch Uſe is there inter-

preted to be "the Pleaſure, Delight, and Recrea-"tion taken in them." Theſe, therefore, were hanged about the Neck by Way of Ornament, as I doubt not but the Medallions of Braſs and Copper alſo were, which were frequently gilded for that Purpoſe. And if any of theſe were really of *Corinthian* Braſs, they wanted no ſuch Illuſtration. *Suetonius* ſays of AUGUSTUS, that at the Time of the *Saturnalia*, and at other Times when the Fancy took him, he gave away Raiment, and Gold and Silver, and ſometimes ancient Coins of every Stamp, even ſuch as were regal and foreign. Hence it is evident, that Medals were then in high Repute with the Curious. And of ſuch ornamental Coins, I ſuppoſe, the Edict of his Succeſſor TIBERIUS is to be underſtood, when he made it capital for any Perſon to enter a Jakes or Brothel with a Coin or Ring impreſſed with the Image of AUGUSTUS. For this he conſidered as a great Indignity offered to the Memory of the deified Emperor. And we read in *Philoſtratus*'s Life of *Apollonius*, of a certain great Man under a capital Proſecution for having ſtruck his own Slave, who at the Time held one of theſe Coins in his Hand. But the principal Motive for ſtriking them was, that it was reaſonably judged to be the moſt effectual Method of preſerving the Portraits of great Perſons, and the Memory of their illuſtrious Actions.

The Value of theſe conſiſts in the Elegance, the Hiſtory, the Bulk, and the Scarcity of the Piece. The Elegance appears in the Delineation and Entireneſs of it; and the Beauty of the Delineation, in the natural Repreſentation and Expreſſion of the Figures. The very admirable Sculpture of them ſeems from the firſt to have promiſed Immortality. They have alſo the Advantage of the circular Figure; which is, the more exactly round, the more graceful. The Evenneſs of the Characters, and the Proportion of the Lineaments, form other Parts of Elegance; and if they have contracted the *Aerugo*, or Ruſt, whether red or green, they are ſo far from being faulty on this Account, that they are much defended againſt the Injuries of Time, and their Entireneſs the more effectually ſecured. But the Hiſtory is their beſt Encomium, which in them is moſt clearly and engagingly tranſmitted to Poſterity. Their Bulk is conſidered by a Compariſon of them with others, and is evident in Weight, in Magnitude, and chiefly in the *Relief* of the Figures. On this Occaſion, *Charles Patin* gives an Inſtance of one of M. Aurelius and *L. Verus*, ſo large as to exceed in Size and Weight any eight of the common Medals of great Braſs. In the next Place, what is rare, is dear; being held on this Account moſt valuable; whereas Things trite and common are but little eſteemed. Hence the Worth of the Medallion;

dallion; which, for the ſame Reaſon, is moſt likely to improve, being ſhut up in the Cabinet of the Curious as ſoon as diſcovered, and ſeldom expoſed to Sale.

Other Medals are uſually ranked in three Claſſes, Great, Middle, and Small. The Claſs is determined not ſo much by the Breadth and Thickneſs, as by the Size of the Head ſtamped upon it. The middle Claſs is commonly diſtinguiſhed as Bronze. The Shape is ſeldom perfectly round, and the Edges are frequently cracked. This was owing to the Force of the Inſtrument in Coining. For the Ancients are thought to have melted the Metal, and caſt it into Moulds; and then, while it was hot, to have ſtamped it with a large and heavy Hammer. The Sides or Tables of a Medal are, the Face, or Obverſe, and the Reverſe.

Imperial Medals are ſaid to be of the *Higher* and of the *Lower* Empire. The *Higher Empire* is comprehended in this MEDALLIC HISTORY; at the Concluſion of which, the *Lower* commences, and reaches to the End of the ninth Century of the *Chriſtian Æra*.

As to the Number; *Patin* will have it, the entire Series of *Roman* Coins will not amount to more than ſix or ſeven hundred; and of this he is pretty poſitive from his own Obſervation, as having frequent Admiſſion to the Cabinets of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the Elector Palatine. The Conſular

ſular Coins, in particular, he computes at one thouſand and thirty-ſeven, reduced by him to ſeventy-eight *Roman Families*; to which more may be added by new Diſcoveries. Of theſe he profeſſes to have ſeen forty-two of Gold, ſeven hundred and forty-one of Silver, and two hundred and fifty-four of Braſs; unleſs perchance (ſays he) I may have repeated the ſame Coin as belonging to different Families; as for Inſtance, that of *Sepullius Macer*, ſtruck in Honour of *Julius Cæſar*, which may be referred to the *Julian* as well as *Sepullian* Family. And indeed he might have produced many more Inſtances of this Sort from his own ROMAN FAMILIES. Theſe, however, are not all, ſtrictly ſpeaking, Conſular Coins; many of them having been ſtruck by the Order of Prætors, Tribunes, Ediles, and Generals. Dr. *Jennings* remarks, that the Conſular Medals are reckoned to be the moſt ancient of the *Roman* Coins now extant; and yet thoſe of Copper and Silver are not ſuppoſed to be more ancient than the 484th Year of *Rome*, nor thoſe of Gold than the Year 546. Whatever Medals therefore are produced of an older Date, are looked upon as ſpurious. This is queſtionable with reſpect to thoſe of Copper, though undoubtedly true of the Silver, and nearly, that is within 49 Years, if not altogether ſo of the Gold. Yet there are ſeveral which refer to Tranſactions and Perſons much more

ancient

ancient than theſe Dates, which were ſtruck by the Deſcendants of thoſe that are repreſented on them.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain the whole Number of different Imperial Medals now extant, new Diſcoveries being made of them every Day in various Countries. We can therefore only ſay, with the laſt-quoted Author, that they are reckoned by *F. Joubert* to be about one thouſand, or one thouſand two hundred, of Gold, which almoſt doubles *Patin*'s Number; about three thouſand of Silver; and ſix or ſeven thouſand of Copper and Braſs. But in general thoſe ſtruck at *Rome*, or in ſome other Part of *Italy*, are the moſt eſteemed, both for Device, Importance, and maſterly Execution. But the Coins of Braſs and Copper ſerve more for the Illuſtration of Hiſtory than thoſe of Gold and Silver, having, from the Meanneſs of the Metal, eſcaped the Rapaciouſneſs of Avarice; and being alſo more valuable than either, from the general Elegance of their Inſcriptions, which are clearly, ſimply, and magnificently expreſſed. There is not any Thing in thoſe of Gold and Silver, more than the intrinſic Value of the Metal, which is not to be met with in thoſe of Braſs and Copper. But you may ſee a thouſand of the laſt, whoſe Reverſes differ from the former. The Smallneſs of the Size, in thoſe of the more precious Materials, would not admit of any great Variety of Figures; whereas the other, of the

larger

larger Volume, were capacious enough for longer Inſcriptions and more ingenious Devices. In thoſe of great Braſs, particularly, there was room for the Artiſt to exert his Genius and Skill; while the S C proclaims the Value and Genuineneſs of the Coins, and gives Authority to the Legend, and to the Figures impreſſed. At the ſame Time, the Features and Air of the Emperors are repreſented fully, and in the moſt lively Manner. It is alſo peculiar to this Volume, that a continued Series of the Emperors, and of moſt of the Empreſſes, may be found of it in the Cabinets of the Curious.

But the continual Uſe of the ſmaller Coins, as current Money, has greatly injured, and in many Inſtances totally ruined them, both in Character and Figure; while the Glory of the Medallion remains, for the moſt Part, unimpaired.

Medals in general become valuable principally from their Rarity, for the Metal is of ſmall Conſideration. Hence ariſes the Eſtimation of an OTHO, a NERVA, a PERTINAX, a NIGER, a DIDIUS JULIANUS, the TWO GORDIANS of *Africa*, *&c:* For their Reigns were ſhort, and conſequently few Coins of them were ſtruck. Yet there are other Circumſtances which greatly enhance the Value of a Medal: as the Antiquity of it; the having two or more Heads ſtamped upon it; the Goodneſs of the Maſter (and the beſt Maſters were from NERO to PERTINAX);

PERTINAX); the high Preſervation of it; the Size; and the Erudition or the Singularity of the Reverſe.

The Debaſement of the Coin was a capital Crime; yet there were many Inſtances of it: For it is not uncommon to find them of Iron or Braſs within, and covered with a thin Plate of Silver. *Marc Antony*, in his Triumvirate, is ſaid to have been guilty of this mean Fraud. This gave Occaſion to the Notching of the Edges of them with a File, by Way of Trial. And hence we have the *Nummi Serrati.*

Pliny the Elder (lib. xxxiii. cap. 9. *ad finem)* tells of Statues raiſed to the Honour of *Marius Gratidianus*, for having found out a Method of diſtinguiſhing between genuine and falſe Coins; a Diſcovery extremely agreeable to the People. So very ancient were Frauds of this Kind. Indeed ſome Perſons laid up theſe Counterfeits as Curioſities; and it is by the ſame Author remarked as ſomewhat extraordinary, that a falſe *Denarius* ſhould be purchaſed at the Expence of many that were genuine. But Impoſitions of this Sort were not confined to the Ancients; for when Learning revived, at the Reformation, and many Perſons were forming Collections of ancient Medals; others, inſtigated by the Hope of Gain, began to invent and counterfeit

them; but the Inventors were the more pernicious Set of Men, becauſe they impoſed falſe Teſtimonies upon the World, while the latter were but the Copiers of thoſe that were true. Such was *William du Choul*, who lived about two hundred and forty Years ago, and was one of the firſt Virtuoſos that wrote upon the Monuments of *Greece* and *Rome*. In his Book *of the Religion of the old* Romans, he printed the Stamps of two Medals of AGRIPPA, which were undoubtedly falſe. The firſt was of Great Braſs, with the *Pantheon* for the Reverſe; the other of Silver, with a *Neptune* for the Reverſe, drawn by two Sea-Horſes, with the Legend AEQUORIS HIC OMNIPOTENS. His Contemporary, *Antony Lepois*, who wrote in *French* very amply on the Subject of Medals, has cited ſeveral others of the ſame Kind, as a SCIPIO AFRICANUS of Braſs, the *Pons Aelius* on a Reverſe of HADRIAN, and a PESCENNIUS NIGER of Gold, which have not been met with ſince. *T. Annius* of *Viterbo*, beſides Medals, framed Inſcriptions of his own Imagination, and buried them in convenient Places, that, when they ſhould have contracted the Appearance of Antiquity, he might produce and diſpoſe of them, as he did of his *Beroſus*, &c. The ſame Abuſe of deſcribing falſe Coins for true, is alſo ſaid to be in *Guevara*'s Epiſtles, in *Jovius Pontanus*'s *Venditionis Formula*,

in *Pomponius Lætus*'s Will, in *Joh. Camers*, in *Cyr. Anconitanus*, called *the Antiquary*, and the *Promptuarum Iconum*, by which two laſt, many Authors, particularly the *Spaniſh*, have been deceived. In the *Pembrokian* Collection, there are Copies of ſeveral of theſe fictitious Coins; as King *Priam*, with the *Grecian* Fleet before *Troy* for the Reverſe; *Artemiſia* with the *Mauſoleum*; *Marcellus* with the Amphitheatre; two of OTHO in Great Braſs, the one with an Adlocution, the other with an *Italia*; a *Scipio Africanus* triumphant; a *Cicero* with *Minerva*, as we ſee it in the *Variorum* Edition of the *Epiſtolæ ad Familiares* by *Grævius*; a *Virgil* with *Mæcenas*; a *Cataline*; an *Æſop*; a *Julius Cæſar* with *Britannia*; and many more. Of the ſame Sort are all thoſe which bear the Heads of great Republican Leaders and Philoſophers, and all that have moral Sentences.

The Counterfeiters were *Carteron* the Dutchman, *Victor Gambello*, *Giovanni del Cavino*, and his Son, called the *Paduans*, *Benevento Celleni*, *Alexander* and *Giovan Jacapo*, his Brother, *Sebaſtian Plumbo*, *Valerius de Vicenza*, *Gorlæus*, &c. Theſe were the moſt eminent Workmen, who, with exquiſite Art and Taſte, endeavoured to imitate the Antique while they copied from true Medals, and their Copies in many Inſtances excel the Originals. There are

great Numbers of their Medals, which paſs under the common Denomination of the *Paduan*. To diſtinguiſh them, the following Obſervations ſhould be attended to.

The Genuineneſs of Medals will appear, I. From the Field, which ſhould be ſmooth, for a Roughneſs, and Marks of the Sand in which they were caſt, are commonly to be remarked in Counterfeits. II. There is alſo a manifeſt Difference in the Formation of the Letters, for the Antique are never ſo uniform, nor ſo ſharp and forked. The Letter M particularly, as Mr. *Walker* obſerves, is made ſtraight down, whereas the Strokes of the Genuine are always thus, oblique M, and the Sculpture is perceptibly modern. III. From the Edges, where, in Counterfeits, the Marks of the File may generally be diſcovered, and more eſpecially where the Metal entered the Mould. IV. But chiefly from the Colour, and the Varniſh, which is either blue, or green, or of a reddiſh brown. This Colour, contracted by Age, is inimitable. The green Varniſh, made uſe of by Falſifiers, is bright and glaring, that a little Experience will eaſily diſtinguiſh it.

To theſe Marks, the *French* Author of *A Treatiſe of the Revenue and falſe Money of the Romans*, adds, that the counterfeit Medals of Great Braſs, called *The Paduans*, are generally of a Flank leſs thick than

than are the Antique, nor ſo worn and corroded as the others: the Letters look modern: the Varniſh is black, greaſy, ſhining, and ſoft upon pricking it: whereas the Antique is clearly bright, and hard as the Metal. They are always circular; but the Antique are ſcarce ever ſo regularly round, eſpecially ſince the Reign of TRAJAN. All the Medallions, from JULIUS CÆSAR to HADRIAN, are much ſuſpected. There is but a ſmall Number of them genuine, and only to be met with in the choiceſt Cabinets.

The firſt Point of Knowledge to be acquired, ſays he, is that of the Character or Form of the Letters. For howſoever a Medal be counterfeited, whether it be of modern Coining, caſt upon an Antique or Modern, touched over again, or ſtruck with the Hammer, the Letters are always falſe; and whereas moſt antique Medals, except thoſe of Gold, are very much worn, the *Paduan* appear in all their Beauty. An Impoſition is not ſo eaſy in Gold or Silver, as in Braſs, where the Maſtich and falſe Varniſh will conceal and cover its Defects. The Cracks on the Edges of genuine Medals have been ſometimes counterfeited on falſe Coins. Theſe ſhould be nicely examined on both Sides, whether the Crack be equal and uniform in its Shape, whether it be naturally winding, and gradually leſſening till

it

it end in certain ſcarce-perceptible Filaments. But if the Crack be broad and ſtraight, it is certainly falſe. Another Method of trying Medals is, to compare them with the Buſtos; when, if both be really antique, they will not fail mutually to confirm and juſtify each other.

Some Medals, which have been almoſt conſumed by Time, have been reſtored by working them over again, and re-ingraving the worn Figures; but this is diſcovered by the Middle being more hollow than the Edges. Others have been re-ſtamped, when worn on one or both Sides. If on one Side only, they lay a Felt under the other to ſave it from the Violence of the Stroke; notwithſtanding which, that Side will be flat and battered, while the other is freſh and rough. And if both Sides be new ſtamped, the Traits will be crude and apparent. On others, new Medals have been ſtamped, by which Means moſt of the Modern have been made.

There remains only one Fraud more to be taken Notice of, which is practiſed by ſeparating the two Sides or Tables of a Medal, by ſawing it down the Middle with a very thin File, and then ſodering to one of them a different Head or Reverſe, which perhaps was ſtruck in another Reign, and by a different Maſter. But if this cannot be otherwiſe diſtinguiſhed, it certainly will by a nice Obſervation of

the Edge; for the Soder being Silver, it will manifeſt itſelf by a fine Silver Thread continued round. Amongſt the Coins whoſe different Sides have been thus ſodered together, thoſe of the Emperor PHILIP, and *Otacilia Severa*, are particularly taken Notice of. Thus much for *Roman* Medals. As for the *Greek* Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, they are all in a Manner of bad Maſters, and of Braſs; very few of them being of Silver, and ſcarce any of Gold. There are ſome, but they are rare, which have *Greek* on one Side, and *Latin* on the other; and ſome, though *Greek*, have entire *Latin* Inſcriptions. In general, they are local, containing the Name of the City or People where they were ſtruck, and recording only what relates to their own Origin, their Rights and Privileges, their Games and religious Worſhip, or ſome Singularity reſpecting themſelves; for which Reaſon the leſs Uſe is made of them in the ſubſequent Hiſtory. In which, however, (under the Reign of TIBERIUS) ſo much is ſaid towards the Explanation of them, that to detain the Reader with any further Diſcourſe upon the Subject here, would be altogether unneceſſary.

THE

DISPOSITION of the PLATES

IN VOL. I.

Plates.	Pages.	Plates.	Pages.
I.	1	XI.	296
II.	30	XII.	312
III.	136	XIII.	332
IV.	152	XIV.	362
V.	180	XV.	388
VI.	194	XVI.	420
VII.	214	XVII.	444
VIII.	247	XVIII.	466
IX.	258	XIX.	478
X.	274	XX.	498

ERRATA in Vol. I.

Page xxi. line 3. *for* AIMILIVS, *read* AEMILIVS.
75. 5. *supply* who *after the word Sicily.*
181. 14. *for* PRAF, *read* PRAEF.
283. 24. *for* Iulus, *read* Julius.
469. 22. *for* NEPo, *read* NERo.

THE

1
AR
PRI·FL
L·FLAMIN
CHILO

2
AR
C·FABI·C·F
EX·A·D·V

3
AR
S·C
TVTR·REG
M· LEPIDVS
PONT·MAX·
ALEXANDRIA

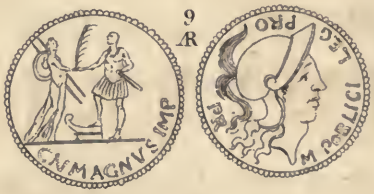
4
AR
Q·OCV·CA·
VER·CAR·

5
AR
ROMA
N·FABI·
QVI
RIN
E

6
AR
G·P·R·
EX
SC
LEN̄CVR·FL

7
AR
MAGN
PRO COS·
CN·PISO
PRO
Q

8
AR
M·C·R
ASSAS
OB·C·V·SER


9
AR
CAESMAGNVS·IMP
PRO
LEG

10
AR
CN PISO
PRO·Q·
MAGN
PRO·COS

11
AR
VARRO·PRO·
Q
MAGN·PRO
COS·

12
AR
N
CAESAR
L·IVLI·LF

13
AR
ROMA
X
M·IVLI

14
AR
C·ANTONIVS·M·F·PRO·COS
PONTIFE

15
AR
ROM
L·LICINIVS
LVCVLLVS

16
AR
SVLLA·COS
REX·PONTIFEX·COS

17
AR
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
ΒΚ
ΜΙ·ΡΙΔΑΤΟΥ
ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ
E

18
AR
ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

19
AR
IMP·
CN·MAGN
PRQ·
M·MINAT
SABIN

20
AR
QTERMM

THE

MEDALLIC HISTORY

OF

IMPERIAL ROME.

I

CNEIUS POMPEY, afterwards ſurnamed MAGNUS or THE GREAT, was the Son of CNEIUS POMPEIUS STRABO, who had been Conſul in the Year of the City DCLXIV, and after conſiderable Suc- POMPEIVS M.

POMPEIVS M.

ceſs in the *Italic* War, and againſt the *Marian* Faction, periſhed at Length by the Stroke of Lightning. He was born in the Year of the City DCXLVII, in the Conſulſhip of CAIUS ATILIUS SERRANUS and QUINTUS SERVILIUS CÆPIO, the ſame Year which gave Birth to CICERO. Being bred up in, he became the Darling of, the Army. At the Age of three-and-twenty he ſhone the diſtinguiſhed Partiſan of L. CORNELIUS SULLA on his Return from *Aſia*: for whoſe Service he then drew together a Body of Forces, no fewer than three entire Legions, from the Territory of *Picenum*, compoſed of his Father's old Clients and Soldiers, with which he joined him. On this Account it was that SULLA, even when Dictator, was wont to diſmount from his Horſe to do Reverence to young POMPEY, tho' a private Perſon; to riſe from his Seat and to uncover his Head to him alone.

In this War he defeated CARRINAS, CARBO's Lieutenant in *Italy*, and purſued the Conſul CARBO himſelf into *Sicily*, where he put him to Death, though he poured out the moſt piteous Intreaties for Mercy, and a Flood of Tears. The Conſul wore indeed a Character extremely black; yet was this an Uſage which he deſerved not at *thoſe* Hands; ſince to his Protection POMPEY had been indebted, even for the Enjoyment of his own Fortunes. So wretched and

accurſed an Eſtate is that of Civil War; in which the moſt binding Obligations are diſſolved before the mad and undiſcerning Heat of Party-zeal.

Having put CARBO to Death in *Sicily*, he quickly expelled his Companion PERPERNA, and ſecured that Province, leſs by the Terror of his Arms, than by Diſpatch and the Readineſs of his Counſels. He was ordered thence into *Africa*; where CNEIUS DOMITIUS, who had been proſcribed by SULLA, and HIARBAS King of *Numidia*, had joined their Forces. With them were all the Fugitives from *Sicily*, who had attended CARBO. They were both defeated in one great Battle; in which the former loſt his Life, the latter his Crown and Liberty. POMPEY was immediately ſaluted IMPERATOR by the Army, and deſerved that Appellation, having tranſacted the whole Buſineſs within the Term of forty Days. He was now but lately turned of four-and-twenty; gathering Laurels at an Age, when moſt others were beginning to learn the Rudiments of War. At his Return he was met by the Dictator with much Pomp, and ſaluted by him with the Title of THE GREAT. He demanded a Triumph, and it was granted with ſome Difficulty, on Account of his Age and the Inferiority of his Order. His triumphal Car was drawn by Elephants, a Spectacle not ſeen at *Rome* before. He was the firſt *Equeſtrian* whom

POMPEIVS M.

the City had thus honoured. His Advancement to the Senate at thoſe Years was very poſſible. But he took a Pride in being rather the firſt Perſon of the ſecond Order, whom the Eyes of his Countrymen had ever beheld triumphant.—No Coin of this Triumph is now extant that we know of.

After this he defeated *Lepidus*, who endeavoured to raiſe new Troubles, and extinguiſhed that Commotion by the Taking of *Modena*, and the Surrender of *Marcus Brutus* upon Articles. But theſe were eluded by the Conqueror in a very diſhoneſt Manner. He diſmiſſed him agreeably to the Terms indeed; and immediately after his Diſmiſſion ordered him to be put to Death: which Command was accordingly executed by *Geminius*.

He was next engaged jointly with *Metellus* in the *Spaniſh* Expedition againſt *Sertorius*. He was inveſted upon this Occaſion with Proconſular Authority, though ſtill a private Perſon. This was done at the Motion of *L. Philippus*; but not without ſome Oppoſition. It was objected, that it was not cuſtomary and regular to ſend a private Equeſtrian into the Field as Proconſul. But *Philippus* anſwered, That, might his Judgment prevail, he ſhould be commiſſioned not PRO CONSULE but PRO CONSULIBUS; intimating hereby that he was preferable to the two Conſuls put together. Nor was this ſpoken

by

by Way of Reflexion upon the Chief Magiſtrates of that Year; for they were Men of Character and Bravery: but to expreſs the ſingular Eſteem which he entertained of his good Conduct. So well eſtabliſhed already was the military Reputation of Pompey. This extraordinary Authority is preſerved on Medals, both of Gold and Silver, ſtruck by his Queſtor *Cneius Piſo* in *Spain*; on one Side of which is the Head of Numa, with this Inſcription, CN. PISO PRO *Queſtore*; and on the other, the Beak of a Ship, with the Legend MAGN*us* PRO COS for *Conſule*. Pompeivs M. Pl. I. 7.

The bare Credit of the General got together an Army for the Service in forty Days, with which he marched immediately to join *Metellus*. For he was fond of the Affair, and ſet about the Management of it with great Eagerneſs. He ſtruck out his Road acroſs the *Alpes*, between the Sources of the *Po* and the *Rhoſne*. His March was oppoſed by the *Gauls*, whom he encountered with Succeſs, and opened a Paſſage with his Sword. This is called the *Tranſalpine* War. He puſhed on, and gained the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. But entering *Spain*, and joining *Metellus* about *Laurona*, the good Countenance of the Enemy inclined him to ſit ſtill awhile, and look about him.

For he had now another Sort of Enemy to deal with,

POMPEIVS M.

with, than he had found in *Hiarbas*, or *Domitius*, or *Lepidus*. *Sertorius* was, without Queſtion, the moſt prudent and the braveſt of all the *Marian* Chiefs, and equal in all Reſpects to any the moſt celebrated Heroes of Antiquity. It was therefore Praiſe enough for POMPEY, that he preſerved his Footing in *Spain* till the Death of that Commander, who was aſſaſſinated baſely four Years afterwards, by the Contrivance of PERPERNA; who, by that execrable Fact, inſured to POMPEY a Victory almoſt unhoped for, to his own Party inevitable Deſtruction, and to himſelf diſhonourable Death.

While theſe Things were going forward, a new and unexpected Commotion in *Italy*, which, from ſmall and contemptible Beginnings, grew quickly to be formidable and alarming, perplexed the Senate. This is called the *Spartacian War*, or the *Servile Tumult*.—A few Gladiators, deſerting their School at *Capua*, opening the Workhouſes, and calling the Slaves to their Aſſiſtance, grew quickly to be upwards of ten thouſand ſtrong. They defeated *Clodius Glaber*, who was ſent againſt them; and by this Succeſs their Confidence and Numbers were inconceivably augmented. They received a Check near Mount *Garganus*, in *Apulia*, where one of their Leaders, named CRIXUS, was cut off, with twenty thouſand of his Followers. After this

Loſs,

Loſs, *Spartacus* marched with the reſt towards the *Alpes*, as intending to enter *Gaul*, and by the Way defeated *Lentulus* the Conſul. But his Paſſage was ſtill barred by *Caſſius Varus*, the Proconſul, who ſhared however the Fate of *Lentulus*, being vanquiſhed near *Modena*, his Camp taken, and himſelf hardly eſcaping. The Gladiator now no longer thought of a Retreat, but made himſelf Maſter of many Places, and deliberated concerning an Attempt to be made upon *Rome* itſelf. POMPEIVS M.

It was therefore judged neceſſary to commiſſion *Marcus Licinius Craſſus* to this Service, at the Head of all the *Roman* Strength in *Italy*: for the Caſe was become deſperate. He firſt engaged an Army of the Slaves, led by *Granicus*, whom he ſlew, with five-and-thirty thouſand of his Aſſociates. He next advanced upon *Spartacus*, who retreated before him into the *Bruttian* Territory, the very extreme Point of *Italy*. Shut up in this Corner, they endeavoured to eſcape into *Sicily* by Means of Floats of Tubs and Hurdles, and what elſe they could find, faſtened together with Twigs and Ruſhes. But theſe were rendered uſeleſs, by the Rapidity of the Stream in that narrow Strait. At laſt therefore, reſolving to make a Virtue of their extreme Neceſſity, they deſperately, to the Number of forty thouſand, broke out upon their Enemies, and died like Men, with

POMPEIVS M. with their Swords in their Hands; *Spartacus* himſelf being ſlain, bravely fighting at the Head of them. For this Succeſs *Craſſus* was honoured with the *Ovation* only, becauſe it was a Victory gained over *Slaves*. But to add a brighter Luſtre to it, he obtained a ſpecial Decree of the Senate, to exchange the *Myrtle* for the *Laurel* Crown, which is therefore conſpicuous on the Reverſe of his *Denarius*.

PL. I. 8.

Five thouſand, however, of the Followers of *Spartacus*, had the Fortune to eſcape; but, after having marched the Length of *Italy*, were met with, and cut off, by POMPEY, who was now returning from *Spain* with his victorious Troops.

This great Commander was now allowed a Triumph for his Succeſs in *Spain*. On the laſt Day of *December*, therefore, he entered *Rome* a ſecond Time in his triumphal Car, being yet of the Equeſtrian Order. But he had before, and CRASSUS with him, by his Intereſt, been elected Conſul, though abſent, and in all Reſpects unqualified, the Laws being diſpenſed with in his Favour. The Day after he had triumphed with the higheſt Splendor, he entered the Senate with the Faſces borne before him; preſiding in that honourable Court the firſt Day of his Admiſſion into it. Who then would not wonder that he, who through ſo many extraordinary Commands had been raiſed to the ſupreme Dignity,

Dignity, being neither of legal Years, nor having before diſcharged any Magiſtracy, ſhould afterwards rather confound all Things, and involve his Country in a Civil War, than permit CÆSAR, at the Head of his victorious Forces, to petition for a ſecond Conſulate in Abſence. So eaſy it is for ſome Men, directed by Pique, or Prejudice, or Ambition, while they allow nothing to others, to pardon all Things to themſelves. The Medal, given by *Goltzius* on this Occaſion, has the Head of ROMA, armed with an Helmet, and appears by the Title to have been ſtruck by his Lieutenant POBLICIUS, inveſted with Prætorian Authority, M*arcus* POBLICI*us* LEG*atus* PRO PR*ætore*. On the Reverſe is repreſented the Hero, with his right Foot on the Beak of a Ship, extending a Palm Branch to the Figure of *Hiſpania*, armed with Spear and Shield, as that Country is uſually repreſented upon ancient Coins. The Legend is CN*eius* MAGNVS IMP*erator*. POMPEIVS M. Pl. I. 9.

The Election of CRASSUS was a Thing extraordinary too; it not having been uſual to exchange the Præture immediately for the Conſulate. But there were ſome ſpecial Conſiderations which made it neceſſary for POMPEY, who governed all, to receive him, who neither loved his Perſon, nor his Greatneſs, for his Collegue. He had undergone a ſevere Perſecution in the ſame Cauſe, himſelf being obliged

POMPEIVS M.

to fly for Safety, when his Brother was ſlain, and his Father put an End to his own Life, under the cruel Adminiſtration of MARIUS and CINNA. So that the extraordinary Sufferings of his Family might admit of an unuſual Claim. He was beſides ſo rich as to command Reſpect, being thence commonly ſurnamed DIVES, or THE WEALTHY; uſing himſelf to ſay, that, "No Man was rich, but who "could maintain an Army at his own Expence:" abounding in Slaves ſkilled in every Art and Occupation, whoſe Labours brought him an immenſe Revenue, and whoſe vaſt Numbers made him formidable. Avaricious he was (which led him to that Expedition againſt the *Parthian*, which in the End proved fatal to him) yet extremely popular, being of eaſy Friendſhip, eloquent, and ready to aſſiſt with his Patronage all Perſons in Diſtreſs, without being nicely inquiſitive on what Account they were ſo: and had but now gained great Glory by having extinguiſhed the *Spartacian* War even at their Doors.

To theſe Conſuls were the People indebted for the Reſtoration of the Tribunitial Power, which had been much abridged by *Sulla*. *Palicanus* of *Picenum*, who had been choſen Tribune, a Man rather loquacious than eloquent, but of Talents very taking with the Multitude, had with much

Vehemence contributed to this Deſign. His Succeſs gave Occaſion to the Striking of ſome Silver Coins with the Roſtra expreſſed, and the Title PALIKANVS. This brought much Cenſure on POMPEY, and many Suſpicions aroſe, that it was intended to pave the Way for him, by the Favour of the People (when his Year ſhould expire, and he ſhould find himſelf at the Head of a Province with an Army) to abſolute Power. But to wipe off all Imputations, he ſwore ſolemnly and publicly, that, "when his Magiſtracy was ended, he would "take the Command of no Province whatſoever."

This Oath POMPEY kept laudably, continuing at *Rome* for three Years as a private Perſon, when he was honoured with an extraordinary Commiſſion. For at this Time the Inſolence and Power of the Pirates, who infeſted every Part of the *Mediterranean*, was grown to ſuch Height that it was abſolutely neceſſary for the *Romans*, who alone were able to do it, to contrive ſome Means of reſtoring the Intercourſe, and relieving the Commerce, of Mankind by Sea. A farther Inducement for them was, that theſe public Enemies are now ſaid to have acted by Commiſſion from *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*. Theſe Plunderers had made themſelves Maſters of many Places on the Continent, not even abſtaining from the Coaſts of *Italy*, having burned

POMPEIVS M.

the *Roman* Fleet in the very Port of *Oſtia*, and intercepted all Supplies of Proviſion bound for *Rome*. Their ſeveral Fleets were ranged under proper Leaders, and they ſeemed to act in Conſequence of a general Confederacy. Their Numbers were become formidable by an Acceſſion of all the deſperate and abandoned from the maritime Regions of *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*. From the ſingle Harbour of *Seleucia*, now called *Agliman*, in *Cilicia*, hath come forth a powerful Army of Pirates with a thouſand Ships, ſo proudly rigged, as that many of them had their Sails of Purple, the Tackling of Gold Thread, and the Oars garniſhed with Silver, Marks of the Spoils of above four hundred Cities.

Therefore *Aulus Gabinius*, one of the new Tribunes, preferred a Law for the Appointment of ſome ONE Commander for the Management of the *Piratic* War. By this Law the Perſon to be appointed was to "have under him fifteen Lieu-"tenants; the Command of the Seas, Iſlands, "Coaſts, Armies, and Fleets of the *Roman* People, "whereſoever ſtationed or diſperſed; the Liberty "of taking what Sums, and raiſing what further "Forces he pleaſed for this Service; with PRO-"CONSULAR POWER throughout all the Provinces "fifty Miles inland, for three Years." This was giving little leſs than the abſolute Sovereignty of the known

known World into the Hands of one Man. POMPEY indeed was not at firſt propoſed by Name: yet it was manifeſt on the firſt Mention of the Thing that he would be made choice of. For ſince the Reſtoration of the Tribunitial Authority, he was become the Idol of the People, and deemed the Patron of their Liberties. The Point was therefore hotly purſued, and at Length carried with the Nomination of POMPEY, notwithſtanding a ſtrenuous Oppoſition from two other Tribunes, and the Senate in general. The Succeſs of this Scheme made the Fortune of *Gabinius* the Propoſer, who, but for this, induced by his own Wants and Wickedneſs, muſt have turned Pirate himſelf. POMPEIVS M.

Never was the Prudence of this illuſtrious Commander more eminent than in the Concluſion of this Naval Expedition. To the numerous Fleets of his own providing, he added thoſe of the confederate and experienced *Rhodians*. He firſt of all cut off the Retreat of the Pirates into the Ocean or Black Sea; *Tiberius Nero* guarding the Straights-Mouth with a ſtrong Squadron; *Porcius Cato* that of the *Propontis* with another. His other Lieutenants were ordered, with their ſeveral Navies, to ſecure all the Bays and Gulphs, both North and South, from the Coaſts of *Syria* and *Egypt* to thoſe of *Spain* and *Barbary*. Himſelf took upon him the

Care

POMPEIVS M.

Care of the Sea of *Cyprus* and *Cilicia*, the Fountain of the War and general Receptacle of the hoſtile Fleets. And the whole Diſpoſition was ſuch as promiſed the utter Extirpation of this Grievance for the future.

The Enemies, ſeeing that inevitable Ruin impended over their Heads, drew their Forces together; hoping to obtain Mercy, by complimenting POMPEY with an eaſy Victory, and then ſurrendering at Diſcretion. After having, therefore, endured one Shock from the *Roman* Veſſels, they inſtantly threw away their Weapons, and Oars, and, lifting up at once their Voices, with the Geſture, and in the uſual Tone of Suppliants, begged for Quarter. This was granted; the Conqueror removed them to Settlements (a wiſe Proviſion) in which they and their Families might live without Fear of ſtarving; and at a Diſtance from the Sea, leſt the Proſpect of that Element ſhould tempt them to freſh Rapines.

What ſhall we moſt admire in this Tranſaction? The ſpeedy Execution of it? for which Preparations were made at the End of Winter; the Expedition undertaken in the Spring; the Whole concluded, and all *Cilicia* annexed to the *Roman* Empire in the Summer, within the nine-and-fortieth Day after POMPEY's Embarkation at *Brunduſium*.

Or

Or its Felicity? for not a Ship was loſt. Or the Perpetuity of its good Effect? for the Seas were afterwards free from Pirates. POMPEIVS M.

The Memory of this extraordinary Commiſſion granted by the People to POMPEY (which the Senate were obliged to ratify) and of the conſequent Victory, is preſerved by ſeveral Coins, ſtruck on the Occaſion, which are offered to the Inſpection of the curious Reader. Theſe are ſuch only as were ſtruck by the Officers employed under him. So that the Reader muſt not expect to find here more than we can properly give him. For thoſe which are referred to on this Occaſion by the Commentators on *Velleius* (See the Variorum Edition by *Burman*, Lug. Bat. 1744, page 264) are applicable only to *Sextus Pompey*. Our Reaſons for this Aſſertion will appear in the Reign of AUGUSTUS. The firſt was ſtruck by *Cn. Piſo*, one of POMPEY's Proquæſtors, and bears the Head of NUMA on the Face of it; the Reverſe being the Beak of a Ship, with MAGN*us* PRO. CŌS*uli*: the Second by *Varro*, another of his Proquæſtors, and at the ſame Time one of his Lieutenants. It has the Head of the God TERMINUS, and for the Reverſe, a Sceptre, Eagle, and Dolphin, to intimate the Dominion of the Sea, with the ſame Title in the Exergue. Pl. I. 10. Pl. I. 11.

In the next Year, which was the Year of the City

Pompeivs M. City DCLXXXVII, *Caius Manilius*, one of the Tribunes, publiſhed a Law to enable all *Freedmen* to vote in the Tribes promiſcuouſly with their Patrons. This would have raiſed ſuch as had been lately Slaves, not barely to a Level with their Maſters, but would have given them, in a great Meaſure, the Command of thoſe who made them free. He was therefore vehemently oppoſed, not only by the Senate but the Commons themſelves, who were grievouſly incenſed againſt him for his Endeavour. Struck with Terror at the violent Indignation of the People, he then ſtrove to turn the Odium of the Scheme upon Crassus, and others in Power. But when this Pretence failed, for none believed him, he reſolved, by a new and bold Attempt, at once to recover the Favour of his Conſtituents, and conſult his own Intereſt. He conſidered how much above the World *Gabinius* was, by the great Regard which Pompey paid to him; and how tranſcendently powerful, amongſt the People, the Influence of this latter. Always venal, therefore, and the Aſſiſtant of another's Power, he preferred a Law, which from him was afterwards called the *Manilian* Law, by which the War in *Aſia* with *Mithridates* and *Tigranes*, with the Command of all the Provinces and Forces there, was added to the Commiſſion of Pompey, then in *Cilicia*.

But

But if the Power delegated to *Pompey* was before too great, this made it exorbitantly ſo: for now it wanted nothing of abſolute Dominion. Great and worthy Magiſtrates were hereby ſtript of their Governments before the Expiration of their Term, to aggrandize one who was too great already. This was duly repreſented. But the Prejudice of the People, encouraged by the Perſuaſions of CAIUS CÆSAR, afterwards Dictator, and of *Cicero*, then Prætor of the City, rendered all Oppoſition vain. CÆSAR deſired, by promoting the popular Meaſure, to endear himſelf to the People, whom he perceived to gain Ground upon the Fathers; and looked upon every extraordinary Grant as a Precedent for, and Inlet to, his own future Advancement. *Cicero*, by the Power of his Eloquence, which was indeed wonderful, affected to govern the Republic, and, on this particular Occaſion, to manifeſt his own Weight and Importance to whatever Party in the State he ſhould think proper to eſpouſe. And, as the Meaſure was exceedingly grateful to the People, he had Reaſon to hope that his Encouragement of it might forward his Petition for the Conſulate. But the Plea in public was, that "the *Mithridatic* "War, in its Kind neceſſary, and for its Greatneſs "hazardous, could not ſo well be entruſted to any "Perſon as to POMPEY, whoſe Military Skill, Va-

POMPEIVS M.

"lour, Authority, and Felicity, they had ſo large "Experience of already." But the Orator, who had hitherto taken Part with and defended the Nobility, could not now eſcape the Imputation of Lightneſs and Inconſtancy, being deemed a Deſerter by the *Patricians*.

However, the Law paſſing, POMPEY loſt no Time, nor neglected any Means, that might enable him to anſwer the Expectations and Wiſhes of his Citizens. He contracted an Alliance with *Phraates* the *Parthian*, who invaded the Dominions of *Tigranes*, while himſelf entered *Galatia* with a great Army. Here *Lucullus* met him, and endeavoured to perſuade him, that "there was no further Need of "the Sword; that himſelf had ſufficiently humbled "the Enemy; and that the Commiſſioners (for "ſuch had been ordered from *Rome*) might eaſily "tranſact the reſt."

But POMPEY, after publiſhing an Edict which forbad Obedience to *Lucullus*, marched into *Armenia*, where he twice defeated the King, and received the Submiſſion of *Tigranes*. While he was thus adding Glory to himſelf, and enlarging the *Roman* Conqueſts, his Friend *Manilius*, at Home, the Miniſter of his Ambition, was, on the Expiration of his Tribunate, accuſed of Felony before *Cicero* the Prætor. The Accuſation was ſuppoſed

poſed to be ſet on Foot by the Nobility, for the Service which he had done to POMPEY. The Plebeians were therefore greatly diſpleaſed, and much more ſo, when the Prætor gave him but the following Day to provide for his Defence. For this *Cicero* excuſed himſelf to the People, as intending to be ſerviceable to the Accuſed in his Capacity of Prætor, before his Office ſhould expire (as it would within two or three Days) and engaged himſelf, to their great Satisfaction, to become his Advocate. But the Trial was prevented by the Hurry and Confuſion occaſioned by domeſtic Troubles. POMPEIVS M.

For at this Time the Citizens were alarmed with the Apprehenſions of a Conſpiracy againſt the State. *P. Autronius Pætus* and *P. Cornelius Sulla*, Conſuls elect, being found guilty of Corruption, were now ſuperſeded in that high Office by their Accuſers, *L. Aurelius Cotta* and *L. Manlius Torquatus*. It happened alſo that *Catiline*, juſt returned from his Prætorian Province in *Africa*, was now forbidden to ſtand Candidate for that Honour. All theſe, therefore, together with *Cneius Piſo*, a noble Youth of conſummate Boldneſs, great Neceſſities, and a factious Spirit, joined in the horrid Deſign of aſſaſſinating the new Conſuls on the firſt of *January*, even in the *Capitol*, of ſeizing the Faſces in Conſequence, and then of ſending *Piſo* with an Army to

POMPEIVS M.

govern the two *Spains*. This being diſcovered, they transferred the murderous Deſign to the Nones of *February* following; when it was only prevented by the Over-haſtineſs of *Catiline* in giving the Signal to his Aſſociates a little unſeaſonably. The Senate were however glad to ſend *Piſo* afterwards, at the Recommendation of CRASSUS, with a Commiſſion into *Spain*, purely to have him out of the Way. The Diſcovery and Diſappointment of this Plot rendered *Catiline* deſperate, and put him upon that wild Scheme which, in its Defeat, contributed ſo much to the Glory of *Cicero* two Years after.

The following Year *L. Julius Cæſar* and *C. Marcius Figulus Thermus* were Conſuls. We have the Denarius of the former of theſe Conſuls, which we have inſerted; tho' I ſhould rather imagine it to have been ſtruck for the Father, who was Conſul and one of the Generals of the Commonwealth in the *Marſic* or *Social* War. On one Side is the galeated Head of ROMA, with the Title CAESAR: on the other, the Conſul is repreſented in a bigated Car drawn by two *Cupids*, with a Lyre in the Area, intimating the Harmony of Love: the Exergue *Lucius* IVLI*us* *Lucii* F*ilius*. He was the near Kinſman of him who was afterwards Dictator, and now *Ædile*; in the Diſcharge of which Office he conciliated to himſelf, more than ever, the Favour of

Pl. I. 12.

the

the People. In the Courſe of the Year he became *a Judge of Enquiry* for the Proſecution of Bravo's or Aſſaſſins. In this Number he included thoſe who had been concerned in the Execution of the Perſons proſcribed by *Sulla*. And amongſt theſe was *Catiline*, who had been very cruelly active in thoſe unhappy Times. He was however befriended by *Catulus*, and the reſt of the Nobility, and by their Intereſt acquitted. Yet the Accuſation itſelf made him much worſe, and was a further Incitement to the deſperate Enterprize in which he was engaged; for, notwithſtanding theſe Rebuffs, he had the Confidence to ſtand Candidate for the Conſulſhip at the Cloſe of the Year, tho' his Conſpiracy began then to be publicly talked of. POMPEIVS M.

This was the Beginning of the ſecond Year ſince *Cicero's Prætur*e, and the forty-third of his Age; the Year in which he was qualified by the *Roman* Laws for the higheſt Magiſtracy. And of him it is worthy to be remarked, that he obtained all his Honours in the proper Year of ſuing for them. And at preſent the general Dependence of the Citizens for Safety and Protection againſt the Wiles and Audacity of the Conſpirators was ſo entirely fixt upon his Diligence and Capacity, that he was proclaimed *firſt Conſul* (*C. Antonius* being his Colleague) not ſo much by the ſingle Declaration of the Heralds

POMPEIVS M. Heralds employed on ſuch Occaſions, as by the conſenting Voice of the whole *Roman* People. Their Pl. I. 13. Denarii are yet extant. That of CICERO has the galeated Head of ROMA, ſo inſcribed; and on the Reverſe, the quadrigated triumphal Car, for his Victory afterwards in *Cilicia*, the Legend being M*arcus* Pl. I. 14. TVLLI*us*. That of ANTONY has the Head of *Mercury*, with C. ANTONIVS M. F. PRO COS.; and on the Reverſe, Sacrificial Inſtruments, with PONTIFE*x*.

They were not deceived. His Addreſs and Diligence anſwered all their Expectations. By his artful Behaviour he ſifted out every Circumſtance of the Conſpiracy, and kept his wavering Collegue within Bounds. By his Eloquence and Firmneſs he forced the Head of it from the Senate and the City: obtained a Decree for the Condemnation of his principal Accomplices, whom he executed in Priſon; an Act, however, which was unconſtitutional, and which nothing but the laſt Neceſſity could juſtify: by his Management ſecured the Defeat and Death of *Catiline*, and deſerved the glorious Title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Lucullus now triumphed, tho' three Years later than he ſhould have done (through the Oppoſition of his Enemies) for his Succeſſes againſt *Mithridates*, expoſing in the Proceſſion a Golden Statue of that

Monarch ſix Foot high, his Shield of ineſtimable Value, adorned with precious Stones, and an amazing Profuſion of Wealth. He gave after it a moſt magnificent Entertainment to the whole *Roman* People, and the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Towns. This Triumph is perpetuated on a Silver Coin ſtruck on this Occaſion, with the Head of ROMA covered with an Helmet; and on the Reverſe, the Figure of the Conqueror in a triumphal quadrigated Car, holding a Sceptre, with the Inſcription L. LICINIVS. LVCVLLVS. PR. COS. POMPEIVS M. PL. I. 15.

The next Year C. JULIUS CÆSAR was Prætor of the City, but degraded for ſupporting *Metellus*, one of the Tribunes, in Oppoſition to the Senate. This vehemently inflamed the People, who were eager to reſtore him by Violence, and were with Difficulty reſtrained by CÆSAR himſelf. This unexpected Moderation ſo charmed the Senate, that they cancelled their own Decree, and reinſtated him with much Honour and Applauſe.

A Decree of the Senate alſo paſſed for the Proſecution of all Perſons concerned in the Conſpiracy of *Catiline*. C. JULIUS CÆSAR was accuſed as one of theſe, by *L. Vectius* the Informer, before *Novius Niger*, who had been appointed one of the Inquiſitors on this Occaſion. But he was acquitted by the Teſtimony of *Cicero*; and the Informer, after being

POMPEIVS M.

being roughly handled by the People, was caſt into Priſon. Nor did the Inquiſitor eſcape the ſame Puniſhment, for having ſuffered a ſuperior Magiſtrate to be ſummoned before him.

The ſame CÆSAR was at this Time PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, having carried that high Dignity from his Competitors *Q. Catulus* and *P. Iſauricus*, two of the greateſt Men in the Republic. And in the Houſe of the Chief Pontiff, or of one of the ſuperior Magiſtrates, were performed the religious Ceremonies of the GOOD GODDESS, as the Women's peculiar Deity was called. To theſe no Man was ever admitted, and even the Pictures of all male Animals were kept covered during the Solemnity. This Year the Houſe of *Cæſar* was made Uſe of, into which his Wife found Means of introducing a young debauched Patrician, named *P. Clodius*, who was become her Favourite, in Woman's Apparel, during the Celebration of the Myſteries, in order to an Intrigue. This was *Pompeia*, the Daughter of *Pompeius Rufus*, who appears by his Coins to have been Conſul at the ſame Time with *Sulla* the Dictator. But the raſh Intruder was diſcovered and proſecuted, and a Divorce enſued. In the Courſe of the Proſecution, when *Cæſar*, who admitted that ſhe had not *in Fact* been guilty, was aſked, Why then he had divorced her? his Anſwer was, that,

Pl. I. 16.

" the Wife of CÆSAR ſhould not even be ſuſ- POMPEIVS M.
" pected."

In the mean Time POMPEY had been very ſucceſsful in *Aſia*. *Mithridates*, whoſe Spirit was greatly ſuperior to his Fortune, even in the broken State of his Affairs, had entertained the grand Deſign of croſſing the *Boriſthenes*, and breaking into *Italy* by the Countries along the *Danube* and the *Save*. But his putting to Death ſome of his Children and Kinſmen, whoſe Fidelity he ſuſpected, was the Occaſion of his own Ruin in the Midſt of all his mighty Preparations; for his Son *Pharnaces*, terrified with theſe Executions, and judging himſelf not ſafe ſo long as his Father lived, engaged in a Conſpiracy againſt him. But the Diſcovery of the Deſign produced an Order from the King for his Apprehenſion. *Pharnaces* however had the Addreſs to gain over thoſe who were ſent to ſeize him, and, drawing together the Soldiers in his Intereſt, he marched immediately at the Head of them, and ſecured the Royal Palace. The King, finding no Way to eſcape, endeavoured to diſpatch himſelf with Poiſon, with which he was always provided againſt ſuch an Accident. But his continual Uſe of Antidotes made the Potion harmleſs: ſo that he fell by the Sword of *Bitætus*, a *Gallic* Soldier in his Service, whom he entreated to put an End to his

POMPEIVS M.

Affliction. Thus fell *Mithridates*, ſurnamed *Eupator*, a Prince of fine Parts of Underſtanding, vigilant, active; of great Conduct and Bravery, to which his Fortune was for ſome Time equal; of ſuch Induſtry, and ſo happy Strength of Memory, as to make himſelf Maſter of the two-and-twenty different Languages in uſe amongſt the Nations which he governed. He joined to theſe Endowments great Skill in the Sciences, particularly that of Botany: his Writings on which Subject were preſerved as an invaluable Treaſure. One of his medical Compoſitions, bearing his Name, is in Uſe at this Day. Some of his Coins have reached our Times, as well as thoſe of his Son *Pharnaces*; who, on the Death of his Father, made his Submiſſion to POMPEY, and was rewarded with the Realm of *Boſphorus*.

Pl. I. 17.

Pl. I. 18.

That fortunate Commander was now victorious over *Aretas* the *Arabian* King (who afterwards ſurrendered himſelf) and carried his Enſigns into *Judæa*. He beſieged the Temple at *Jeruſalem*, which he took, and entered into *the Holy of Holies*. He carried *Ariſtobulus* in Chains, and bade *Hircanus* reign. In this War *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and the Part of *Cilicia* not before ſubject to the *Romans*, *Syria*, *Phœnicia*, *Paleſtine* as far as the *Euphrates*, *Paphlagonia*, *Galatia*, *Phrygia*, *Myſia*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*;

Ionia; all *Aſia* between the *Palus Mæotis*, the *Caſpian*, the *Red Sea*, and the *Ocean*, was either recovered or now firſt conquered, and ſubmitted to the Greatneſs of POMPEY: and in the ſeveral Regions (not reduced into the Form of *Roman* Provinces) Kings and Tetrarchs governed by his ſovereign Appointment. Theſe Victories were perpetuated by ſeveral Coins, ſome of which are ſtill to be met with in the Cabinets of the Curious, with the Head of POMPEY, and the Inſcription IMP. CN. MAGN.; and on the Reverſe, the Name of M. MINAT*ius* SABIN*us*, one of his Lieutenants *Proquæſtore* in *Aſia*. POMPEIVS M. PI. I. 19.

He returned triumphant to *Rome* in the Beginning of the Year of the City DCLXXXXII. Out of the rich Spoils which he brought, he erected a ſtately Temple to *Minerva*, with a moſt magnificent Inſcription, purporting that in this Expedition "he had routed, ſlain, and taken of Men, *two* "*millions one hundred* and *eighty-three thouſand*; "had ſunk or taken of Ships *eight hundred* and "*forty-ſix*; had ſubjected of Towns and Caſtles "*one thouſand five hundred* and *thirty-eight*, and "conquered all the Countries from the Lake "*Mæotis* to the *Red Sea*."

While POMPEY was returning to *Rome*, CÆSAR was preparing to quit it for a Time. But of this great

POMPEIVS M.

Man, whoſe Importance began now to be taken good Notice of, it is neceſſary for us to ſay ſomething further. He was the Son of *Caius Julius Cæſar*, who had diſcharged the Office of Prætor, and died ſuddenly one Morning in the Act of putting on his Shoes. He was of the Age of Sixteen when this happened, and the following Year was created *Flamen Dialis*, by *Marius* and *Cinna*. The former had married his Aunt, as himſelf did the Daughter of the latter, by whom he had his Daughter JULIA; nor could all the Authority of the victorious *Sulla* induce him to part with her. He was therefore ſtript of his Prieſthood, his Wife's Fortune, and his own hereditary Eſtate, and obliged to conceal himſelf till his Peace was made (not without Difficulty) at the Entreaty of the Veſtal Virgins, and of *Mamercus Æmilius* and *Aurelius Cotta*, his Friends and Kinſmen. He made his firſt Campaign in *Aſia*, under *M. Thermus*; and at the Siege of *Mitylene* merited a Civic Crown. That Commander's Son is thought to have ſtamped this Tranſaction afterwards on the Reverſe of his Coins, in Honour of CÆSAR. It was rumoured that he had ſubjected himſelf, during his ſtay in *Aſia*, to the unnatural Luſt of *Nicomedes*, King of *Bithynia*: But to this, and other Calumnies, plentifully heaped upon him by the Emiſſaries of *Catulus*, *Cicero*, *Cato*, and others, at that Time his

Pl. I. 20.

his Enemies, *Cæſar*, in his Conſulſhip, gave this general Anſwer, "that many People made it their "Faſhion to calumniate their Betters, that they "might excite Contention, and ſhew themſelves "ſuch as they truly were; but that, for his Part, "he diſdained a Conteſt with ſuch Perſons." He ſerved alſo for a ſhort Time under *Servilius Iſauricus*, in *Cilicia*, returning to *Rome* upon the Death of *Sulla*. After the Defeat of *Lepidus*, finding all Things quiet, he retired to *Rhodes*, in order to attend the Lectures of *Apollonius Molo*, a famous Maſter of Oratory, whoſe Inſtructions were likewiſe imbibed by *Cicero*, *Torquatus*, *Favonius*, and others. In his Paſſage he was taken by the Pirates, in whoſe Power he continued near forty Days, with only his Phyſician and two Servants, having diſpatched away the reſt of his Attendants, to procure Money for his Redemption. Being ſet on Shore, upon the Payment of 50 Talents, he got together ſome Veſſels, and inſtantly purſued his Captors, whom he took and puniſhed with Death, expoſing their Bodies upon the Croſs, as he had often jeſtingly threatened them. After ſome Time, as *Mithridates* was laying waſte the neighbouring Continent, he aſſembled ſome Troops in *Aſia*, and drove the King's Governor from that Province. On his Return to *Rome*, he was choſen a Military Tribune, and connected himſelf with

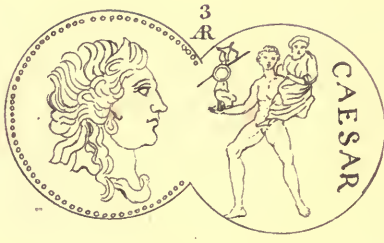
POMPEIVS M.

POMPEIVS M.

with the Party who were for reſtoring their full Power to the Tribunes of the People. In his Quæſtorſhip he loſt his Aunt *Julia*, the Widow of old *Marius*, and his Wife *Cornelia*, whoſe Funeral Orations he made in Public, as was then cuſtomary. In his Eulogy of the former, he ſpoke thus pompouſly of his Family: "The Deſcent of my Aunt "JULIA is, by the Mother's Side, from Kings, by "the Father's, from the immortal Gods: for from "ANCUS MARCIUS are the MARCII REGES, which "(MARCIA) was her Mother's Name; and from "VENUS are the JULII, which Family we are. There "is therefore, in our Deſcent, both the Sanctity "of Kings, who are moſt powerful amongſt Men, "and the Auguſtneſs of the Gods, in whoſe Power "are Kings themſelves." Hence we obſerve upon
Pl. II. 1. the *Marcian* Coins the Heads of ANCUS MARCIUS,
Pl. II. 2. and of NUMA, whoſe Grandſon he was; and on the
Pl. II. 3. *Julian*, the VENUS GENETRIX, having on the Reverſe *Æneas*, the Father of *Julius*, bearing on his Shoulders *Anchiſes*, and the *Palladium* in his Right Hand. His next Wife was *Pompeia*, already ſpoken of. As Quæſtor, the *Farther Spain* fell to him. When at *Gades*, on ſeeing the Statue of *Alexander the Great*, he is ſaid to have lamented his Unhappineſs in having yet atchieved nothing great, at an Age when *Alexander* had conquered the World. Having obtained

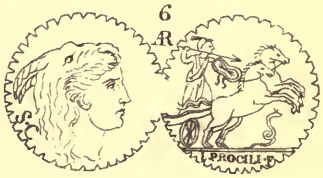
1
Æ
NVMA POMPILI.
CCENSO
ROMA

2
Æ
NVMAE POMPILI · ANCI · MARCI
C. CENSO.
ROMA


3
AR
CAESAR

4
AR
FAVSTVS
FELIX

5
AR
S
C
TI · SEMPRONI · MINC
O · DESIG
GRACCVS

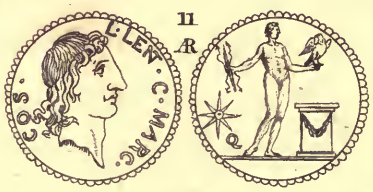

6
AR
L·PROCILI·F

7
AR
L·ROSC
FABATI

8
AR
M·SCAVR AED·CVR
EX
S·C
REX·ARETAS
PHVPSAEVS
AED·CVR
CAPTV
CHVPSAE·COS
PRIVER

9
AR
PISO
CAEPIO
AD·FRV·EM·
EX·S·C

10
AR
NERI·Q·TR·PL
L·LEN·
CO
S
C·MARC

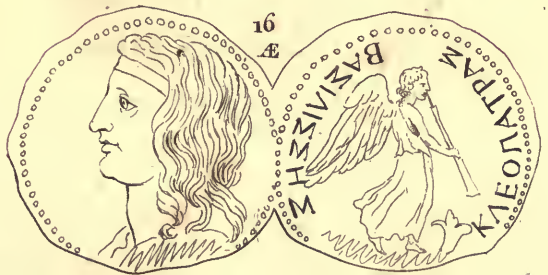

11
AR
L·LEN·C·MARC
COS

12
AR
CAESAR DICT
MANTON IMP

13
AR
IMP·COS·DES
C·CAESAR
VALLENVS
PRO·COS

14
AR
ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ
Α

15
AR
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ


16
Æ
ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ

17
Æ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ

18
AR
VIR·
KALENI
CORDI

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

obtained his Diſcharge, he endeavoured to inflame the *Latin* Colonies to Sedition; and, that failing, is ſaid to have had ſome Concern in the ſeveral Conſpiracies of *Sulla* and *Autronius*, of *Piſo* and *Catiline*; though much more ſeems to have been laid to his Charge than he was really guilty of. In his Ædileſhip, he ſecured to himſelf the Favour of the People, through which he endeavoured to obtain for himſelf the rich Province of *Egypt*, as the *Alexandrians* had given great Offence by expelling their King *Ptolemy*, the Father of *Cleopatra*, a Friend and Ally. But in this Attempt he was oppoſed by the whole Body of the Nobility; whoſe Authority, in Return, he made it his Buſineſs to leſſen and impugn by all poſſible Means. To convince them of his Reſolution, he reſtored the Trophies of his Uncle MARIUS over *Jugurtha* and the *Cimbrians*. His Works, and the Entertainments which he gave, during his Diſcharge of that Office, were exceſſively magnificent. By theſe, and other Arts of Corruption, (which of every Sort abounded at that Time, in Defiance of all Law) added to an unbounded Generoſity on all Occaſions, he had contracted an immenſe Debt: inſomuch that, having now paſſed through his Prætura, and preparing to ſet out for his Province of the *Farther Spain* (comprehending *Portugal* and *Andaluſia*) he was prevented

POMPEIVS M.

POMPEIVS M.

prevented by his Creditors. On this Occaſion CRASSUS was his Bail for more than one hundred and ſixty thouſand Pounds Sterling. This done, he left *Rome* with Precipitation.

It was not to be expected that one of CÆSAR's Ambition ſhould be inactive in his Province, when an Opportunity offered, or could be found, of ſignalizing himſelf. The Country was overrun with Freebooters and Banditti from the neighbouring Parts. For the more effectual Extirpation of theſe, he commanded the Mountaineers to deſcend from their Fortreſſes, and fix their Habitations in the Plain. This, as he expected, threw them into Arms. But they were ſoon defeated; as were the ſeveral Nations ſucceſſively ſubdued by him as far as to the Ocean. For theſe Exploits he was ſaluted IMPERATOR by the Army. Nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed by the Arts of Peace than thoſe of War, if we may credit *Cicero*, who ſays, that he moſt highly favoured and obliged the City and People of *Gades*, deciding their Diſputes and Controverſies, making Laws for their better Government, and, in the Place of their innate Barbariſm, introducing ſound Diſcipline, and polite Manners. From *Spain* he brought with him Wealth enough for the Diſcharge of all his Debts, which amounted to more than a Million and a Half of our Money. He now in-

tended to petition for a Triumph, and made great Preparations accordingly, but, finding that incompatible with his other Deſign of ſtanding for the Conſulate, he dropped his former Intention, and applied himſelf with unwearied Diligence to the latter: preferring the Poſſeſſion of ſubſtantial Power and Authority to the Glare of Pomp and Honour. POMPEIVS M.

At this Time *Fauſtus Sulla*, the Son of the Dictator, gave Gladiatorian Shews, and a ſumptuous Entertainment to the People, in Conſequence of his Father's Will. Some Coins were ſtruck by him in Honour of his Father upon this Occaſion, with the Inſcription FAUSTUS FELIX, having the Head of *Luna* or *Diana*, with the *Lituus* behind her; and on the Reverſe, the Figures of *Jugurtha* bound, *Bocchus* enthroned, and *Sulla* holding out to him the Palm of Peace. The Head of LUNA upon this Denarius ſeems to allude to what *Plutarch* writes, that this Goddeſs appeared to him in a Dream, and delivered into his Hands the Thunder and Lightning, with which it ſeemed to him that he then ſtruck and deſtroyed his Enemies. The *Lituus* is the Inſigne of the Augurate: and the Figures of the Reverſe were engraven on the Ring which he always wore and ſealed with. Thus *Plutarch* and *Pliny*. But the former, in his Life of *Marius*, ſays particularly Pl. II. 4.

POMPEIVS M.

cularly that King *Bocchus*, in order to do *Sulla* a Pleaſure, had preſented three ſuch Statues in Gold, to be ſet up in the Capitol; and that at the Time of Conſecration, *Marius*, who looked upon it as a Derogation from his Glory in the Conqueſt of *Numidia*, came in a Hurry to diſturb the Ceremony, whom *Sulla* reſolutely withſtood; and that this was the real Foundation of that dreadful Civil War which enſued.

POMPEY had been endeavouring, ever ſince his Return from *Aſia*, to have his Acts there ratified and confirmed at home. In which Endeavour he had been ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by *Lucullus*, and moſt of the Nobility; ſome reſenting his overweening Ambition, and faſtidious Treatment of themſelves, while others conſidered his Authority and Popularity as much too great already for a free Republic. He therefore came readily into the Meaſures propoſed to him by CÆSAR. Theſe were, that a Reconciliation ſhould commence immediately between POMPEY and CRASSUS; that both ſhould aſſiſt CÆSAR in his Canvaſs for the Conſulate; that afterwards CÆSAR ſhould have POMPEY's Acts confirmed, and all the Affairs of the Commonwealth ſhould be ſecretly directed by the joint Intereſt and Influence of all three. This was the Formation of the firſt TRIUMVIRATE, and their Fidelity to each other was cemented

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

cemented with an Oath; as it was ſtill more cloſely, in a ſhort Time after, by the Marriage of POMPEY with *Julia*, the Daughter of CÆSAR. Their Motives to this League of Union were powerful enough. CÆSAR was as willing to procure, and CRASSUS to augment, as POMPEY to retain *his* Dignity. CÆSAR, by yielding to POMPEY's Glory, improved his own; while the Envy of their common Power was ſure to revert upon the other: and CRASSUS was willing to hold that Power, which alone he could not have obtained, by the Authority of POMPEY, and the Strength of CÆSAR. This gave the fatal Blow to *Roman* Freedom; nor was leſs deſtructive, at different Times, to each of thoſe who formed it. Their ſeveral Parties preſently united, and carried all before them: and even thoſe who pretended to oppoſe them, had their ſeveral private Views. *Cato* was the only Perſon who acted from a diſintereſted Principle for the public Good.

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

CÆSAR, now Conſul, determined to lay hold of every Opportunity that offered for the Augmentation of his Popularity, at the ſame Time that he profeſſed great Deference for the Senate. To have the Commons at his Devotion, he had Recourſe to the old Expedient of an Agrarian Law, and to convince the Fathers of his Sincerity, declared that nothing ſhould

First Triumvirate.

be done in it without their Approbation and Concurrence. By this Law the Lands in *Campania* were to be purchaſed by the Public, and divided amongſt ſuch of the poor Citizens as were the Fathers of three or more Children. But the Law was ſo qualified, with reſpect to thoſe who were to be concerned in the Purchaſe and Diviſion, that no reaſonable Objection could be made to it. The Utility of it was generally confeſſed; and even *Cato*, at the Head of the Oppoſition, could find nothing to reprehend in it. For, however faultleſs, it was oppoſed, and with much Obſtinacy, as an Innovation, merely on the Account of him who formed it, and whoſe encreaſing Popularity was judged extremely dangerous. He had therefore Recourſe to the People, before whom Pompey and Crassus approved the Law; and the Tribes readily paſſed it, notwithſtanding the Reſiſtance of his Collegue *Bibulus*. This Magiſtrate was at laſt inſulted, driven from the Aſſembly with his Faſces broken, and forced to remain at Home inactive for the reſt of the Year. All the Patricians were obliged to give their Conſent to it, and *Cicero*, by his Refuſal to become one of the twenty nominated for the Diviſion of the Lands, incurred the high Diſpleaſure of the Triumvirate, and laid the Foundation of his own Proſecution and Baniſhment.

The

The following Denarius having the Head of CÆSAR, with the S C for *Senatûs Conſulto*, bears Reference to the Town of *Caſilinum* in *Campania*, whither a Colony was drawn out in Conſequence of this Law; in Remembrance of which Event it was afterwards ſtruck by TI*berius* SEMPRONIVS GRACCVS, one of the Quæſtors Elect. The Figures on the Reverſe are, 1. The Enſign of a Cohort. 2. The Eagle of a Legion. 3. A Plough and Scepter: the uſual emblematical Deſcriptions of ſuch Deduction. Pl. II. 5.

To CÆSAR's Conſulſhip and Perſon muſt alſo be referred the Settlement of a Colony at *Lanuvium*, commemorated in the following Coins, ſtruck ſome time afterwards. The Head is that of *Juno Soſpita* or *Siſpita*, the Patroneſs of the Place, who is deſcribed by *Cicero* as bearing a Shield and Spear, with open Sandals, and covered with a Goat-Skin; becauſe Goats, we preſume, were the uſual Sacrifices offered to her. Underneath are the Names of L. PROCILIVS, who was one of the popular Tribunes three Years after, and of *Roſcius Fabatus*, afterwards one of CÆSAR's Lieutenants in *Gaul*; both Natives of the Place. The Reverſe of the firſt, is the ſame Goddeſs in a bigated Car; of the ſecond, the Virgin feeding the Serpent ſacred to that Goddeſs. This Serpent is ſaid to have left Pl. II. 6. Pl. II. 7.

its

First Trivmvirate.

its Retreat yearly, in order to be fed; and the feeding of it by one of the female Inhabitants of the Place, was looked upon as a Sort of Trial of Virginity, and an Omen of Plenty. *Propertius*, in Lib. IV. Eleg. 8. thus deſcribes it:

——————————— Whoe'er
Hits the ſhort Moment of a Sight ſo rare,
With wild Amazement frozen, may behold
Lanuvium's Guard his ſlimy Spires unfold,
And the dark Cavern of his yawning Jaw,
That marks the Paſſage to his hungry Maw
For annual Food when riſing: (Let the Fair,
How ſuch-like Paſſage ſhe diſcloſe, beware!)
Strange ſacred Rite! The Snake, with eager Haſte,
Catches the Morſel offer'd to his Taſte,
While pale with Fear the tender Female ſtands,
And the light Baſket trembles in her Hands.
If chaſte, once more ſhe hails her Parents dear,
And the Swains cry, "'Twill be a fruitful Year."

From this Time Cæsar referred himſelf to the Senate no more during his Magiſtracy, but ſeemed to govern all Things, by the Favour of the People, with an abſolute Sway. He next remitted to the Equeſtrians a third Part of the Tributes which they were to pay, and ſo detached that powerful Body from the Senatorian Order. After this, it were almoſt ſuperfluous to ſay that the Acts of Pompey were ratified, and all Oppoſition ſilenced for the preſent: inſomuch that the Wits of that Time ſtiled

ſtiled it the Conſulſhip (not of *Cæſar* and *Bibulus*, but) of Caius and Julius Cæsar; or of Julius and Cæsar. He now took to Wife *Calpurnia*, the Daughter of *Calpurnius Piſo*, who ſucceeded him in the Conſulſhip; and, through *Vatinius*, a Tribune of his Party, obtained of the People the Government of *Ciſalpine Gaul*, and *Illyricum*, with three Legions. But, as he intimated a Deſire of having the *Tranſalpine Gaul* added to his Province, the Senate, not caring that the People ſhould do every Thing for him, prevented them, by conferring this Grant themſelves, with the Command of another Legion. First Triumvirate.

P. Lentulus Spinther, now going out of his Prætorſhip, obtained the Province of the *Hither Spain*, through the Intereſt of Cæsar.

The Triumvirs, having taken Umbrage at the Behaviour of *Cicero*, encouraged his profeſſed Enemy *Clodius*, who was now one of the popular Tribunes, to proceed againſt him for the Execution of *Lentulus*, *Cethegus*, and others, in his Conſulſhip. He preferred a Law therefore for the Puniſhment of thoſe who had put to Death any Citizens uncondemned by the People. In Conſequence of this, the Orator was forced into Baniſhment; but recalled, both by the Senate and People, in the Beginning of

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

the following Year, and received with the higheſt Honour and univerſal Applauſe.

The ſame Incendiary, amongſt other Laws, paſſed one for ſeizing the Effects of *Ptolemy*, King of *Cyprus*, a Friend and Ally of *Rome*; for reducing his Kingdom to a *Roman* Province, and charging *Cato* with the Execution of it. An Act of the moſt oppreſſive Avarice and tyrannical Uſurpation, condemned by all the Hiſtorians; a moſt bitter Reflection upon *Roman* Integrity; and a Commiſſion which the Stoiciſm of *Cato* ſhould at all Adventure have refuſed. But *Cato* was ſo far from doing this, that he afterwards oppoſed *Cicero*'s Endeavour to have the Laws of *Clodius* reſcinded, purely from the Concern which he thereby had in the Province of *Cyprus*. Indeed ſome Coins have been ſtruck to perpetuate this Commiſſion, on which is the Head of ROMA, with the Inſcription M. CATO PRO PR*ætore*. "P. CLODIUS," ſays *Velleius*, in the Senate, "removed M. CATO out of the Way "by a moſt honourable Title; for he made a Law "for ſending him as Quæſtor with Prætorian "Power, a Quæſtor alſo being allowed him, to "the Iſland of *Cyprus*, to ſtrip *Ptolemy* of his "Kingdom, who had deſerved this Uſage by all "Manner of Vices," &c. For the being Quæſtor with

with Prætorian Power, is the very ſame Thing as being *Quæſtor proprætore*, and muſt relate to this Tranſaction. The Truth is, that theſe admired Advocates for public Liberty, had no Mercy upon the reſt of Mankind, but acted upon all Occaſions as if they had a Right to make Slaves of all beſides themſelves.

This Year, being that of the City DCXCV, *M. Æmilius Scaurus*, and *P. Plautius Hypſeus*, were Curule Ædiles, the Grandeur and Magnificence of whoſe public Exhibitions had not been equalled in that Age of Luxury. The Scenery of the temporary Theatre (for it was not to ſtand a Month) raiſed for this Purpoſe, is particularly ſpoken of, as conſiſting of three Stories, the lowermoſt of which was lined with Marble, the middle was compoſed of Glaſs, and the uppermoſt of gilded Wainſcot. In Front were three hundred and ſixty Marble Columns, of the Height of eight-and-thirty Feet, and between them were placed three thouſand Statues of exquiſite Workmanſhip, beſides a Profuſion of the moſt valuable Pictures, and other Ornaments; the Round of the Theatre itſelf containing eighty thouſand Spectators. The Denarii ſtruck by them on this Occaſion, repreſent on the one Side the Surrender of *Aretas*, one of the Kings of *Arabia*, to which *Scaurus* had compelled that

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

Pl. II. 8.

Monarch two Years before, when he was *Pompey's* Lieutenant in *Syria*. The ſuppliant King is on his Knees before him, and preſenting a Laurel. The Inſcription is M. SCAVRVS. ÆD. CVR. EX. S. C. His Name and Quality are in the Exergue; and the Camel, which is near him, properly repreſents the Country which he governed. On the Reverſe, HYPSÆUS renews the Memory of his great Anceſtor, who took *Privernum*, by a quadrigated triumphal Car, and *Victory* with the Legend, C. HYPSAE COS PRIVER CAPTV: and above, P. HYPSAEVS AED CVR.

Certain Advices being received, that the *Helvetians* were preparing to leave their own Country, and intended to march through the *Roman* Province into the farther Part of *Tranſalpine Gaul*, CÆSAR, who was never exceeded by any Man in the ſoldierly Qualities of Vigilance and Celerity, haſtened to his Province in the Beginning of *April*, and before the thirteenth of the ſame Month, with one Legion which he found there, and the Aſſiſtance of the Inhabitants, had drawn a deep Foſſe, and raiſed a Rampart ſixteen Feet high, ſtrengthened with Caſtles at proper Intervals, nineteen Miles in Length, from the *Leman* Lake to Mount *Jura*; by which he effectually barred this Paſſage to the *Helvetians*. Leaving the Guard of this to his Lieutenant *Labie-*

nus, he haſtened back into *Italy*, where, with incredible Diſpatch, he raiſed two new Legions. With theſe, and three more, which had wintered in the Neighbourhood of *Aquileia*, he croſſed the *Alps* by the neareſt Route, diſperſed in ſeveral Engagements the Nations that from the Eminences oppoſed his March, and entered the farther Province on the ſeventh Day. Inſtantly he moved againſt the *Helvetians* and their Allies, whoſe Multitudes he defeated with great Slaughter; and with the ſame Succeſs attacked *Arioviſtus*, at the Head of a numerous Army of *Germans*, the greater Part of whom he cut in Pieces, and drove the reſt acroſs the *Rhine*. In the Purſuit, he had the good Fortune to deliver his Friends, *C. Valerius Procillus*, and *M. Mettius*, whom the *Germans* were dragging off in Chains.

This was the Work of a ſingle Campaign, and clouded the Glory of Pompey's *Aſiatic* Victories. P. Crassus, the Son of the Triumvir, was one of Cæsar's Lieutenants in *Gaul*, and the Commander of his Horſe, and did him very eminent Service. He was Prætor in the Year of the City DCXCVI. One of his Coins is ſtill extant, bearing the laurelled Head of the *Julian Venus*, with the Letters S C, for *Senatûs Conſulto*, behind it; and on the Reverſe, a *Roman* Commander ſtanding by the Side of his Horſe, with the Legend P. CRASSVS. M. F. He

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

was ſlain with his Father in the *Parthian* Expedition.

Corn being ſold in *Rome* at an extravagant Rate, the Care of ſupplying the City with that Article was, at the Motion of *Cicero*, now returned from Exile, committed to POMPEY for five Years, with the ſame Proconſular Power which he had held in the Piratic War. An additional Law was made by *Meſſius* the Tribune, by which was annexed the Command of the public Money, a Fleet and Army, and an Authority ſuperior to that of any Provincial Magiſtrate. He had now alſo fifteen Lieutenants and two Quæſtors, as before. This Pl. II. 9. Commiſſion is implied in the Coin before us, which was ſtruck by *C. Piſo*, and *Cæpio*, two of his Quæſtors, employed in the Purchaſe of that Commodity. This Medal bears the laurel'd Head of POMPEY the Great. The Inſcription is C. PISO CAEPIO, *Queſtores*. M. *Patin*, Rom. Fam. p. 59, was in the Wrong to refer this to the Time of *Auguſtus*; for the *Curatores Cereales* were not appointed in Conſequence of any Senatorial Decree (which is the Caſe here) but by the abſolute Authority of the Emperor; nor were they ever ſtiled *Quæſtors*, but *Ædiles*. On the Reverſe are the two Quæſtors, ſeated between two ſtanding Ears of Corn; and underneath, AD FRV. EM. EX. S. C. *Ad Fruges emendas. Ex Senatûs Conſulto.*

In

In the Campaign of this Year, A. V. DCXCVI. CÆSAR gained a compleat Victory over the Inſurgents of *Belgic Gaul*, who took the Field, to the Number of one hundred and fifty thouſand fighting Men. The *Nervii*, and their Confederates, who attacked him afterwards by Surprize, and continued the Conteſt with amazing Obſtinacy, were in the End ſo cut off, that very few remained, except their old Men, Women, and Children; inſomuch, that of ſix hundred Senators, only three were left alive; and of ſixty thouſand Combatants, ſcarce five hundred ſurvived the general Slaughter. The *Atuatici* were next ſubdued, and all the Maritime Nations reduced in the mean Time by his Lieutenants. The Reputation of his Arms brought ſeveral Ambaſſadors from beyond the *Rhine*, who, in the Name of their reſpective Maſters, tendered their Submiſſion, and were ordered to attend the Conqueror early in the Spring. At *Rome*, theſe Exploits were judged ſo important, that a public Supplication of fifteen Days was decreed; an Honour which no Magiſtrate had before obtained.

FIRST TRIVMVIRATE.

The next Year the *Veneti*, who had taken Arms again, the *Unelli*, the *Sontiates*, and all the People of *Aquitain*, were reduced by CÆSAR, or his Lieutenants. But the *Morini* and *Menapii*, who were ſtill in Arms, were driven to their Woods and Faſtneſſes.

FIRST TRIUMVIRATE.

neſſes. After which, he quartered his Troops in the Country of the *Aulerei* and *Lexobii*, and paſſing the *Alps* himſelf, ſpent the Winter at *Lucca*. Hither his Partiſans reſorted, to pay their Court to him, in ſuch Numbers, that two hundred Senators, and an hundred and twenty Faſces of Proconſuls and Propretors, have been ſeen attending his Levee at a Time. Here POMPEY and CRASSUS paid him a Viſit likewiſe. *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, a ſtrong Republican, the faſt Friend of *Cato*, and conſequently no Friend to the Proceedings of the Triumvirs, had declared himſelf a Candidate for the Conſulſhip of the enſuing Year, and publicly boaſted that he would abrogate the Command of CÆSAR. It was therefore agreed among them, that POMPEY and CRASSUS ſhould themſelves jointly petition for that Office, and ſet *Domitius* aſide; that CÆSAR's Provinces ſhould be continued to him for five Years longer; that CRASSUS ſhould have *Syria* and the *Parthian* War, and POMPEY the Government of the two *Spains* for the ſame Term.

POMPEY and CRASSUS therefore forcibly ſucceeded to the Conſulate; after which, their ſeveral quinquennial Governments, as they had projected, were confirmed to them. The latter of theſe preſently collected a powerful Army, and ſet out, before his Conſular Year expired, upon his *Parthian* Expedition;

dition; the dire Event of which lopped off one Branch of the Triumvirate.

First Triumvirate.

In the mean Time, Cæsar in *Gaul* defeated an Army of *Germans*, who, with their Families, had paſſed the *Rhine*, to the Amount of four hundred and thirty thouſand Souls. Not content to have deſtroyed the Invaders, he built a wonderful Bridge in ten Days acroſs that River, and, the firſt of all the *Romans*, entered *Germany* at the Head of his Forces. Having burned and plundered the Country for eighteen Days together, he returned into *Gaul*. Late as it was in the Summer, he now got together a Fleet, and paſſed over into *Britain*; where having landed with Difficulty, and, after a vigorous Reſiſtance from the Natives, accepted their Submiſſion and Hoſtages, he refitted his ſhattered Veſſels, and returned to the Continent. He now marched againſt the *Morini*, whom he ſubdued, and received the Surrender of the *Menapii*. For theſe extraordinary Succeſſes a Supplication of twenty Days was decreed by the Senate.

Pompey and Cæsar.

Having given Orders for the Building of a Fleet in the Winter, he paſſed into *Illyricum*, where he reſtrained the Incurſions of the *Piruſtæ*, and, returning ſpeedily to *Gaul*, left there *Labienus* with three Legions and two thouſand Horſe; while himſelf ſet ſail for *Britain* with the ſame Number of Horſe and five

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

five Legions, on board a Fleet of eight hundred Veſſels of every Kind. Having landed, and marched into the Country, he had ſeveral ſmart Engagements with the Inhabitants, who fought gallantly under the Conduct of *Caſſivelaun*; who, moved at length by his ill Succeſs, and the Defection of ſeveral Nations, gave Hoſtages, and ſubmitted.

On his Return to the Continent, CÆSAR found it neceſſary, on Account of the Scarcity of Proviſions, to diſtribute his Troops in Winter Quarters more extended and diſtant from each other than uſual. This gave Encouragement to the *Gauls* to attempt upon them both by Force and Fraud: ſo that two of his Lieutenants, with a Legion and five Cohorts under their Command, were circumvented and ſlain by the *Eburones*. Another, commanded by *Q. Cicero*, was cloſely beſieged, and at length relieved by CÆSAR in Perſon, who, with ſeven thouſand Men, defeated an Army of ſixty thouſand. The Fame of this Victory preſerved the reſt. Yet the *Senones*, *Nervii*, and others inſtigated by them, had the Boldneſs to inſult the Camp of *Labienus*, but diſappeared on the Death of their Commander.

This Year *Julia*, the Daughter of CÆSAR, and the Wife of *Pompey*, died, and ſoon after, the Child of which ſhe had miſcarried. This looſened the

Bands

Bands of their Society. All this while POMPEY continued in a Manner abſolute at *Rome*, with an Army at the Gates, governing the two *Spains* by his Lieutenants *Afranius* and *Petreius*. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

CÆSAR, now apprehending a more general Diſturbance in *Gaul*, encreaſed his Forces, by new Levies, with three Legions and ten Cohorts, POMPEY having aſſiſted him with one Legion on this Occaſion; and, before the Winter was over, reduced the *Nervii* once more, as he did, quickly after, the *Senones* and *Carnutes*. He next attacked the *Menapii*, who, ſeeing their Country laid waſte, ſubmitted. While this was doing, the *Treviri*, who had armed great Numbers of Horſe and Foot, were by a Feint defeated and ſubdued by *Labienus*. CÆSAR, ſeeing that they were aſſiſted by the *Germans*, built a ſecond Bridge over the *Rhine*, and entered *Germany*. But finding the Country deſerted, he returned, and gave up the *Eburones* to military Execution, inviting all the neighbouring People to ſhare the Plunder of that unhappy Nation. With this View, a large Body of Horſe of the *Sicambri*, paſſed the *Rhine*, but were caſually diverted from their firſt Deſign, to an Attempt upon the Camp of *Q. Cicero*, which they were hardly prevented from making themſelves Maſters of, owing

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

to the Inattention of the Lieutenant; but finding themſelves diſappointed, they as ſuddenly retired.

In the mean Time *Rome* itſelf was in a very unquiet State, where the Election of Conſuls had been put off for ſeven Months together, through the Interceſſion of the Tribunes. Theſe Troubles are ſaid to have been privately encouraged by POMPEY himſelf. One of the Tribunes went ſo far as to nominate him Dictator. But this Scheme fell to the Ground, chiefly through the Oppoſition of *Cato*; ſo that *Domitius Calvinus*, and *Valerius Meſſala*, were choſen Conſuls for the reſt of the Year. But as the Tumults in the City ſtill continued, and were yet further encreaſed by the Death of *Clodius*, the great Favourite of the People, who was killed by MILO in the *Appian Way*; and the Neceſſity of creating POMPEY Dictator was again inſiſted upon; the Senate judged it more adviſable to try a new Expedient, which was, to have him choſen ſole Conſul. This was done accordingly, in the Year of the City DCCI.

Information of theſe Commotions came to CÆSAR in *Ciſalpine Gaul*, where he ſpent the Winter. But when the ſame Advices paſſed the *Alps*, they were preſently improved by the Humour of that volatile People, and became the Foundation of a general

Pompey and Cæsar.

Insurrection. It was said, that on these Accounts, "Cæsar would necessarily be detained in *Italy*; "that the Legions would not dare to move from "their Quarters while he was absent; that should "he return, which was by no Means probable, it "were the easiest Matter in the World to prevent "his joining them; that at worst a present Death "were better than perpetual Slavery." The *Carnutes* were the first that moved. They flew to *Gennabum*, and massacred every *Roman* in the Town. The News of this no sooner reached the *Arverni*, than *Vercingetorix*, a young Nobleman of the first Quality, endeavoured to inflame the People, and, notwithstanding the Opposition that he met with from his Uncle, and the more sober Part of them, soon got together a Band of desperate Men. He was presently joined by the *Senones*, *Parisians*, *Pictones*, *Cadurci*, *Turones*, *Aulerei*, *Lemovices*, *Andes*, and the maritime Nations in general, who conferred upon him the chief Command. In a short Time he was further reinforced by the Accession of the *Bituriges*, the *Rutheni*, the *Nitiobriges*, and the *Gabali*, and was preparing for an Irruption into *Narbonne*.

When Cæsar was advised of this, and that Matters were a little settled in the City by the Authority of Pompey, he judged it high Time to pass

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

the *Alps*; but when he had done this, was as much at a Loſs as before. Should he ſend for the Legions to come to him, he was ſenſible that they muſt fight their Way without their Commander, in whom was all their Confidence. Should he move towards them, his Perſon was in Danger. But his Preſence was abſolutely neceſſary at *Narbonne*. Thither therefore he went, confirmed the fearful, and fixed Garriſons in all the Places that were neareſt to the Enemy. A Part of the Provincial Forces, and a Supply, which he brought from *Italy*, he ordered to march to the *Helvii*, who lay upon the Borders of the *Arverni*. The Enemy, fearing to come within the Circle of the garriſoned Towns, had now retired, ſo that he marched thither himſelf, and thence over the Mountain *Cebenna*, covered with Snow ſix Feet deep, through which the Soldiers were forced to clear their Way, to the Limits of the *Arverni*, whom he ſurprized; for they had judged themſelves effectually ſecured by the Interpoſition of the Mountain, which at that Time was thought impaſſable even by a ſingle Perſon. Here he left his Forces under the Command of *Brutus*, promiſing to return to him in three Days, with Orders that the Horſe in the mean Time ſhould ſcour the Country, and fill it far and wide with Terror. He then ſet out privately, and with all poſſible Expedition,

pedition, for *Vienne*. Having there collected a Body of Horſe, he travelled Night and Day to the *Lingones*, where two Legions wintered. Thence he ſent to the reſt of his Forces; and had aſſembled them all, before the *Arverni* could hear of his Arrival. On Advice of this, *Vercingetorix* marched to the Attack of *Gergovia*, a Town of the *Boii*, and in which they had been ſettled by CÆSAR, under the Government of the *Ædui*, after his Victory over them in the *Helvetic* War. The *Roman* General, therefore, leaving two Legions and the Baggage of the whole Army at *Agendicum*, moved towards the *Boii*. In his Way, he took *Vellaunodunum* of the *Senones*, and ſacked and burned *Gennabum* of the *Carnutes*. When *Vercingetorix* received Intelligence of his Approach, he raiſed the Siege of *Gergovia*, and marched to meet him. Meanwhile CÆSAR made himſelf Maſter of *Noviodunum*, and was now buſied at *Avaricum*, by the Taking of which he hoped to be in Poſſeſſion of the whole Country of the *Bituriges*.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

It was now determined in a general Council, by the Perſuaſion of *Vercingetorix*, to carry on the War againſt the *Romans* in a very different Manner, by preventing their Foraging, intercepting their Proviſions, and depriving them of all Means of Subſiſtence. They judged this eaſy to be done, by their ſuperior

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

ſuperior Strength in Horſe, and burning all the Country round about, ſuch Places only excepted as were moſt capable of Defence. Accordingly, more than twenty Cities of the *Bituriges* were in Flames at once. But it was thought proper to defend *Avaricum*.

By theſe Reſolutions the *Romans* were greatly diſtreſſed, wanting Bread for many Days together, and ſparingly ſuſtaining themſelves with ſuch Cattle as they could procure from very diſtant Towns. Yet not a Word was heard, unbecoming the Majeſty of the *Roman* People and their former Victories. Nay, when their Commander offered to raiſe the Siege on that Account, they intreated him not to do it; that under his Conduct for many Years they had received no Diſhonour, nor left any Enterprize unfiniſhed; that they would endure any Hardſhips, ſooner than ſuffer the Blood of their Fellow-Citizens, maſſacred at *Gennabum*, to be unavenged. At length the Place was taken by Aſſault, and, of forty thouſand Perſons within, ſcarce eight hundred eſcaped alive to *Vercingetorix*, who was encamped in the Neighbourhood. Here CÆSAR found great Plenty of Proviſions, and ſtayed many Days for the Refreſhment of his Army. On the other Side, *Theutomatus*, King of the *Nitiobriges*, came to the Aſſiſtance of *Vercingetorix* with a great Body of

of Forces; and the *Ædui* ſome Time after fell off from their Alliance with the *Romans*, and joined him. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

After ſeveral great Feats of Generalſhip on both Sides, at *Gergovia*, upon the *Elæver*, and elſewhere, the *Gallic* General diſmiſſed all his Horſe to their ſeveral Countries, charging them to collect the whole Strength of their reſpective States, and return to his Relief as ſoon as poſſible; that he had Subſiſtence for about thirty Days, or perhaps ſomewhat longer, uſing great Frugality. He then, with all the Foot, amounting to eighty thouſand Men, ſhut himſelf up in *Aleſia*, where he was cloſely beſieged by CÆSAR.

At laſt the expected Succours arrived, conſiſting of eight thouſand Horſe, and two hundred and forty thouſand Foot. The Action that enſued was very hot, the Beſiegers being attacked both from within and from without, and laſted the whole Day. The *Gauls* were intirely defeated, and, had not the *Roman* Soldiers been wearied to the laſt Degree with the Continuance of the Battle, very few of ſo great a Multitude could have eſcaped. The next Day the City ſurrendered, and their General *Vercingetorix* was delivered up to the Will of the Conqueror. For theſe Succeſſes a Supplication of twenty Days was decreed at *Rome*.

The

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

The Popularity of CÆSAR ſeems now to have been at the Height in *Rome*. POMPEY therefore judged it abſolutely neceſſary for himſelf, by all poſſible Means to eſtabliſh a Counter-Intereſt with the Senate. Knowing, therefore, their Averſion to the Power of a ſingle Perſon, he reſolved to aſſume a Collegue in the Conſulſhip, and for this Purpoſe pitched upon *Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius Scipio*, the adopted Son of *Metellus Pius*, who had formerly commanded with him in *Spain*. *Scipio* was at that Time accuſed of Corruption; but was at once delivered from Proſecution, raiſed to the ſupreme Magiſtracy, and made the Father-in-law of *Pompey*, who married his Daughter *Cornelia*, a Lady of great Beauty. Medals were ſtruck on this Occaſion; one of which we have given in the Frontiſpiece, as copied from the *Pembrokian* Collection, of the ſecond Magnitude. On the Reverſe, is the Figure of the Lady, with her Name for the Legend; and in the *Area*, CNC C for *Cnæi Cariſſima Conjux*. Tho' this Moderation of POMPEY, in admitting a Partner of his Power, was very pleaſing to the Senate, in which *Scipio* had much Intereſt, yet the Partiality and Injuſtice which attended it, were generally condemned.

POMPEY now preferred a Law, that no Man ſhould obtain a Conſular or Prætorian Province, who had not

not been of Conſular or Prætorian Dignity for five Years: but firſt of all took Care to have his own Province of *Spain* continued to him for five Years longer. And, that CÆSAR might not be offended at theſe Proceedings, the ten Tribunes of the People were induced by his Influence to get a Law paſſed, impowering CÆSAR to ſtand for the Conſulſhip in his Abſence. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

At the next Election *Cato*, who threatened to abrogate the Command of CÆSAR, was by his Intereſt ſet aſide, and *Servius Sulpicius Rufus*, and *Marcus Claudius Marcellus*, were choſen Conſuls. After which were great Debates in the Senate, *Marcellus* moving that a Succeſſor ſhould be ſent to him before the Time allowed. In this he was oppoſed by *Sulpicius*, and at laſt by POMPEY himſelf. However a Decree paſſed at length, that CÆSAR ſhould quit his Province after the Calends of *March* of the following Year.

In the Courſe of this Summer, CÆSAR once more ſubdued the *Carnutes*, and the *Bellovaci*, whoſe General was ſlain; made himſelf Maſter of *Uxellodunum*, which was obſtinately defended; received the Submiſſion of the *Aquitanians*; and finally compleated the Conqueſt of all *Gaul*, reducing it into the Form of a *Roman* Province.

By the late Law of POMPEY, *Cicero* was obliged

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

to leave *Rome*, the Province of *Cilicia* and *Cyprus* being allotted to him. Here we find him at the Head of two Legions, aſſiſted by his Brother *Quintus*, who had been *Cæſar*'s Lieutenant in *Gaul*, and joining the *martial* to the *mercurial* Talent. For he was no ſooner arrived, than he was informed that the *Parthians* had paſſed the *Euphrates*; whom he ſurprized and defeated on Mount *Amanus*. He afterwards took ſeveral Caſtles, and the ſtrong Town of *Pindeniſſum*, after a tedious Siege, and was ſaluted IMPERATOR by the Army. This entitled him to a Triumph, for which he petitioned on his Return to *Rome*. But the Civil War, which then broke out, put an End to all Thoughts of this Kind. His Denarius, however, bears the galeated Head of ROMA; and on the Reverſe a VICTORY, with a Palm Branch and Wreath, in a quadrigated or triumphal Car; the Exergue, M. TVLLI*us*, as has been already obſerved.

CÆSAR ſpent the Winter of this Year in *Belgic Gaul*, governing in Peace the Nations, whom his Valour had ſubdued, with admirable Prudence; liſtening favourably to their Grievances, and conciliating their Affections; inſomuch, that from this Time they paid him chearful Obedience. Certainly, if we conſider the Bravery of the People whom he had to do with, his military Exploits in theſe

Countries, for nine Years together, muſt be allowed to have exceeded thoſe of the moſt celebrated Heroes of Antiquity. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

At the next Election *L. Æmilius Paullus*, and *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, a near Relation of the laſt Year's Magiſtrate, ſucceeded to the Faſces. CÆSAR, being adviſed that theſe Conſuls were little inclined to his Intereſt; that one of the Cenſors was utterly averſe to him; that POMPEY had ſecured the popular Tribunes in general; and that his Enemies made no Secret of their Deſign to ſtrip him of his Government and Command, and reduce him to the Condition of a private Perſon, judged it high Time to conſult his own Safety. He therefore paſſed the *Alps* early in the Spring, and from his Reſidence in *Ciſalpine Gaul* intended his City Affairs. Here he had the Addreſs to bring over the Conſul *Æmilius Paullus*, at the Expence, it is ſaid, of fifteen hundred Talents. Of the two Cenſors, *Appius Claudius Pulcher*, and *Lucius Calpurnius Piſo*, the latter was his Father-in-law. But the moſt active and ſtirring of the Tribunes, CAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO was his declared Adverſary. This young Gentleman was in Family and Fortune eminently conſpicuous; of diſtinguiſhed Parts, and the moſt popular Eloquence; and one of whom the better Sort had great Expectations. This appears

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

from *Cicero*'s Epiſtles to him. But then his Liberality and Expences were without all Limits; ſo that his Debts were immenſe. This laid him open to the Temptation of CÆSAR, whom he now engaged to ſerve, and by whom he was gratified to the Amount of all his Wiſhes. When therefore it was propoſed in the Senate that CÆSAR's Legions ſhould be diſcharged, *Curio* abſolutely refuſed his Aſſent, unleſs others alſo, and POMPEY in particular, diſmiſſed the Forces under their Command: ſo that the whole Debate was cloſed with this ſingle Reſolution, That POMPEY and CÆSAR ſhould each of them furniſh a Legion for the *Parthian* War. The former had heretofore aſſiſted the latter with one of his Legions. When therefore the proper Officer applied to POMPEY for his Share, he referred him to CÆSAR, who, in Fact, furniſhed both; which he choſe rather to do than diſobey the Order of the Senate.

In the Courſe of the Summer, *Appius* the Cenſor was extremely buſy in the Execution of his Office, whereby he became, contrary to his own Intentions, very ſerviceable to CÆSAR. For when he noted many of the Equeſtrian and Senatorian Orders, without the Concurrence of his Collegue, he brought to paſs, that all of them joined publicly afterwards the Party of CÆSAR. His Indignation

was

was levelled at *Curio* in particular, who on this Occaſion was protected by *Piſo*, and the Conſul *Paullus*. But, notwithſtanding their Oppoſition, he perſiſted obſtinately in his Judgment concerning the Tribune, which he rehearſed in full Senate. *Paullus*, moved with the Indignity of the Fact, rent his Robe. But *Marcellus*, the other Conſul, ſeizing *Curio*, with Hopes that for every Enmity to CÆSAR, the Fathers would load him with ſome heavy Decree, demanded their Opinions of him. *Curio* at firſt inſiſted, with ſome Vehemence, that "it was not the proper Buſineſs of the Senate to "engage in any Determinations affecting him, with "whom the Liberties and Privileges of the *Roman* "People were intruſted." But, obſerving that a Multitude of the Senators were partly well-diſpoſed to the Intereſt of CÆSAR, and partly much afraid of him, he at laſt permitted the Houſe to take Cognizance of the Affair; only remarking, that "he was conſcious to himſelf of having acted up-"rightly, and for the Service of his Country; "I therefore give up to you," ſaid he, "my Body "and my Life: diſpoſe of them as you ſhall judge "meet." *Marcellus*, when he had accuſed him in ſuch a Manner that he made no Queſtion of his being condemned, and yet in a ſhort Time ſaw him acquitted by very many Voices, ruſhed out of the Senate-

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Senate-Houſe in a Rage, and ran into the Suburbs to POMPEY; where, by his own Authority, he committed to him the Cuſtody of the City, and the Command of the two Legions above-mentioned. This was Evidence enough of their Deſign to reduce CÆSAR by Force, if better Authority ſhould be wanting. They gave a Looſe to their Joy therefore, and gloried exceedingly, when at the next Election *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus*, were created Conſuls; who, with much Acrimony, had profeſſed their Reſolution of deſpoiling CÆSAR of all his Honour and Dignity. The following Coins repreſent the joint Conſulſhip of theſe two diſtinguiſhed Enemies of CÆSAR. The

Pl. II. 10. JUPITER PROPUGNATOR is in both, with the Eagle and Enſigns of the Legions, and their reſpective

Pl. II. 11. Names. They appear to have been ſtruck by CN*eius* NER*ius*, one of the City Quæſtors of that Year, and a Favourer of their Party. The Reverſe of the laſt has the ſame *Jupiter*, with an Altar before him, the Eagle in one Hand, and his Thunder in the other, with the Planetary Figure and the Quæſtorian Mark underneath. The Names of the Conſuls are on the Face of the one, and the Reverſe of the other, L. LEN. C. MARC. COS.

In Conformity to this Declaration, they no ſooner entered upon their Office, than they made their

Report

Report to the Senate concerning the Provinces; and then a Decree paſſed, at the Motion of *Metellus Scipio*, the Father-in-law of POMPEY, that "*Cæſar* "ſhould diſband his Army by a ſtated Day" (ſix Months before the legal Time) "or be declared an "Enemy to the Commonwealth." It was determined, that he ſhould not be permitted to ſtand for the Conſulſhip in Abſence, though a Law had paſſed expreſsly for that Purpoſe. Every poſſible Method was made uſe of to encreaſe and encourage the Partizans of POMPEY, and intimidate the Friends of CÆSAR. And when to theſe extraordinary Proceedings, which beſpoke the moſt inveterate Rancour, *Q. Caſſius*, and *M. Antonius*, two of the popular Tribunes, oppoſed their Interceſſion, they were driven from the Senate and the City. *Scipio* declared to the *Fathers*, that POMPEY would not be wanting to them, if they would but purſue vigorous Meaſures: and it was induſtriouſly given out, that CÆSAR's Legionaries were weary of his Command, and would not follow him, in Caſe of a Rupture. So that immediately on the Flight of the Tribunes, a Decree paſſed, as in Times of the moſt imminent Danger, "that the Conſuls, and POMPEY the Pro-"conſul, the Prætors, Tribunes of the People, "and all Conſulars at or near the City, take Care "that the Commonwealth receive no Damage."

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

This

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

This was a public Declaration of War, and the Provinces were partitioned out accordingly amongſt the Friends of POMPEY. *Scipio* had *Syria*, and *L. Domitius* was appointed to ſucceed CÆSAR in *Gaul*, without the uſual Form of conſulting the People. But *Philippus* and *Marcellinus*, though likewiſe of Conſular Dignity, were paſſed by, without any Allotment, as the Friends of CÆSAR. POMPEY governed the two *Spains* by his Lieutenants. *Cato* had *Sicily*, and *Aurelius Cotta Sardinia*. *Africa* was to be under the Government of *Ælius Tubero*, and *Ciſalpine Gaul* of *Conſidius Nonianus*. To *Calviſius Sabinus* was allotted *Bithynia* and *Pontus*; and to *Publius Seſtius*, *Cilicia* and *Cyprus*. *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, *Aſia*, *Illyricum*, *Crete*, and *Cyrene*, were divided amongſt Perſons of the ſame Stamp. *Calpurnius Bibulus* was to command in Chief the Fleets and the whole Sea-coaſt, having under him ſeveral Lieutenants. But *Capua*, and the Coaſt of *Campania*, were committed to the Charge of *Cicero*; the Government of *Aſculum*, to *Lentulus Spinther*; of *Etruria*, to *Scribonius Libo*; of *Iguvium*, to *Minutius Thermus*; and of *Auximum*, to *Atius Varus*. Muſters were made in every Part of *Italy*, and Money and Arms ordered in from all Quarters. So that, amidſt all this Hurry and Preparation, CÆSAR ſeemed to ſtand ſingle.

In

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

In the mean Time this great Man, ſeemingly unwilling to enter the Liſts with them, by his Friends in the Senate, by Letters to the Conſuls, and by Meſſages to POMPEY, expreſſed his Readineſs to comply with almoſt any Terms. But his Friends were brow-beaten, and the Conſuls refuſed to report their Opinions, or to move the Senate (which they only were authorized to do) upon the Subject of his Letters. POMPEY could not bear the Man who had ſo fatally eclipſed his Glory, and rivalled his Authority: and *Cato* had ſworn, at all Events, to bring him to Judgment for his Corruptions. So that, in fact, CÆSAR had no Alternative, but either to protect himſelf by Arms, or tamely to give up his Life a Sacrifice to the Rage of his Enemies, and the Ambition of POMPEY. Being informed therefore, by the Tribunes who fled to his Camp, in the Diſguiſe of Slaves, of the Impracticability of any other Meaſures, and the Violation of their own Characters, he drew together the thirteenth Legion (for the reſt were not yet come up) and harangued them. " He reminded them of the " continual Injuries that he had received from his " Enemies, by whom he complained that POMPEY " was drawn aſide, and utterly eſtranged to him, " through Envy, and a malevolent Oppoſition to " his Glory; that the Tribunitial Interceſſion,

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

" ſome Time ſince reſtored, ſhould be op-
" preſſed by Violence and Arms, was a ſtrange
" unheard-of Thing; that *Sylla*, when he had
" ſtripped that Authority of all other Privi-
" leges, had yet left its Interceſſion free; that
" POMPEY, who might ſeem to have reſtored it,
" had now cancelled his own Gift; that, as oft
" as it had been decreed, *That the Magiſtrates be*
" *careful that the Commonwealth receive no Damage*,
" it had been either on Account of ſome deſtruc-
" tive Laws, or ſome Violence offered to the Tri-
" bunes, or a Seceſſion of the People; but that
" none of all this was the Caſe at preſent. He
" therefore exhorted them to defend the Honour
" and Dignity of their General, under whoſe Con-
" duct they had been victorious for nine Years
" together." This was received with Applauſe by the Legionaries, who declared themſelves ready to vindicate the Honour of their Commander. He then marched from *Ravenna* to *Ariminum*, ſending Orders for the reſt of the Legions to follow him. Here he met with *L. Cæſar*, whoſe Father was his Lieutenant. This young Gentleman brought him a trifling Meſſage from POMPEY, which occaſioned an Anſwer and Reply, whereby this latter inſiſted upon every Thing from CÆSAR, and would himſelf ſubmit to nothing. CÆSAR therefore diſpatched

Antony

Antony to *Arretium* with five Cohorts, and lodged a ſingle one in each of the Towns of *Piſaurum*, *Fanum*, and *Ancona*.

Having Intelligence in the mean Time, that the Prætor *Thermus*, at the Head of five Cohorts, was fortifying *Iguvium*, he ſent *Curio* with three Cohorts againſt him. On whoſe Arrival *Thermus* quitted the Place, whoſe Troops left him on the March, and returned home. He then moved forwards towards *Auximum*. But on his Approach *Attius Varus* alſo fled, and, being cloſely purſued and attacked, was deſerted by his Troops in the Engagement, Part of whom went home, and the reſt joined CÆSAR.

When the News of his Progreſs reached *Rome*, a Report prevailing at the ſame Time, that CÆSAR's Horſe were near at hand, a general Conſternation took Place. The two Conſuls, and moſt of the Magiſtrates, hurried from the City. POMPEY was gone the Day before to the two Legions already ſpoken of, which wintered in *Apulia*. Their Muſters ceaſed, and nothing was looked upon as ſafe on this Side *Capua*.

From *Auximum* CÆSAR over-ran all *Picenum*, the ſeveral Governments of theſe Countries receiving him with open Arms, and aſſiſting him with all Neceſſaries. Even from *Cingulum*, a Town which

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Labienus (who was gone over to the Enemy) had builded at his own Charge, came Deputies, tendering their moſt ready Submiſſion. The twelfth Legion now came up. With theſe two he marched to *Aſculum*. This Place was held by *Lentulus Spinther*, who fled with the Garriſon, but was deſerted by a great Part of it. Thence he moved on to *Corfinium*, where *Domitius* commanded, who ordered out five Cohorts to break down the Bridge three Miles from the Town. But the Vanguard of CÆSAR coming up, engaged, and drove them back; ſo that he paſſed over his Forces, and encamped under the Walls. *Domitius* immediately diſpatched Meſſengers, well acquainted with the Country, to POMPEY for Relief: "That CÆSAR might be eaſily "incloſed by their two Armies, and his Proviſions "cut off: but that, if he neglected the Opportu-"nity, more than thirty Cohorts, with a great "Number of *Roman* Senators and Equeſtrians, ran "the Hazard of being loſt." He then made Preparations for Defence.

Meantime the Inhabitants of *Sulmo*, but eight Miles diſtant, would have ſurrendered, but were prevented by *Q. Lucretius* the Senator, and *Attius* the *Pelignian*, who bridled them with a Garriſon of ſeven Cohorts. Thither came *Antony* with five, to whom both Townſmen and Soldiers opened the

Gates.

Gates. *Lucretius* and *Attius* threw themſelves from the Wall. The latter deſired to be conveyed to CÆSAR. *Antony* therefore returned with him the ſame Day. The Garriſon CÆSAR incorporated with his own Troops, and diſmiſſed their Commander. The firſt three Days he ſpent in ſtrengthening his Camp with great Works, and bringing in Proviſions from the neighbouring Towns, intending to wait there for the reſt of his Forces. Within that Time the eighth Legion came up, and with it two-and-twenty Cohorts of the new Muſters in *Gaul*, and about three hundred Horſe. Theſe formed a ſeparate Camp, on the other Side the Town, under the Command of *Curio*. He then drew a Line of Circumvallation round the Place, and when the Work was near finiſhed, the Meſſengers ſent to POMPEY returned with Letters.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

On the Peruſal of theſe, *Domitius* gave out that they would ſoon be relieved by POMPEY, and encouraged them to a vigorous Defence; but with a few private Friends conſulted how to get off. When the Difference between his Words and Looks was obſerved, with his unuſual Care and Trepidation, and his converſing much in private, the Truth could no longer be concealed. For POMPEY had written back, "That he would not put all to the Hazard; "that it was neither by his Advice nor with his

"Conſent

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

" Conſent that he had ſhut himſelf up in *Cor-*
" *finium*; and that, if poſſible, he ſhould come to
" him with all his Forces." But this was pre-
vented by the Siege and Circumvallation.

Mean Time the Deſign of *Domitius* having got Air, the Soldiers began to divide and cabal: " They were beſieged by CÆSAR, whoſe Works " were nearly completed; their Leader, on whom " they depended, was going to provide for himſelf; " that they too ought to have ſome Regard for " their own Safety." But the *Marſians* were at firſt of different Sentiments, and ſeized upon that Part of the Town which was ſtrongeſt, and ſo great was the Diſſenſion that they were very near coming to Blows. At length the Intent of *Domitius* was fully known to all of them, whom then they ſeized and ſurrounded, ſending inſtantly to CÆSAR, that they were ready to ſubmit, and deliver *Domitius* alive into his Hands. It was now Night. CÆSAR therefore anſwered the Deputies, that he would receive their Surrender in the Morning. Very early *Lentulus Spinther* was, at his own Requeſt, introduced to him. " He firſt entreated for his own Safety, " and afterwards recounted their ancient Friend-" ſhip, and the many Services which he had re-" ceived from CÆSAR; that through him he had " been admitted into the College of the Pontiffs,

" had

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

" had obtained the Province of *Spain* after his " Prætorſhip, and had been aſſiſted by him in his " Petition for the Conſulate." Whom CÆSAR interrupted, ſaying, that " he had not left his Pro- " vince with Deſign to injure any Man, but for " the Vindication of his own Honour; to reſtore " to their Dignity the Tribunes of the People, " who had been driven from the City on his Ac- " count; and to defend the Liberty both of him- " ſelf and the *Roman* People, oppreſſed by the " Faction of a few."—Confirmed by this Speech, *Lentulus* begged Leave to return, obſerving, that the Grant of his own Safety would miniſter Conſolation to the reſt; for that ſome of them were in ſo deſpairing a Condition as to think of putting an End to their own Lives. This granted, he retired.

When it was Day, CÆSAR ordered all the Senators, and their Sons, the Military Tribunes, and Equeſtrians, to be brought before him. Here were, of the Senatorian Order, *L. Domitius* and *P. Lentulus Spinther*, *L. Vibullius Rufus*, *Sex. Quinctilius Varus*, beſides the Son of *Domitius*, and many other young Gentlemen, with a great Number of Equeſtrians and Magiſtrates of the free Towns. Theſe were all ſaved from the Revilings of the Soldiers, and diſmiſſed in Safety by CÆSAR, after he

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

he had put them in Mind of the ungrateful Return which they had made for the many Benefits which he had conferred upon them. The Money brought to him he reſtored to *Domitius*, that he might not ſeem more continent in the Lives of Men, than in the Matter of Money; though he was ſenſible that it belonged to the Public, and had been remitted by POMPEY for the Pay of the Troops. Having ſtayed only ſeven Days at *Corfinium*, he marched ſtraight into *Apulia*.

POMPEY, on Advice of what had paſſed at *Corfinium*, marched from *Luceria* to *Canuſium*, and thence to *Brunduſium*, ordering the Levies from all Parts to attend him there, arming the very Slaves and Shepherds, and furniſhing them with Horſes. Of theſe he formed a Body of Cavalry, about three hundred. *L. Manlius*, the Prætor, fled from *Alba* with ſix Cohorts; as did *Rutilus Rupus*, another of the Prætors, from *Tarracina*, with three. All theſe ſeeing at a Diſtance the Cavalry of CÆSAR, under the Command of *Bivius Curius*, turned their Enſigns, and came over to him. In other Marches likewiſe, ſeveral Cohorts fell in with the Line of CÆSAR, as did ſome others among the Horſe.

CÆSAR arrived at *Brunduſium* with ſix Legions, three of them conſiſting of Veterans; the reſt being made up of new Levies, and completed on the

March. For the Cohorts of *Domitius*, he ſent immediately into *Sicily*. Here he found that the Conſuls, with a great Part of the Army, had paſſed over to *Dyrrachium*, and that POMPEY was left behind at *Brunduſium*, with twenty Cohorts: but whether with Deſign to keep the Place, in order to make himſelf Maſter of the *Hadriatic* on both Sides, or for Want of Shipping, was uncertain. Here he made another fruitleſs Attempt to engage POMPEY in a Treaty; who anſwered, that he could do nothing without the Conſuls, who were abſent. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

One half of the Harbour of *Brunduſium* was ſhut up by the Works of CÆSAR, when the Veſſels returned, which had conveyed the Forces acroſs the Gulph. Then POMPEY, either fearing to be incloſed by his induſtrious Enemy, or having ſo determined before, made Preparations for leaving *Italy*. The better to retard the Impetuoſity of CÆSAR, and that he might not be ſurprized in the very Act of Embarkation, he walled up the Gates, raiſed Buildings acroſs the Streets and Lanes, into which he drove Piles and ſharp-headed Stakes, covering them over with Hurdles, and Earth o'top. The two Ways which led from the Wall to the Port, he barricaded with very large Beams, ſharply pointed. Having taken theſe Precautions, he ordered the Troops to embark in Silence, and diſpoſed

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

a few light-armed Troops upon the Walls, and in the Caſtles, more for Shew than Service. Theſe, at a certain Signal, were to deſcend, and make the beſt of their Way to the Haven, where ſome light Veſſels were to be left for their Reception. While this was doing, the Townſmen, inſtigated by the Injuries which they had ſuffered from the Soldiers, and the contumelious Uſage of POMPEY himſelf, gave Signification of it from the Walls, which the *Cæſareans*, clapping their Ladders, inſtantly mounted. But, being warned of the Stakes and Ditches, it was ſome Time before they could be led round to the Harbour, where they ſeized two Veſſels with Soldiers, which had ſtruck againſt the Moles of CÆSAR.

That General well knew the Importance of following his Adverſary without Loſs of Time. But POMPEY, by having carried off the Shipping from all Parts of the Coaſt, had rendered that impoſſible. He therefore directed his View towards *Spain*, where were two Provinces and a veteran Army entirely devoted to his Enemy.

He now ſent his Lieutenant *Valerius* to *Sardinia* with one Legion, and *Curio* as Proprætor into *Sicily* with three; inſtructing the latter, as ſoon as he ſhould have recovered that Iſland, to paſs his Army over into *Africa*. The *Caralitans*, even as

ſoon

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

ſoon as they heard of the Commiſſion of the former, and before he left *Italy*, drove *Cotta* out of their City; who, ſore affrighted, and ſeeing all the *Sardinians* of the ſame Mind, fled into *Africa*. *Cato*, in *Sicily*, was buſied in fitting out a Fleet; was at the ſame Time making new Levies of *Roman* Citizens, by his Lieutenants, amongſt the *Brutians* and *Lucanians*; and was exacting a ſtated Number of Horſe and Foot from the ſeveral Cities of the Iſland. Theſe Affairs were almoſt brought to Perfection, when being informed of the Arrival of *Curio*, he complained in Council, that "he had "been betrayed by POMPEY, who, totally unpre- "pared, had undertaken an unneceſſary War; and "who, when he was aſked in Senate, by himſelf, "and others, had aſſured them that he had all "Things in Readineſs." Having thus vented his Complaints, he retired, and quitted the Province.

Tubero's Allotment was *Africa*, where, on his coming, he found *Attius Varus*, who had fled thither on the Loſs of his Cohorts at *Auximum*, and there raiſed two Legions. His Knowledge of the People and Country, as having been Proprætor there but a few Years before, had opened the Way to this Attempt. This Man oppoſed the Landing of *Tubero*; nor would he ſo much as permit him to ſet

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

his Son on Shore, tho' in an ill State of Health, but compelled him to weigh his Anchors and be gone.

Things thus ordered, CÆSAR, to give ſome Eaſe to his Troops, quartered them in the neighbouring privileged Towns, and ſet out himſelf for *Rome*. Aſſembling the Senate, he laid before them "the "ill Offices of his Enemies; that he had aimed at "no extraordinary Honour, but, having waited the "legal Time, was content with that which was "open to every Citizen; that a Law had paſſed by "the ten Tribunes of the People, notwithſtanding "the Contradiction of his Enemies, and the ſtre-"nuous Oppoſition of *Cato* (who, according to his "Cuſtom, had endeavoured to wear out the Day "with his long Speeches) even in the Conſulſhip "of POMPEY, who approved, or might have hin-"dered it, whereby he was permitted to ſtand for "that Dignity in Abſence. And if he did approve "it, why did he prevent him from enjoying the "Favour of the People? Wiſhed them to conſider "his Forbearance, when of his own Accord he "made Propoſals for diſbanding the Armies, by "which he ſhould have made Shipwreck of his "own Dignity and Honour; to conſider the Bitter-"neſs of his Enemies, who refuſed themſelves what "they required of him, and choſe rather to bring "all Things to Confuſion, than to part with their

"Authority

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

"Authority and Armies: he expoſed their In-
"juſtice in the Seizure of his Legions; their
"Cruelty and Inſolence in the Depoſition of the
"popular Tribunes; the Conditions by him of-
"fered, and the Conferences requeſted and re-
"fuſed: on all which Accounts he deſired and
"intreated that they would undertake with him
"the Management of the Commonwealth. But,
"if through Fear they ſhould decline it, he would
"not burthen them, but undergo the Taſk him-
"ſelf. It was neceſſary (he ſaid) to ſend Commiſ-
"ſioners to POMPEY to treat of an Accommoda-
"tion. Nor did he concern himſelf about what
"POMPEY had averred in Senate a little while ago,
"that *the Authority was with them to whom Commiſ-*
"*ſioners were deputed, and was an Argument of*
"*Fear in thoſe who ſent them*; this was mean and
"weak; but that, for his Part, as he had endea-
"voured to excel in Action, ſo was he ſtudious to
"exceed in Juſtice and Equity."

The Propoſal for ſending Commiſſioners was approved; but they could find none willing to be concerned. For POMPEY, at his Departure, had declared that he ſhould look upon thoſe who ſtayed behind in the ſame Light as if they had been in the Camp of CÆSAR. Thus three Days were loſt in Debates and Excuſes; *Lucius Metellus*, one of the Tribunes

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Tribunes of the People, being ſet on to diſtract this and every other Meaſure. A Law was propoſed to the People for ſupplying him with ſuch Monies as he ſhould want from the public Treaſury. This was oppoſed by the ſame Tribune; who, when he found his Oppoſition vain, kept a Guard at the Door of it to as little Purpoſe; for it was burſt open by the Command of CÆSAR, who took thence an immenſe Sum. Several other Laws paſſed, chiefly of *Antony*'s propoſing, for the Support of the Cauſe. Thus both Sides branded their Opponents, as uſual in Civil Wars, with the Stigma of being Enemies to their Country: both the Leaders were called the Generals of the State; while both conſulted principally their own Intereſt, and uſed the Commonwealth, as a Miſtreſs, for their own Convenience.

CÆSAR, before he left *Rome*, appointed *Antony* to command the Forces in *Italy*, and *M. Æmilius Lepidus* to be Governor of the City. This laſt was alſo one of the Prætors. He then ſet out for the farther *Gaul*, where he heard that *Vibullius Rufus*, whom he had taken and diſmiſſed at *Corfinium*, was ſent by POMPEY into *Spain*, and that the *Maſſilians* had given *Domitius* Poſſeſſion of their City. He determined therefore to beſiege the Place by Sea and Land. To this End he led thither three

Legions, which he put under the Command of *C. Trebonius*, his Lieutenant, and having in thirty Days built a Fleet of twelve long Ships, he committed them to the Care of *Decimus Brutus*, who was afterwards one of his Aſſaſſins. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

While theſe Things were carrying on, he ſent forward into *Spain C. Fabius*, his Lieutenant, with three Legions, which had wintered in the Neighbourhood of *Narbonne*, with Orders to ſeize upon the Paſſes of the *Pyrenees*, of which *Afranius* had poſſeſſed himſelf. The reſt of the Legions, whoſe Quarters were farther diſtant, were ordered to follow. *Fabius*, uſing great Expedition, purſuant to his Inſtructions, diſlodged the Troops which guarded the Paſſes; and, with long Marches, moved on towards the Army of *Afranius*.

This *Afranius*, with *Petreius* and *Varro*, governed all *Spain*, as the Lieutenants of POMPEY; one of them commanding the hither *Spain*, with three Legions; another the whole Country, from *Caſtulo* to the River *Anas*, with two Legions; the third, the Country of the *Vettones*, from the *Anas* and *Luſitania*, with an equal Number. But on the Arrival of *Vibullius Rufus*, it was determined that *Petreius* ſhould march from *Luſitania* with all his Forces, and join *Afranius*; and that *Varro*, with his own Legions, ſhould protect all the farther

Spain.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Spain. In the mean Time Auxiliaries of Horſe and Foot are raiſed all over *Luſitania* by *Petreius*, and by *Afranius* throughout *Celtiberia*, *Cantabria*, and the barbarous Nations bordering on the Ocean. This done, *Petreius* marched to *Afranius* with all Speed, and they agreed to carry on the War jointly in the Neighbourhood of *Ilerda*; the Place being altogether convenient for their Purpoſe. Beſides their five Legions, they had twenty *Spaniſh* Cohorts, and about five thouſand Horſe.

To oppoſe theſe, CÆSAR had forwarded into *Spain* three Legions, about ſix thouſand auxiliary Foot, and three thouſand Horſe; and had provided a like Number of new-raiſed Troops among the *Gauls*, conſiſting of the beſt Families, and the braveſt Men. At the ſame Time he borrowed what Money he could of his own Officers, which he diſtributed amongſt the Soldiers; by which he ſecured the Fidelity of the former and the Affections of the latter.

Fabius, by his Letters and Meſſengers, tried the Diſpoſition of the Cities as he paſſed. He builded two Bridges over the *Sicoris*, four Miles apart, for the Convenience of foraging, having already cleared the Country on this Side the River. The *Pompeian* Generals did the ſame: and there were frequent Skirmiſhes between the Horſe of both Parties. It happened

happened that two of *Fabius*'s Legions, which went over daily as a Guard to the Foragers, with their Horſe and Baggage, were on the other Side, when by a violent Wind and Flood the Bridge was broken down, and the Communication cut off. On the News of this, *Petreius* and *Afranius*, by their own Bridge adjoining to the Town and Camp, marched to attack them, with four Legions, and all their Horſe. *L. Plancus*, who commanded the two Legions, being adviſed of their Approach, neceſſarily made Choice of the higher Ground, and divided his Forces into two Bodies, that they might not be ſurrounded by the Enemy's Horſe. Thus he ſuſtained the Attack, which was very fierce. But as ſoon as the Horſe began the Engagement, the Enſigns of two Legions were perceived at a Diſtance on the March. Theſe had providently been ſent by *Fabius* over the lower Bridge, for he ſuſpected what would happen; and on their Advance the Battle ceaſed, each Party retiring to their reſpective Camps.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Two Days after this CÆSAR arrived in the Camp, with nine hundred Horſe, which he had reſerved as a Guard for his own Perſon; and, leaving all the Carriages and Baggage at the Bridge, under a Guard of ſix Cohorts, marched towards *Ilerda*, and offered Battle to the Enemy, which they refuſed. He then

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

pitched his Camp, and fortified it, at a ſmall Diſtance from them: but attempting to ſeize an Eminence, which lay between the Town and the Enemy's Camp, the Detachment ſent out was repulſed, and the *Pompeians* took Poſſeſſion of it. Two Days after, a dreadful Storm raiſed the Waters higher than the Memory of Man had known them, and broke down both his Bridges in one Day. This plunged him in great Difficulties: for his Forces, being encamped between the *Sicoris* and *Cinga*, which were neither of them fordable, were neceſſarily confined within this Space of thirty Miles; and neither could the Foragers return to the Camp, nor could they receive Proviſions from the Cities in Amity with them, nor the large Convoys expected both from *Italy* and *Gaul*. It was alſo the moſt diſtreſsful Time of the Year; for the Corn was neither green, nor far from Maturity; and the Cities were in a Manner exhauſted, *Afranius* having conveyed almoſt all the Grain to *Ilerda*, before the Arrival of CÆSAR; and all the Cattle, which might have been ſome Relief, had been driven off on Account of the War. While the Army of *Afranius*, by Means of the Bridge at *Ilerda*, and their Stores in the Place, abounded with Plenty of all Things.

The Floods continued many Days. CÆSAR endeavoured

deavoured to repair his Bridges, but was prevented by the Greatneſs of the Stream, and the Cohorts poſted on the oppoſite Bank. A great Convoy, going to CÆSAR, was now ſtopped by the Floods. It conſiſted of Archers from the *Rutheni*, and Cavalry from *Gaul*, amounting to about ſix thouſand Men, with their Slaves and Children, many Carriages, and much Baggage. Theſe uſed no Order, were under no Command, but marched without Care or Fear, according to the Licence of former Times. Amongſt them were many young Gentlemen of Family, the Sons of Senators, of the Equeſtrian Order, Embaſſies from the Cities, and the Deputies of CÆSAR. When *Afranius* was informed of this, he preſently marched againſt them, with all his Cavalry, and three Legions, by Night. The Attack was ſudden and unexpected; but the *Gauls* quickly got themſelves ready, and engaged: and, though few, compared to the Aſſailants, ſuſtained the Charge with great Spirit. But, when they ſaw the Enſigns of the Legions advance againſt them, they betook themſelves to the Hills, with little Loſs. The Time thus employed proved of great Conſequence to the reſt, as it gave them an Opportunity of retiring to the Eminences. About two hundred Archers, a few Horſemen, and ſome Ser-

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

vants, were miſſing, with no great Matter of Baggage.

But ſtill this added to the common Diſtreſs. Wheat was fifty Denarii *per* Buſhel, and the Soldiers grew weak for Want of Bread. So wonderful was the Change of Circumſtances in ſo ſhort a Time! *Afranius*, *Petreius*, and their Friends, did not fail to make the moſt of this in all their Letters to *Rome:* and it was confidently given out, that CÆSAR was abſolutely undone. So that moſt of the People of Conſequence in *Italy*, and *Cicero* amongſt the reſt, hurried away to POMPEY.

Things were in this Extremity, when CÆSAR ordered the Soldiers to ſet about making the Sort of Boats which they had ſeen uſed in *Britain*. Theſe were compoſed of Oſier Twigs, and covered with Hides. When finiſhed, they were conveyed by Night two-and-twenty Miles from the Camp. In theſe he tranſported a Body of Soldiers acroſs the River; who immediately occupying an Eminence adjoining to the Bank, ſtrongly fortified it, before the Enemy had Notice. He then paſſed over a Legion, and finiſhed a Bridge in two Days. Thus the Convoy and Foragers returned to him in Safety, and a Way was open for Proviſions.

The ſame Day he ſent over a great Part of his Cavalry,

Cavalry, who unexpectedly ſetting upon the Foragers of the Enemy, as they were ſcattered abroad without Fear, intercepted a vaſt Number of Men and Cattle. Theſe, with the Aſſiſtance of ſome Companies of Targetiers, ſecured the Plunder, repulſed the Troops that were ſent againſt them, and cut off one whole Cohort; themſelves returning ſafe to the Camp with an immenſe Booty. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Things began now to wear a new Face. The *Afranians* were afraid to make Excurſions, and entered upon a new Faſhion of foraging chiefly by Night. The People of *Oſca* and *Calagurium* ſent Deputies to CÆSAR, to tender their Submiſſion. Theſe were followed by the *Jacetanians*, the *Auſetanians*, and a few Days after by the *Illergetanians*, who, according to Order, ſupplied him with Corn. A Cohort of the laſt People, conforming to the Diſpoſition of their City, left their Station, and went over to him; as did many other Cities at a conſiderable Diſtance.

It was not enough for CÆSAR to have extricated himſelf from theſe unheard-of Difficulties. He determined that his Enemies ſhould feel the ſame Diſtreſſes. He therefore dug Trenches thirty Foot deep, to carry off the Waters of the *Sicoris*, and make it eaſily fordable. This alarmed *Afranius* and *Petreius*, who were apprehenſive of having their Supplies

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Supplies of Forage and Proviſion entirely cut off, as CÆSAR was ſo much ſuperior in Horſe. They reſolved therefore to transfer the War to *Celtiberia*, the People in thoſe Parts being generally well affected to POMPEY; and there they looked for great Recruits of Horſe and Foot. They decamped accordingly, when CÆSAR had ſo far carried on his Works, that the Cavalry could paſs the River, as could the Infantry, with the Head and Shoulders only above Water. There was therefore nothing left for him to do, but to diſpatch his Cavalry after them, to preſs upon their Rear, which they did with good Effect.

Meanwhile the Legionaries in the Camp were in the utmoſt Concern, that their Enemies ſhould thus eſcape. They deputed to CÆSAR their Officers, entreating him to march after them. "They were "ready and able," they ſaid, "to paſs the River "where the Horſe had forded it." He was fearful of expoſing his Army to the Rapidity of ſo large a River; but was excited to the Trial by their Alacrity. From all the Centuries, he picked out the weaker Soldiers, and left them, with one Legion, to guard the Camp. He then placed a great Number of Cattle both above and below the Place of Paſſage, to break the Current, and ſo entered the River, which he paſſed without the Loſs of a Man.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

He then purſued the Enemy with ſuch Expedition, as obliged them to encamp ſooner than they intended. The next Day they entered the Mountains, placing Detachments in the narrow Paſſes to keep back the Horſe that purſued them, deſigning to march on to the *Iberus*. But being employed the whole Day with continual Skirmiſhes, and wearied with Action, they were forced again to encamp; as did CÆSAR upon the neareſt Eminence to them.

About Midnight, ſome of them, who went fartheſt from their Camp for Water, being ſeized by CÆSAR's Horſe, he was informed by them, that their Generals were drawing off their Forces from the Camp in Silence. On this CÆSAR gave the Signal, with Orders to proclaim the March. The Enemy, hearing the Noiſe, and fearing to engage by Night while loaded with Baggage, or to be attacked in the Straits by CÆSAR's Horſe, ſuppreſſed their intended March, and entered the Camp again. The Day after, *Petreius* with a few Horſe went out privately to view the Country. The ſame did *Decidius Saxa* from the Camp of CÆSAR. Both report that is was champaign for the next five Miles, but afterwards craggy and mountainous; that he who ſhould firſt be Maſter of the Straits there, might eaſily keep back the other.

The Enemy had ſecured the Roads to the *Iberus* and

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

and *Octogeſa*. CÆSAR therefore decamped by Break of Day, taking a large Compaſs round. At firſt the Soldiers of *Afranius* ran after them, and tauntingly told them, that they were flying back to *Ilerda* for Fear of ſtarving; for their Motion ſeemed to look that Way. But when afterwards they obſerved them wheeling gradually to the Right, and getting beyond their Level, they were all eager to be gone, and, leaving a few Cohorts where they were, marched off ſtraight for the *Iberus*. Celerity was now the Point: which of the two ſhould firſt occupy the Straits of the Mountains. CÆSAR's March was retarded by the Difficulty of the Ways over ſteep Hills and deep Vallies, owing to the Compaſs which he had taken: and CÆSAR's Cavalry were a ſtrong Impediment in the Way of the *Afranians*. In ſhort, the Affair was brought to this Iſſue: If the *Afranians* ſhould gain the Mountains firſt, they were ſafe themſelves: but the Cohorts, Carriages, and all the Baggage left behind, muſt be loſt of Courſe. But CÆSAR carried his Point, and, having aſcended the craggy Mountains, drew up his Army upon the Plain. *Afranius*, hard preſſed by the Cavalry behind, and ſeeing the Army before him, halted upon an Eminence, and ordered thence four Cohorts of Targetiers to run with all poſſible Speed, and take Poſſeſſion of the higheſt Mountain that

that was in View, intending to follow them with all his Forces, and march to *Octogeſa* along the Ridge of the Mountains. But when CÆSAR's Cavalry ſaw the Cohorts run, they fell upon them with great Impetuoſity, ſurrounded them, and cut them all in Pieces in the Sight of both Armies.

The *Afranian* Army was now in much the ſame Condition that CÆSAR was when confined by the Floods; if not in worſe. For they could come at no Water but with great Difficulty. Some Corn the Legionaries had indeed: for they had been ordered to take with them two-and-twenty Days Proviſion. But the Targetiers and Auxiliaries had none: and they were prevented from foraging. So that a great Number deſerted daily. On theſe Accounts, the two Generals began their March back towards *Ilerda*. CÆSAR inſtantly followed, and his Cavalry kept the Rear in continual Action. For, as for their own Cavalry, they had been ſo harraſſed and diſpirited with former Engagements, that they had been forced to receive them into the Center of their own Army: nor could one of them ſtir from the main Body without being preſently laid hold of by the *Cæſareans*.

Thus their March was neceſſarily tedious and ſlow. For having paſſed only four Miles, they were ſo hardly preſſed, that, taking Poſſeſſion of a lofty

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Mountain, they made one large Front againſt the Enemy, and began to fortify their Camp, without unloading the Beaſts of Burthen. And when CÆSAR had pitched his Camp, reared his Tents, and ſent his Horſe out to forage, with all Haſte they ſet forward and began to march again about Noon. Immediately CÆSAR was after them with his Legionaries, leaving a few Cohorts behind him to guard the Baggage, with Orders for the Horſe to follow him. This they did with Alacrity, and attacked the Rear ſo ſharply, as made them in a Manner turn their Backs. In this Action very many Soldiers and ſome Centurions were ſlain.

Being now neither able to march forward, nor to look out for a proper Place to encamp in, they were neceſſarily conſtrained to pitch upon a Spot altogether incommodious, and far from Water. CÆSAR alſo halted, but ſuffered not a Tent to be raiſed, that they might be all in Readineſs to march at a Moment's Warning, whether by Night or Day. Thus were they in a Manner beſieged; and thus they continued to the fourth Day, their Cattle without Fodder, and themſelves almoſt deſtitute of Water, Wood, and Corn. The Generals therefore demanded a Parley, which was granted by CÆSAR, who gave them their Lives and Liberty, on Condition that they diſbanded their Troops, and quitted the

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

the Province immediately. On the News of this Surrender, all the farther *Spain*, with *Varro*, the Lieutenant of POMPEY, and the two Legions under his Command, ſubmitted to the Conqueror.

While the War was carrying on in *Spain*, the *Maſſilians*, twice defeated in a Naval Engagement, and ſorely afflicted with a Siege *without*, and Famine *within*, only reſerved their Surrender to the Appearance of CÆSAR; who, more for their Name and Antiquity, than any Merits of their own, granted them a Pardon: but *Domitius* had before made his Eſcape by Sea. Here he had Advice of his being nominated Dictator by *M. Lepidus*, the Prætor. Leaving therefore two Legions here in Garriſon, he ordered the reſt for *Italy*, and ſet out himſelf for *Rome*.

In the mean Time *Curio* had tranſported from *Sicily* into *Africa* two of the four Legions which he had received from CÆSAR, and five hundred Horſe. At firſt he was very ſucceſsful; but, holding his Enemy in too great Contempt, and being deceived by falſe Intelligence, was at laſt cut off, with all his Forces, by *Sabura*, the General of King *Juba*.

At *Rome*, CÆSAR, who was now Dictator, appointed *Antony* his MASTER OF THE HORSE. Hence he forms the Reverſe of the Medal before us, ſtruck

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

on this particular Occaſion, and is diſtinguiſhed as Augur by the *Lituus*, as is the Dictator by the *Guttus*, as the Sovereign Pontiff. During the ſhort Time of his Dictature, he filled up the Pontifical Colleges, recalled all the Exiles, *Milo* only excepted, granted the Privilege of *Roman* Citizens to the *Ciſalpine Gauls*, reduced the Intereſt of Debts, and preſided at the annual Election, wherein himſelf, and *P. Servilius Vatia Iſauricus*, were created Conſuls; it being the Year wherein he might be Conſul according to Law. This ſecond Conſulate of CÆSAR is recorded on ſome Medals, having the Head of the *Julian Venus*, with the Title or Inſcription C. CAESAR. IMP. COS. ITER. On the Reverſe is the Figure of *Neptune*, reſting his right Foot on the Beak of a Ship, and holding three Legs joined, being the Symbol of *Sicily*, with the Legend A. ALLIENVS PRO. COS. Which Iſland *Allienus* governed firſt as Prætor, and afterwards with Proconſular Authority.

Pl. II. 12.

Pl. II. 13.

At the End of eleven Days CÆSAR reſigned the Dictature, and ſet out for *Brunduſium*. Thither he had ordered twelve Legions, and all his Cavalry; but found Shipping only, and barely ſufficient, for the Tranſportation of twenty thouſand Legionaries and ſix hundred Horſe. POMPEY had enjoyed a whole Year's Space, without Interruption, to collect his

his Forces in. He had accordingly got together a prodigious Fleet from *Aſia*, the *Cyclades*, *Corcyra*, *Athens*, *Pontus*, *Bithynia*, *Syria*, *Cilicia*, *Phœnice*, and *Egypt*, and had beſides taken Care to have many more built in all Places; had exacted immenſe Sums from all Kings, Podeſtadts, Tetrarchs, and the free People of *Achaia*, as well as from the Societies of thoſe Provinces which himſelf obtained. He had made up nine Legions of *Roman* Citizens, amongſt which he had diſtributed a great Number of Men from the ſeveral Parts of *Greece*, under the Name of a Supplement. He moreover looked for two Legions from *Syria*, with *Scipio*. Archers he had already from *Crete*, *Lacedemon*, *Pontus*, *Syria*, and other Places, to the Number of three thouſand; of Slingers, ſix Cohorts; of Mercenaries, two; of Horſe, ſeven thouſand. From all Parts he had collected a vaſt Quantity of Corn, deſigning to winter at *Dyrrachium*, *Apollonia*, and the reſt of the Maritime Towns, in order to have the entire Command of the Sea. With this View he had diſpoſed his Fleet along the whole Coaſt. The *Ægyptian* Ships were committed to the Charge of his Son; the *Aſiatic*, to *Lælius* and *Triarius*; the *Syrian*, to *C. Caſſius*; the *Rhodian*, to *C. Marcellus* and *C. Coponius*; the *Liburnian* and *Achaian*, to *Scribonius Libo* and *M. Octavius*. But *Bibulus* was the High-Admiral,

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Admiral, and had the Direction of all Maritime Affairs.

With the Forces already mentioned, CÆSAR croſſed the *Adriatic* from *Brunduſium*, and landed them at a Place called *Pharſalus*, before his Enemies were apprized of his Motions, having gained a ſecure Station amidſt Rocks, and other dangerous Places: for all the Harbours were filled with POMPEY's Fleets. But as ſoon as they heard of his being at Sea, *Bibulus* ſet ſail from *Corcyra*, and meeting with the empty Veſſels on the Return, took thirty of them, which he burned, with all the Maſters and Mariners that were in them. Immediately on his Landing, CÆSAR marched to *Oricum*, where *L. Torquatus* commanded, who, finding the Diſpoſition of the Inhabitants fixt that Way, was forced to deliver up the Place and himſelf to CÆSAR. *Apollonia* followed the Example of *Oricum*, as did all the neighbouring Cities, and the whole Country of *Epirus*.

CÆSAR had already ſent VIBULLIUS RUFUS, whom he had twice taken Priſoner, to POMPEY, with the Offer of an amicable Treaty: he propoſed, that "each of them ſhould bind himſelf by Oath to "diſband all his Forces in three Days Time; that "they ſhould return to *Rome* together, and there "ſubmit themſelves to the Judgment of the Senate

"and

"and People." *Vibullius* made all the Haſte he could, travelling Night and Day, to inform Pompey, who was marching thitherward from *Macedonia*, of Cæsar's Arrival. Pompey, on this Intelligence, marched on without Intermiſſion, being under Apprehenſion for *Dyrrachium*, which he had made his Place of Arms. The Advance of Cæsar had infuſed ſtrange Terror into his Army; inſomuch that when they came near the Place, it was judged neceſſary to exact an Oath from both Officers and common Soldiers, that they would not deſert their General. This had a very indifferent Aſpect, and was indeed an open Confeſſion of their Fears.

Pompey and Cæsar.

Bibulus was now with his Fleet in the Harbour of *Oricum*, and as he kept the Havens and the Sea from Cæsar, ſo was he ſecluded by Cæsar from the Land; by whoſe Troops the whole Coaſt was guarded. This brought upon him great Inconveniences. For he was forced to fetch all his Wood and Water in Ships of Burthen from *Corcyra*; and to continue on Board, taking the nocturnal Dew; the Weather alſo was tempeſtuous. Hence he contracted a Diſorder which carried him off. After which, the Naval Commanders acted ſeparately, each according to his own Diſcretion.

Vibullius Rufus, having gained an Opportunity,

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

in the Preſence of *Libo*, *Lucceius*, and *Theophanes*, to whom POMPEY was uſed to communicate his moſt weighty Affairs, now laid before him the Propoſal of CÆSAR; but in the Midſt of his Diſcourſe, was ſharply interrupted: "What is Life or Country "either to me," ſaid POMPEY, "which I ſhall ſeem "to enjoy merely by the Courteſy of CÆSAR? And "to be dragged back, like a Runaway, to the "Place from whence I came." Notwithſtanding this, CÆSAR was determined to let ſlip no Occaſion of Treaty which might offer. Accordingly, as there was only the *Apſus* between the two Armies, he ſent *P. Vatinius*, one of his Lieutenants, to the Bank of the River, who called aloud and demanded to know, "Whether Citizens were permitted to "treat with each other of Peace, or not?" After ſome Time, it was anſwered, that "*A. Varro* would "treat with him on the Morrow, and that Deputies "on both Sides might be preſent, and propoſe "what they pleaſed." For this an Hour was fixed. The next Day a Multitude aſſembled on both Sides at the Time, and great was the Expectation, when *Labienus* ſtepped forth, and in a low Voice began to ſpeak of Peace, and then to bicker with *Vatinius*. But on a ſudden their Converſation was interrupted by a Shower of Weapons. *Vatinius*, covered by the Shields of the Soldiers, eſcaped the Danger,

Danger, but many were wounded; amongſt them, the Centurions *Cornelius Balbus*, *M. Plotius*, and *L. Tiburtius*. "Have done then," ſaid *Labienus*, "with your Propoſals of Peace, for, without the "Head of CÆSAR, there can be none."

At this Time *Libo*, ſailing from *Oricum* with a Fleet of fifty Veſſels, blocked up the Harbour of *Brunduſium*, and burned ſome of CÆSAR's Ships there, ſending Word to POMPEY, that "he might "diſcharge the reſt of his Fleets, if he thought "proper; for that himſelf would engage to prevent "any Supplies from going to CÆSAR." *Antony* was then at *Brunduſium*, who got together ſome Boats, covered with Twigs and Hurdles, which he filled with Soldiers, and diſpoſed around the Harbour, at a Diſtance from each other. In the next Place, having two Galleys, built on Purpoſe to exerciſe the Rowers, he ordered them to proceed to the Mouth of the Harbour. *Libo* obſerving this, ſent five of his own to intercept them; when the two Galleys rowed in again with all their Might; which the others unwarily purſued. In an Inſtant *Antony*'s Boats attacked them on every Side, took one, and forced the reſt to a ſhameful Flight. He alſo diſpoſed his Horſe along the Coaſt, ſo that they could not water: and *Libo* was conſtrained to quit the Place.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Many Months had paſſed, Winter was advancing with haſty Strides, yet CÆSAR had received no Supplies from *Italy*. Some Opportunities he judged to have been loſt, as the Winds had frequently been favourable. He therefore ſent peremptory Orders to *Brunduſium*, that they ſhould ſail with the firſt fair Wind for the Coaſt of *Apollonia*; which they did, and landed at *Nymphæum*; having narrowly miſſed the *Rhodian* Fleet, commanded by *C. Coponius*.

Antony brought with him three Legions of Veterans, and one of new-raiſed Men, with about eight hundred Horſe, and ſent moſt of the Veſſels back for the reſt. Advice of this was brought to CÆSAR and POMPEY much about the ſame Time. Both, in Conſequence, broke up their Camps upon the *Apſus*; the former by Day, in order to join him; the latter by Night, to prevent the Junction. The former had a large Circuit to make, being obliged to croſs the River. The latter had therefore the Advantage, and with haſty Marches moved towards him; and having found a convenient Spot for his Purpoſe, when he came near him, there he halted, ſuffering none to go out of the Camp, nor any Fires to be kindled. His Situation, however, was diſcovered by the *Greeks* to *Antony*, who ſent Meſſengers to CÆSAR, and confined himſelf meanwhile within his Camp for one whole Day. On the next,

CÆSAR

Cæsar came up to him; and Pompey, fearing to be incloſed, marched off with all his Forces to *Aſparagium*. Pompey and Cæsar.

At this Time Deputies arrived from *Theſſaly* and *Ætolia*, with an Offer of their Submiſſion to Cæsar. He therefore ſent *L. Caſſius Longinus*, at the Head of the new-raiſed Legion, which was called the twenty-ſeventh, and two hundred Horſe, into *Theſſaly*; and *C. Calviſius Sabinus*, with five Cohorts, and a few Horſe, into *Ætolia*. *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, with two Legions, the eleventh and twelfth, and five hundred Horſe, he ordered into *Macedonia*.

As ſoon as Cæsar knew that Pompey was at *Aſparagium*, he marched after him; and having taken the Town of the *Parthini* by the Way, in which Pompey had left a Garriſon, pitched his Camp near him; and on the following Day drew out his Forces, and offered him Battle. But finding this to no Purpoſe, he roſe on the Day after, and by a large Compaſs, and a difficult and narrow Road, marched ſtraight to *Dyrrachium*; hoping either to force Pompey thither, or to cut off his Communication; which happened accordingly: for Pompey, who thought him to be gone a different Route, for Want of Proviſions, being informed of his real Deſign, moved after him the next Day, hoping to overtake

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

him by the nearer Way. But the other, encouraging his Troops, and reſting only a ſmall Part of the Night, came there before him, and encamped, when the Van Guard of POMPEY was diſcerned afar off.

POMPEY, thus cut off from *Dyrrachium*, fortified his Camp upon an Eminence called *Petra*, which commanded a tolerable Harbour. And to this Place he ordered all his Proviſions and Supplies from *Aſia*, and the other Countries in his Intereſt. CÆSAR, therefore, judging the War to be drawn out into Length, and deſpairing of any further Supplies from *Italy*, as the Seas were ſo effectually guarded, diſpatched his Lieutenant, *L. Canuleius*, into *Epirus*, to ſecure a Subſiſtence for the Troops; and, on Account of the Diſtance, formed Magazines in convenient Places. He was, however, very ſparingly ſupplied, the Country being mountainous, and importing moſt of their Grain; and having been in a great Meaſure exhauſted by POMPEY already.

There were, around the Camp of POMPEY, pretty many ſharp Hills. On ſome of theſe CÆSAR planted Bodies of Men, and raiſed Caſtles; then, as the Situation allowed, drew Ramparts from Caſtle to Caſtle, and ſo by Degrees began to hem in the Enemy; looking by theſe Means, as himſelf was

ſtinted

ſtinted in Proviſions, and POMPEY was vaſtly ſuperior in Cavalry, to have his own Neceſſaries brought in the more freely, and to prevent the numerous Cavalry of POMPEY from foraging, and ſo to render it in a Manner uſeleſs. He had a further View, which was to leſſen the Reputation of his Adverſary with foreign Kings and Nations, when they ſhould hear that he was beſieged by CÆSAR, nor durſt engage him. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

POMPEY was very unwilling to leave *Dyrrachium* and the Sea, becauſe, in the firſt he had lodged his whole Apparatus for the War, and received all his Proviſions by the laſt: nor could he put a Stop to CÆSAR's Works without fighting, which, for the preſent, he was determined not to do. All that was left for him, therefore, was to occupy as many of the Hills as he could, and take in as large a Tract as poſſible. When therefore four-and-twenty Caſtles were now raiſed, and a Space of fifteen Miles incloſed, within this Compaſs he foraged, and raiſed a Quantity of Fodder from Seed. And as the *Cæſareans*, who had a continued Line to defend, were very circumſpect without, that the Enemy might no where break through, ſo were the *Pompeians* equally intent on raiſing Fortifications within, to prevent the Entrance of the others; and were indeed ſuperior in their Works, having the greater

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

greater Number of Hands, and the ſmaller Compaſs of Ground. They had likewiſe a vaſt Number of Archers and Slingers, who were very troubleſome when any freſh Spot was to be taken Poſſeſſion of; ſo that CÆSAR's Soldiers were obliged to make themſelves Coverings of Hair-cloth, Hides, and ſuch-like, for Defence.

Sharp was the Conteſt, and continual, the one endeavouring to contract, and the other to enlarge. When the ninth Legion of CÆSAR had begun to fortify a certain Spot, POMPEY ſeized upon an Hill which was oppoſite and near, and thence endeavoured to interrupt the Work. There was one Paſſage to it which was almoſt level. Firſt by his Archers and Slingers, and then by pouring in a Multitude of light-armed Troops, and bringing forward his Engines this Way, he propoſed to hinder their Progreſs. Nor was it eaſy for them to defend themſelves, and proceed at the ſame Time. CÆSAR, ſeeing his Soldiers wounded on all Sides, reſolved to quit the Place. But the Retreat muſt be along a Declivity: and for this the Enemy preſſed on the more eagerly, becauſe they ſeemed to retire through Fear, POMPEY himſelf glorying, that "he would give them Leave to "call him a pitiful Commander, if CÆSAR's Le- "gions, without the greateſt Damage, eſcaped

" from the Place which they had raſhly taken Poſ- " ſeſſion of."

Pompey and Cæsar.

On the other Hand, Cæsar, apprehenſive for his Men, ordered Hurdles to be conveyed to the Edge of the Hill, and there planted againſt the Enemy. Within theſe he drew a Foſſe of moderate Width, and embarraſſed the Spot as much as might be. He then placed his Slingers in proper Situations, for the Protection of the Troops in their Retreat, and ordered them off. On this the Inſolence and Audacity of the *Pompeians* increaſed. They preſſed forward, and threw down the Hurdles, to paſs the Trench: which Cæsar obſerving, and fearing leſt his Men ſhould ſeem rather to be driven than drawn off, he commanded the Trumpet to ſound, and to charge the Enemy. This was done with ſuch Vigour, that they drove the *Pompeians* up the Steep before them, and compelled them to turn their Backs. The Ditches, Hurdles, and Poles, laid in the Way, helped not a little to encreaſe the Slaughter and Confuſion. Thus, after wounding many of the Enemy, and loſing only five of his own Men, they retreated quietly, and went on with their Works a little on this Side the Place.

This was a new Way of carrying on War: for it is uſual for the ſtronger to beſiege the weaker, and for

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

for thoſe who abound to ſtarve their Enemies. But in the preſent Caſe the Method was inverted; for here inferior Forces inveſted the more numerous, and the weak and indigent thoſe who had Plenty of all Things. For CÆSAR was in the greateſt Straits, having conſumed all the Bread-Corn far and wide. Yet the Soldiers bore it with ſingular Patience; for they remembered with what Succeſs their Toils and Sufferings had been crowned in *Spain*; what Hardſhips they had endured at *Aleſia*, and at *Avaricum* much more, when they were victorious over mighty Nations. They found out a Sort of Root, called *Chara*, which, mingled with Milk, relieved them greatly. And of this they made Bread, having great Plenty of it. So that when the *Pompeians* upbraided them with their ſtarving Condition, they would frequently throw their Loaves at them. But the Wheat began now to ripen in the Fields; and Hope itſelf in ſome Meaſure ſuſtained them. And frequently upon the Watch, and in Converſation, were they heard to ſay, that "they would ſooner live "upon the Bark of Trees, than ſuffer POMPEY to "eſcape them." They had the further Satisfaction of hearing that the Horſes and Cattle of the Enemy were almoſt ſpoiled for Want of Neceſſaries; and the Men, from their continual Labours, to which they had not been accuſtomed, the Stench of the dead

dead Carcaſes, and the Want of Water, in a very indifferent State: while themſelves enjoyed an extraordinary Share of Health, and had Plenty of freſh Water. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

POMPEY therefore attempted an Eruption many Times to no Purpoſe. In one Day he had no fewer than ſix Engagements in different Places, in which he loſt two thouſand Men; amongſt them many Officers, and ſome Perſons of Note. Whereas CÆSAR's Loſs amounted to no more than twenty Men in all Places. But in one of the Caſtles that was attacked, every Soldier was wounded. Four Centurions out of one Cohort loſt their Eyes. And when they would bring a Teſtimonial of their Toil and Danger, they counted out before their General about thirty thouſand Arrows which had been ſhot againſt them, and the Shield of *Scæva*, one of the Centurions, was found pierced with two hundred and thirty Openings. Him CÆSAR moſt liberally rewarded, and nobly preferred; and honoured the Cohort with double Pay, and a double Allowance of every thing from that Time.

There were amongſt CÆSAR's Cavalry two Brethren of the *Allobroges*, named *Roſcillus* and *Ægus*, Men of ſingular Valour, whoſe Services had been very uſeful, and whom therefore he had much honoured and enriched. Theſe had defrauded the

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Horſe under them, and uſed them ſo ill, that in a Body they petitioned CÆSAR for Redreſs. He, knowing this to be no Seaſon for Animadverſion, and making great Allowances for the Bravery of the Perſons accuſed, put off the Affair; yet did not fail to reprove them in private. This gave great Offence; inſomuch that, with a few of their Clients, they deſerted to POMPEY, and were received by him with open Arms, and much Oſtentation; for before this no Soldier had deſerted from CÆSAR; whereas almoſt daily they went over to him from POMPEY. Theſe two then, being acquainted with every thing relating to the Army and the Works, gave Intelligence of all.

In Conſequence of this, POMPEY ordered his Men to make Oſier Baſkets to collect Rubble with; which, with a great Number of light-armed Troops and Archers, he put into his Boats and Pinnaces, and at Midnight began his March with ſixty Cohorts, for the Part of CÆSAR's Works adjoining to the Sea, and which was fartheſt from his great Camp. Thither he ordered his Boats, and what long Ships he had at *Dyrrachium*, with the Rubble and the light Infantry. *Lentulus Marcellinus* commanded there with the ninth Legion; and, being ſickly, was aſſiſted by *Fulvius Poſtumus*.

In this Place was a Foſſe fifteen Feet deep, and a Rampart

a Rampart ten Feet high, and as many broad; and oppoſite to it, at the Diſtance of ſix hundred Feet, another Rampart, not quite ſo high. CÆSAR had made this double Wall ſome Days before, that they might not be ſurrounded from the Shipping. But the Croſs-Wall at the End, which was to join the two Ramparts, was not finiſhed. This POMPEY learned from the Deſerters; and it brought no ſmall Inconvenience upon the *Cæſareans*. For, as the Cohorts of the ninth Legion had their Lodgment by the Sea, the Enemy came upon them unexpectedly by Break of Day; at the ſame Time, the Soldiers carried round by Sea threw their Weapons within the outer Rampart, and filled up the Ditches; then landing, entered where the Work was deficient, charged them, and obliged them to turn their Backs. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Marcellinus, hearing of this Confuſion, ſent ſome Cohorts to their Aſſiſtance. But theſe were neither able to confirm the others, nor to ſtand themſelves againſt the Impetuoſity of the Enemy. Thus, inſtead of carrying Relief, they ſerved only to augment the general Terror and Confuſion: ſo that all the Centurions of the firſt Cohort were ſlain, except one.

The *Pompeians* were now advancing to the Camp of *Marcellinus*, when *Antony*, who commanded in the next Station, was ſeen deſcending from the

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

higher Ground, at the Head of twelve Cohorts. This repreſſed the Aſſailants, encouraged the others, and gave them Time for Recollection. Not long after, CÆSAR, obſerving the uſual Signal of a Smoke along the Caſtles, drew out ſome Cohorts, and marched thither himſelf: where, finding that POMPEY was now got without the Entrenchments, and could have free Foraging, he determined to alter his Method of Proceeding.

CÆSAR had ſome Days before formed a Camp four hundred Paces from the Sea; but afterwards changing his Mind, had removed himſelf a little farther on. A while after CÆSAR had left it, POMPEY took Poſſeſſion of it; and, intending to place there a greater Number of Forces, had enlarged the Compaſs of it, by raiſing a new Rampart without. So that in fact here were two Camps, the one incloſing the other; and all the Works were perfect. Alſo from the left Angle of the Camp he had drawn a Line to the River, for the greater Freedom of Watering: but for ſome Reaſons he too had changed his Mind, and quitted the Place. CÆSAR's Spies brought Word to him, that ſeveral Cohorts, appearing to be a Legion, were marching into this Camp; and the ſame Thing was confirmed from the Caſtles above. The Place was about five hundred Paces, or half a Mile, from the new Camp of POMPEY.

PEY. CÆSAR therefore, deſirous of healing the Misfortunes of the Day, determined, if he could, to cut off this Legion. To this End he took with him three-and-thirty Cohorts, including the ninth Legion, which was much thinned by the Loſs of many Centurions and Soldiers, and marched privately to the Place, whither he came before POMPEY perceived him, and began the Attack at the Left-hand Corner. Before the Gate was a wooden Engine armed with Spikes. Here ſome Reſiſtance was made. The Camp was gallantly defended by *T. Pulcio*. But CÆSAR's Forces got the better; and, cutting away the Engine, broke firſt into the greater and afterwards into the ſmaller Camp, whither the Legion had retired. But here he experienced a Change of Fortune. For the Cohorts of CÆSAR's right Wing miſtook the Line which led to the River for the Fortification of the Camp, paſſed over it (for there were no Defenders) and were followed by all the Horſe. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Meantime POMPEY, being informed how Matters went, brought the fifth Legion to the Relief of his Men. At the ſame Time his Horſe advanced againſt CÆSAR's, and a ſudden Change enſued. For the *Pompeian* Legion, encouraged by the Hope of ſpeedy Relief, defended themſelves manfully at the *Decuman* Gate, and charged their Opponents.

And

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

And CÆSAR's Cavalry, which had marched with Difficulty along the Line, fearing to have their Retreat cut off, began to fly. The right Wing too, which was ſeparated from the left, obſerving the Horſe to be terrified, returned back, many of them throwing themſelves headlong into the Ditch of the Line, which was ten Foot deep, while the reſt made their Way over their Bodies. And now the Soldiers of the left Wing, ſeeing POMPEY at Hand, and their Comrades flying, and having an Enemy both within and without, ruſhed back the Way they came. Thus all was Tumult, Fear, and Flight: inſomuch that when CÆSAR laid hold of the Enſigns of thoſe who fled, and commanded them to ſtand, ſome quitted their Horſes and ran for it, while others left their Enſigns behind them.

It was well for them that POMPEY, who feared an Ambuſh, and had ſeen his own Men flying from their Camp a little while before, was backward to advance; and his Cavalry was retarded by the narrow Paſſes and the Gates, which were crowded with CÆSAR's Soldiers. Thus little Matters proved of great Moment. And the Line drawn from the Camp to the River, both marred the Victory of CÆSAR and the Speed of the Purſuers. In the two Engagements of this Day, CÆSAR loſt nine hundred and ſixty Soldiers, beſides thirty military Tribunes

and Centurions, and ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction. On this Occaſion, POMPEY was ſaluted IMPERATOR by his Army. He afterwards delivered up the Captives to *Labienus*, at his Requeſt; who had them drawn out by Way of Oſtentation, and, calling them Fellow-Soldiers, and aſking them, with a contumelious Sneer, "If Veterans were uſed to fly," put them all to the Sword in public View. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

This Succeſs gave ſo much Confidence and Spirit to the Party of POMPEY, that they judged themſelves already victorious, and thought no longer of the Means of conquering. CÆSAR, thus driven from all his former Deſigns, withdrew his Garriſons, and aſſembling the whole Army, puniſhed and degraded ſome of the Enſign-bearers, and by kind and ſoothing Speeches infuſed new Spirit into the reſt. Having taken Care of the Sick and Wounded, he ſent forward all the Carriages and Baggage to *Apollonia* in the Evening, under the Guard of one Legion. Two he retained in the Camp, and ordered the reſt to march for the ſame Place very early in the Morning. A little while after, he ordered the March to be proclaimed, and followed them. Nor did POMPEY ſtay long behind, as hoping (for he ſuppoſed them to be incumbered with Baggage, and full of Apprehenſions) to gain ſome Advantage of them upon the March. He therefore

diſpatched

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

diſpatched his Cavalry to ſtay the Rear; but could not come up with them till they had gained the River *Genuſus*. There CÆSAR ordered his own Horſe againſt them, with whom he mixed four hundred of his Vanguard, who repulſed them with conſiderable Loſs.

CÆSAR, having marched as far as he propoſed, and paſſed the River, entered his old Camp over againſt *Aſparagium*, and, keeping all the Soldiers within the Rampart, ſent out his Horſe, as with Deſign to forage, but with Orders to return preſently to the Camp by the *Decuman* Gate. POMPEY likewiſe took Poſſeſſion of the Camp which he had before near the ſame Place. But his Soldiers, having no Work to do, the Fortifications being entire, diſperſed themſelves different Ways, ſome for Wood and Water, ſome for Forage, and others, on Account of their having ſet out in a Hurry, and left their Baggage behind them, haſted back to their former Camp. While they were thus employed, as CÆSAR had foreſeen, he roſe ſuddenly, and marched eight Miles further; which POMPEY, by the Departure of his Soldiers, was diſabled from doing.

The next Day CÆSAR, ſending forward his Carriages and Baggage as before, followed early himſelf. And this he continued to do for ſome Time. By which Means he had Leiſure to paſs the deepeſt

Rivers

Rivers and moſt difficult Roads without Damage. For POMPEY, finding his Endeavours vain, had diſcontinued the Purſuit on the fourth Day, with Deſign to enter upon other Meaſures. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Scipio, the Father-in-law of POMPEY, having left his Province and the *Parthians* behind him, was at this Time in *Macedonia*, on his Way to join him. In the ſame Parts was *Domitius Calvinus*, the Lieutenant of CÆSAR, whom he was now intent upon joining, with this View; that if POMPEY ſhould follow, and be thereby drawn from his maritime Supplies, the War might be carried on upon more equal Terms: but if he ſhould paſs into *Italy*, then, in Conjunction with *Domitius*, he could march to the Relief of it through *Illyricum:* and, if he ſhould attack *Apollonia* and *Oricum*, with Deſign to exclude him from the Sea-coaſt, himſelf could beſiege *Scipio*, and oblige the other to march to his Aſſiſtance.

Leaving therefore four Cohorts at *Apollonia*, one at *Liſſus*, and three at *Oricum*, CÆSAR began his March through *Epirus* and *Acarnania*. POMPEY then judged it neceſſary to move towards *Scipio*, that he might be ready to aſſiſt him on Occaſion; or that, if his Adverſary, in Expectation of his Supplies from *Italy*, ſhould not chuſe to leave the Coaſt, he might fall upon *Domitius* with all his

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Forces. Celerity was therefore the Point with reſpect to both. But CÆSAR, by calling at *Apollonia*, was too much upon the Left; whereas POMPEY was in the direct Road through *Candavia* to *Macedonia*. It happened too that *Domitius* was then gone to *Heraclea Sentica*, for Want of Proviſions; ſo that Fortune ſeemed to have thrown him in POMPEY's Way. It was induſtriouſly given out at the ſame Time, that "CÆSAR was flying, after having "loſt almoſt all his Forces at *Dyrrachium*." Theſe Reports had made ſome Cities averſe to him, and rendered the Ways unſafe for his Meſſengers, ſo that many of them, ſent by *him* to *Domitius*, and by *Domitius* to *him*, could by no Means perform the Journey. But it fell out luckily enough, that the two Deſerters, *Roſcillus* and *Ægus*, meeting with the Scouts of *Domitius*, with whom they were well acquainted, as having ſerved together in *Gaul*, informed them in a Bravado of all that paſſed, and of CÆSAR's March and POMPEY's Approach. By which Intelligence, *Domitius* got the Start of the Enemy by four Hours only, and made ſo good Uſe of his Time that he came up with CÆSAR at *Æginium*, on the Confines of *Theſſaly*.

After this Junction, CÆSAR marched to *Gomphi*, which is the firſt Town of *Theſſaly*, as you come from *Epirus*. This People, a few Months before, had

had ſent Deputies to CÆSAR, and deſired him to ſend them a Garriſon; but on the News of the Engagement at *Dyrrachium*, they now prepared for their Defence, and ſent to POMPEY for Relief. But as ſoon as CÆSAR had fortified his Camp, he ordered Ladders and Sheds to be made, and Flakes to be provided, and the ſame Day made himſelf Maſter of the Place by Aſſault before Sun-ſet, and gave the Plunder of it to the Army. Thence he marched to *Metropolis*, before the News arrived of his having ſtormed *Gomphi*. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

The *Metropolites* were at firſt of the ſame Diſpoſition, but, being made acquainted with the Fate of *Gomphi*, ſubmitted; and their Example was followed by all the Towns of *Theſſaly*, *Lariſſa* only excepted, which had been ſtrongly garriſoned by *Scipio*. And now CÆSAR, having poſſeſſed himſelf of a convenient Situation in the Country, where the Corn was almoſt ripe, determined there to wait for POMPEY.

A few Days after this, POMPEY arrived in *Theſſaly*, having joined *Scipio* by the Way. There were now two great Armies together, by which the Hopes of the Party were raiſed to the higheſt Pitch. They differed openly for the Rewards of Conqueſt; diſpoſed of the Conſulate for Years; and made Intereſt for the Houſes and Effects of the *Cæſareans*.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Domitius Ahænobarbus, *Scipio*, and *Lentulus Spinther*, quarrelled bitterly for the High Prieſthood of CÆSAR; when *Lentulus* pleaded the Honour of his Age; *Ahænobarbus*, his Intereſt in the City; and *Scipio*, his Affinity to POMPEY. All of them, in ſhort, were buſied about Honours for themſelves, or pecuniary Rewards, or the Deſtruction of their Enemies; and conſidered only how to uſe their Victory, not how to gain it.

Now that his Proviſion of Corn was gathered in, the Spirits of his Men confirmed, and a ſufficient Interval had paſſed ſince the Engagements at *Dyrrachium*, CÆSAR thought proper to try the Courage of the Enemy, drew out his Forces, and offered him Battle, which the other declined. This he continued to do daily, and it much increaſed the Courage of the Soldiers. But being vaſtly inferior in Cavalry, he was ſolicitous to remedy that Defect. He therefore ſelected a conſiderable Number of the fleeteſt and moſt active young Men in his Army, whom he exerciſed every Day amongſt his Horſe. And they were at laſt become ſo expert, that a thouſand of his Horſemen, aſſiſted by theſe, would ſuſtain the Charge of ſeven Thouſand, and be but little terrified with their Multitude. Of this he had made ſome Sort of Trial, having ſucceſsfully

ceſsfully engaged the Enemy's Cavalry, and ſlain one of the *Allobroges*, with ſeveral others. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

CÆSAR, ſeeing that he could not bring POMPEY to a deciſive Action, had reſolved upon a new Method, which was, by moving from Place to Place, and being always upon the March, to try if he could not ſo find an Opportunity of fighting. His Tents were accordingly taken down, and the Signal already given for the March, when it was obſerved, that POMPEY's Army, contrary to their Cuſtom, was come forward upon the Plain, and farther from their Camp than uſual, ſo that a Battle might be fought upon no diſadvantageous Ground. Turning, therefore, to the Ranks, who were then paſſing the Gates, "We muſt defer our March," ſays he, "for the preſent, and think of engaging the Ene-"my, as we have always wiſhed to do: let us call "forth our Courage for Action: we ſhall not eaſily "find another Opportunity." This ſaid, he preſently led out his Forces.

POMPEY too had, as was afterwards known, at the earneſt Perſuaſion of his People, determined to come to a Battle. For he had been heard to ſay in Council ſome Days paſt, that "CÆSAR's Army "ſhould be repulſed before the Fronts could en-"gage." This was ſpoken in Confidence of his very numerous Cavalry, with which he hoped to flank

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

flank and ſurround his Enemy. He had in his left Wing the two Legions delivered up to him by CÆSAR at the Beginning of the Diſſenſion, one of which was called the Firſt; the other, the Third. In this Place was POMPEY. The Center was commanded by *Scipio*, at the Head of the *Syrian* Legions. The *Cilician* Legion, joined to the *Spaniſh* Cohorts, which had been brought over by *Afranius*, compoſed the right Wing. Theſe POMPEY looked upon to be very firm. The reſt of the Cohorts were poſted between the main Body and the Wings. The Whole amounted to forty-five thouſand effective Men, excluſive of Auxiliaries. Seven Cohorts he had left behind, as a Guard to the Camp and the adjoining Caſtles. His right Wing was cloſed by a River with ſteep Banks. For which Reaſon all his Cavalry, and all the Archers and Slingers, were poſted on the Left.

The tenth Legion compoſed the right Wing of CÆSAR, and in his left was the ninth, though ſadly diminiſhed by the Engagements at *Dyrrachium*. He therefore joined to it the eighth, ſo as in a Manner to make one of the two; with Orders to aſſiſt each other. His whole Force amounted to two-and-twenty thouſand Men. *Antony* commanded the left Wing, *P. Sulla* the right, and *Domitius Calvinus* the main Body. Himſelf took Poſt over againſt

againſt POMPEY; where, fearing to be ſurrounded by the Multitude of his Cavalry, he ſelected ſix Cohorts out of his third Line to oppoſe to them; putting them in Mind, at the ſame Time, that the Fortune of the Day depended upon their Bravery. He then harangued the Army, according to military Cuſtom; "reminded them of the many Offers of "Peace which he had made in vain; that he was "far from deſiring wantonly to ſhed the Blood of "his Soldiers, or from wiſhing to deprive the "Commonwealth of either of its Armies." This ſaid, and finding them eager for the Battle, he gave the Signal by Sound of Trumpet. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

There was in the Army of CÆSAR a veteran Captain, named CRASTINUS, a Man of ſingular Bravery. This Man, when the Signal was given, cried out, "Follow me, my Comrades of old, and pay that "Duty to your Commander which you have ſtill "profeſſed. This Battle only remains; which over, "both he ſhall recover his Dignity, and we our "Liberty." Then, turning back upon CÆSAR, "This Day, General," ſaid he, "you ſhall thank "me, living or dead." He then ran forward, and was followed by about a hundred and twenty choice Volunteers.

There was a due Space for engaging between the two Armies; but POMPEY had ordered his Front to receive

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

receive the Charge without ſtirring, ſuppoſing that the Enemy would by theſe Means be out of Breath and diſordered. But they, when they ran forward, obſerving this, being taught by Experience, and verſed in Action, ſtopped ſhort in the Midſt of their Courſe, and in a little while ran forward again, threw their Javelins, and preſently, as they had been ordered, drew their Swords. Nor were the *Pompeians* backward on their Part; for they ſtood the Shock, diſcharged their Weapons, and drew their Swords in like Manner. At the ſame Inſtant the Cavalry from POMPEY's left Wing advanced, and the whole Multitude of Archers ſpread themſelves abroad. CÆSAR's Horſe could not ſtand the Charge, but gave Ground a little: on which thoſe of the Enemy preſſed them hard, and began by and by to open in Squadrons, and fall upon the Flank. CÆSAR obſerving this, gave the Signal to the ſeparate Body, conſiſting of the ſix choice Cohorts already mentioned, who immediately charged that numerous Body of Horſe with ſuch Impetuoſity, that not one of them ſtood his Ground; but all, wheeling round, fled to the Mountains on full Speed. Then the Archers and Slingers, unarmed and unprotected, were cut in Pieces. With the like Impetuoſity the ſame Cohorts fell upon the Rear of POMPEY's Army.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

At the ſame Time CÆSAR ordered his third Line, which had hitherto ſtood ſtill, to advance. Thus freſh Men relieving thoſe that were tired in the Front, and others attacking them in the Rear, the *Pompeians* could no longer ſuſtain the Onſet, but all turned their Backs and fled. As ſoon as POMPEY ſaw his Horſe driven off the Field, and that Part of his Army, in which he moſt confided, ſtruck with Terror, he left the Army, and, riding to the Camp, entered his Pavilion, deſpairing of Succeſs, yet anxious for the Event.

The *Pompeians* being now driven within their Intrenchments, CÆSAR gave them no Time for Recollection, but encouraged his Troops by all Means to aſſault the Camp while they were in this Conſternation. Though almoſt overcome with Heat (for the Action had laſted till Noon) they yet obeyed his Orders. The Camp was induſtriouſly defended by the Cohorts left for that Purpoſe, and much more by the *Thracian* and other Barbarian Auxiliaries. As for thoſe who had fled from the Battle, they were wearied and terrified to the laſt Degree; and moſt of them, throwing away their Arms and military Enſigns, thought of nothing but how to ſave themſelves. Nor did they, who ſtood upon the Rampart, hold it any conſiderable Time; but, being moſt of them wounded, made for the very high

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Mountains which were near, under the Command of their Centurions and Tribunes.

In the Camp of POMPEY, when taken, you might have ſeen the Tables ſpread in Order, a vaſt Quantity of Plate expoſed, the Tents laid with freſh Turves, thoſe of LENTULUS and others covered with Ivy, and many other Things which beſpoke an immoderate Luxury, and too great a Confidence of Victory: ſo that you might eaſily judge thoſe to have been under no Apprehenſions of the Event of that Day, who could look out unneceſſary Pleaſures for themſelves. POMPEY now mounted his Horſe, and fled in Diſguiſe towards *Lariſſa*; nor ſtopped there, but having in his Flight picked up a few of his Followers, travelled all Night, and came at laſt to the Sea-coaſt, attended by thirty Horſe. Here he found a Veſſel, and went on board it, often complaining, "that he ſhould have been ſo miſtaken, as "to hope for Victory from that very Set of Men, "who had been the firſt to run away, and the "readieſt to betray him!"

CÆSAR, though poſſeſſed of the Enemy's Camp, entreated his Soldiers not to buſy themſelves with Plunder, but to complete their Succeſs; and, having obtained this, he began to draw a Line round the Mountain to which the Cohorts had retreated. But when they perceived this, they left the Place, and went

went on for *Lariſſa*. He therefore divided his Forces, and ſent Part of them into POMPEY's Camp, and Part into his own; and with four Legions marched after them ſix Miles, and then drew up his Men. The *Pompeians*, obſerving this, halted upon another Mountain, the Foot of which was waſhed by a River. Then CÆSAR, though his Soldiers were quite worn out with the continual Fatigue of the whole Day, yet prevailed upon them to draw a Line before the River, to prevent them from coming at the Water by Night. When this was done, they ſurrendered upon Articles. But a few of the Senatorian Order, while the Negotiation was carrying on, made their Eſcape by Night. POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

At Break of Day CÆSAR commanded all thoſe who were upon the Mountain to deſcend, and lay down their Arms. This done, he diſmiſſed them, with their Effects, in Safety. He then ordered other Forces from the Camp to attend him; and, remanding thoſe already with him back to reſt, came to *Lariſſa* the ſame Day.

In this Battle CÆSAR loſt no more than two hundred Soldiers, and about thirty Centurions. *Craſtinus* alſo fell, moſt valiantly fighting, being ſtruck with a Sword in at the Mouth. On POMPEY's Part, about fifteen thouſand were ſlain, and four-and-twenty thouſand ſurrendered to the Conqueror.

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

One hundred and eight military Enſigns were taken, and nine Eagles. *L. Domitius*, as he fled from the Camp towards the Mountains, being unable to proceed through Fatigue, was ſlain by the Horſe in the Purſuit. It was of the Father of this Gentleman, that *Craſſus* humorouſly ſaid, "No wonder "that he ſhould have a Beard of Braſs, who has a "Face of Iron and a Heart of Lead."

CÆSAR was now bent upon following POMPEY whitherſoever he ſhould go, to prevent him from collecting freſh Forces, and renewing the War. He therefore marched every Day as far as he could with his Horſe, ordering one Legion to come after. The latter had ſailed to *Amphipolis*; and, having ſtayed there only one Night, and taken what Money he thought proper, went on to *Leſbos*, where he took on Board his Son *Sextus*, and his Wife *Cornelia*, with whom his Interview was very affecting. Thence he came to *Cilicia*, having by the Way collected ſome Ships and Men, and ſo to *Cyprus*. There he heard that the City of *Antioch* had declared for CÆSAR, who was reported to be not far off. He then made Sail for *Egypt*, and arrived at *Peluſium*, having with him ſome military Stores, and two thouſand armed Men, whom he had picked up in his Voyage. There it happened that *young Ptolemy*, with great Forces, was waging War with his Siſter *Cleopatra*,

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

Cleopatra, whom he had lately expelled; and the two Camps were not far diſtant. To him POMPEY ſent, imploring Protection and Aſſiſtance, for his good Offices to his Father, whom he had reſtored to his Kingdom. But the Meſſengers, afterwards, talking too freely with the Soldiers, and exhorting them to take Part with POMPEY, excited ſome Jealouſy; for many of them were POMPEY's old Soldiers, whom *Gabinius* had led thither from *Syria*, and left with *Ptolemy*'s Father. On this the King's Friends, who, on Account of his Minority, were Regents, whether induced, as they afterwards gave out, by their Fears that POMPEY would gain the Good-will of the Army, and ſeize upon *Alexandria* and *Egypt*; or looking with Contempt upon his Fortune, as it uſually happens to the afflicted, commanded that he ſhould attend the King; and preſently after ſent *Achillas* their General, and *Septimius*, one of their Military Tribunes, to diſpatch him. By theſe he was received into a little Boat, in order, as they pretended, to be conveyed on Shore, and there murdered.

Thus fell POMPEY THE GREAT, after three Conſulſhips, and as many Triumphs, in the ſixty-ſecond Year of his Age; and to him, for whoſe Victories the World was too little, Earth was wanting for his Burial. He had many Excellencies, and

POMPEY AND CÆSAR.

ſome Faults. Amongſt the laſt, was a natural Bias to Severity; inſomuch, that thoſe of his own Party dreaded his Succeſs. And it muſt appear evident enough, to thoſe who conſider attentively this Part of the *Roman* Hiſtory, that the Change of Government which enſued, was originally owing to his Ambition: for, could he have admitted of an Equal in the State, the Civil War, which brought it on, and which proceeded thus unhappily for himſelf, might have been eaſily avoided.

CÆSAR,

MATHEMATICAL MEDAL SOCIETY

CÆSAR, arriving at the *Helleſpont*, croſſed it, and in his Paſſage received the Submiſſion of *C. Caſſius*, one of POMPEY's Admirals, who joined him on the firſt Summons. In *Aſia* he ſhewed himſelf moſt humane and obliging to all Ranks of People. Their Cuſtoms he changed into an eaſy Tribute, remitting one-third of the Whole, and delivering them from the Extortion of the Publicans. And here he left *C. Vibius Panſa* to ſuperintend for a Time his Affairs in this Quarter. This, I ſuppoſe, gave Occaſion to the ſtriking of ſome Medals by the *Pergamenians*, one of which, deſcribed by *Vaillant* in his *Nummi Græci Imperatorum*, is in the Cabinet of the *French* King. It has the Title ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ, and C. IVL. CÆSAR.

C. Ivl. Cæsar. and the Head of Cæsar without the Laurel, and the Words ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΟΥΙΒΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ under *Caius Vibius Panſa.* On the Reverſe, is a *Victory* moving towards the Left; in her right Hand a Wreath, and in her left a Palm-branch.

Hearing now that Pompey had been ſeen at *Cyprus*, and conjecturing that he was gone for *Egypt*, he embarked with what Forces he had, being one Legion from *Theſſaly* and another from *Achaia*, with eight hundred Horſe, on board ten long *Rhodian* Ships and ſome *Aſiatic* Veſſels, and arrived at *Alexandria.* In theſe Legions were only three thouſand two hundred Men, the reſt, from their Wounds and Fatigues, not being able to follow. But he depended upon the Fame of his Succeſs, and looked upon every Place as ſafe. Here he was informed of the Death of Pompey, whoſe Head was brought to him, which he viewed with Tears, and cauſed to be honourably interred. At his Landing there was a great Concourſe of People, who took Offence at his having the Faſces borne before him. Obſerving the mutinous Diſpoſition of the *Alexandrians*, he gave Orders for other Legions to be conveyed to him from *Aſia*, which he had formed of the *Pompeian* Soldiers. In the mean Time he was neceſſarily confined by the Winds, that blow conſtantly from the Sea at this Seaſon of the Year. Judging therefore

therefore that the Deciſion of the Controverſy between the King and his Siſter belonged to him as Conſul, becauſe in his former Conſulſhip the Alliance had been made between *Ptolemy* and the *Roman* People, he let the King know that it was his Pleaſure that the Armies ſhould be diſbanded on both Sides, and the Cauſe brought before him.

While Matters were thus carrying on in *Egypt*, at *Rome* various and unuſual Honours were conferred on Cæsar; among others, the Conſulſhip for five Years, the Tribunitial Power for ever, the Præſidence at Elections, and the Dictature for an entire Year. This Office he entered upon immediately, declaring *Marc Anthony* his Maſter of the Horſe.

An Eunuch, named *Pothinus*, was at this Time one of the Guardians of the young King. This Man firſt of all began to utter Complaints, and to expreſs his Indignation, "that the Sovereign of *Egypt* ſhould be called to a Trial:" and afterwards, having gotten ſome of the King's Friends to be his Coädjutors and Accomplices, he ſent private Orders for the Army to march from *Peluſium* to *Alexandria*, and appointed *Achillas* to be Commander in Chief of all the Forces.

Ptolemy Auletes had two Sons and two Daughters, and appointed by his laſt Will the eldeſt Son and

C. Iul. Cæsar. the eldeſt Daughter to be King and Queen of *Egypt*; it having been uſual for the Kings of *Egypt*, as well as of *Perſia*, to marry their Siſters. At the ſame Time he adjured the *Roman* People, by the Alliance which he made with them, to be Guarantees thereof. One Copy of it was ſent to *Rome* by his Ambaſſadors, to be depoſited in the Treaſury, and another was kept at *Alexandria*. On theſe Grounds Cæsar undertook the Arbitration of this Affair; in which he was proceeding, when News were brought him that the Royal Army, with all the Cavalry, were on the March for *Alexandria*. His own Forces were by no Means ſuch as he could venture an Engagement with in open Field. He was therefore conſtrained to ſecure that Part of the Town in which he was. Yet he ordered all his Soldiers under Arms, and perſuaded the young King (whom he had in his Power) to ſend ſome of his Friends of greateſt Authority to *Achillas*, to intimate his Pleaſure. *Dioſcorides* and *Serapion*, who had been Ambaſſadors at *Rome*, were diſpatched away to him accordingly; but, as ſoon as they came before him, or ere they could deliver their Meſſage, were ordered to be ſlain. This was fully executed upon one of them, and the other was left for dead.

The Forces of *Achillas* were neither deſpicable for

for Number, Kind, nor military Experience. He had twenty thouſand of the Soldiers which *Gabinius* had brought into *Egypt*. Theſe were now become perfect *Alexandrians*, and had quite unlearned the Name and Diſcipline of *Romans*, had taken *Egyptian* Wives, and had, moſt of them, Families. To theſe were added a great Number of Outlaws and Banditti from *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and the neighbouring Countries: many more condemned and baniſhed Perſons, and Deſerters from the *Roman* Armies. For all ſuch there was a ſure Refuge in the *Egyptian* Army. Beſides theſe, there was a Body of two thouſand Cavalry, which had ſeen much Action. With theſe Forces did *Achillas*, looking with Contempt upon the Weakneſs of Cæsar, enter *Alexandria*, and attack the Quarters which he had taken Poſſeſſion of. And thus was Cæsar entangled in a War againſt far ſuperior Forces, and in the Heart of the Enemy's Country.

This unſeaſonable and unneceſſary War is a great Reflection upon the Prudence of Cæsar, both as a General and a Stateſman, and can only be accounted for from the bewitching Charms of *Cleopatra*. She had found Means to be conveyed to him one Evening, bound up in a Mattreſs, and carried upon the Shoulders of one of her own Servants. She complained of being betrayed by her Agents, and

C. Ivl. Cæsar. was desirous of pleading her own Cause; which she did so effectually before the next Morning, that the Partiality of her Judge was from thenceforth very evident. This War was variously carried on by Sea and Land. By Sea he gained three Victories over the *Egyptian* Fleet, but the second of them with great Hazard to himself; being obliged to swim for his Life from one Ship to another, which he did, holding up his Writings in his left Hand to preserve them from the Water. In the Course of it he received one Legion, sent by *Calvinus* from *Asia*, and withstood many Assaults upon his Quarters by the *Egyptian* Army.

At length his Friend *Mithridates* of *Pergamus*, whom he had sent, soon after his Landing, into *Syria* and *Cilicia*, to collect what Troops he could, came with a great Army to his Assistance, and took *Peluſium* by Storm. *Ptolemy* sent out a great Detachment against him, but it was defeated. After which, Cæsar and *Mithridates* joined their Forces, and gained a complete Victory over the young King. He endeavoured to make his Escape, but was drowned in crossing the *Nile*. Some of his Medals have reached our Times; one of which we give to the Curious from the *Pembrokian* Collection. Pl. II. 14.

Cæsar now established his Favourite *Cleopatra* upon the Throne of *Egypt*. He was naturally of an

an amorous Complexion, and became exceſſively fond of the young Queen, by whom he had a Son, named *Cæſarion*. Two of her Medals we have here inſerted, and one of CÆSAR, which we ſuppoſe to have been ſtruck in *Egypt*, as a Memorial of his Connexion with this extraordinary Lady. C. IVL. CÆSAR. Pl. II. 15. Pl. II. 16. Pl. II. 17.

He was ſo taken with her Charms, that he waſted with her three Months beyond the neceſſary Time, in ſailing up the *Nile*, and viſiting the Curioſities of *Egypt*.

Tempora Niliaco turpis dependit amori,
Dum donare Pharon, dum non ſibi vincere mavult. LUCAN.

The precious Hours he ſpent in wanton Play,
And, for another, won the dang'rous Day.

At length he was awakened from this Slumber of Love, by the Reports that *Pharnaces* had entirely defeated his Lieutenant *Domitius Calvinus*, and taken Poſſeſſion of *Pontus*, where he had exerciſed unheard-of Cruelties. He therefore left *Egypt*, and came into *Syria*, where he appointed *Sextus Cæſar*, his Friend and Relation, to govern the Province. Thence he went to *Tarſus*, and ſettled the Affairs of *Cilicia*, as he did thoſe of *Cappadocia* preſently after. When he came near *Pontus*, and the Confines of *Gallogræcia*, *Deiotarus* met him in the Habit and with the Geſture of a Suppliant, intreating his Pardon for having joined POMPEY.

This

C. Ivl. Cæsar. This he obtained, and was ordered to furniſh a Legion of his People, whom he had armed and diſciplined after the *Roman* Manner, and all his Cavalry, for the *Pontic* War.

Arriving in *Pontus*, he aſſembled his Forces, which he found but moderate, both for Number and Uſe. One veteran Legion he had brought with him from *Egypt*, but ſo diminiſhed that not quite a thouſand Men were left of it. He had three Legions beſides, two of which had been defeated before under *Domitius*, and one juſt mentioned from *Deiotarus*. Here Ambaſſadors waited upon him from *Pharnaces*, promiſing all Obedience. He therefore inſiſted upon his quitting *Pontus* immediately, and making Reſtitution to the Allies and Citizens of *Rome*. But obſerving the King to ſpin out the Time idly, he determined to come to an Action with him as ſoon as poſſible. But this was brought on by *Pharnaces* himſelf, who attacked him as he was fortifying his Camp, at great Diſadvantage, and was totally defeated. This Victory was obtained, and the War concluded with ſuch Celerity, that his Advice of it to *Rome* was comprized in three Words, Veni, Vidi, Vici: I came; I saw; I conquered. Through *Gallogræcia* and *Bithynia* he paſſed into the *proper Aſia*, deciding all Controverſies throughout the Provinces. To *Mithridates* of *Pergamus* he gave

the Kingdom of *Boſphorus*, which had been ſubject to *Pharnaces*, and the Tetrarchy of *Gallogræcia*, which *Deiotarus* had ſeized upon; and, ſtaying no where longer than was abſolutely neceſſary, went on and ſet ſail for *Italy*, where he arrived much ſooner than could have been expected. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

One of his firſt Cares after his Landing was, to quiet the Apprehenſions of thoſe who had acted againſt him. He received the Submiſſion of thoſe who waited upon him with the moſt obliging Condeſcenſion. This endeared him to the Public, and drew many illuſtrious Perſons to his Party. By his Arrival at *Rome* all Diſturbances were appeaſed. He encreaſed the Number of the Senators by the Addition of many of his Officers and Friends, and, late as it was, thought of creating new Conſuls.

A few Days therefore before his Dictatorſhip was to expire, he appointed to that high Office two of his Lieutenants, *Q. Fufius Calenus* and *P. Vatinius*. The firſt was a Man of Family and Figure, and well became his Dignity. There is a curious Coin of his, bearing the Heads of HONOR and VIRTUE; having in the Area the initial Syllables of each Name, and underneath KALENI: on the Reverſe are the Figures of ITALIA, holding a Cornucopiæ, expreſſed by the Letters IT, and of *Rome* reſting the Foot upon a Globe, expreſſed by RO. The Concord, or Union of *Italy* and *Rome* at this Time, Pl. II. 18.

is

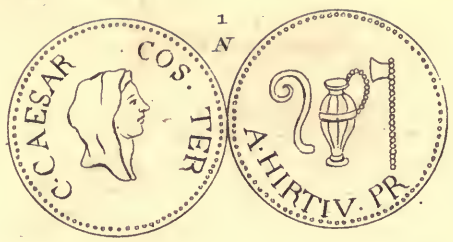
C. Ivl. Cæsar. is ſignified by the latter extending the Right Hand to the former, and the Caduceus is the medallic Emblem of the conſequent Felicity. From this Coin it appears, that Calenus was honoured with the Charge of the Temple, which had been erected to Honor and Virtue, and which, under his Direction, was elegantly repaired by Mucius Cordus, (whoſe Name CORDI fills the Exergue) a moſt excellent Architect, and at the ſame Time one of the *Triumviri Monetales*.

But this Honour was generally thought to have been vilely proſtituted in the Perſon of *Vatinius*, a ſordid and mean Character; upon whom the Poet *Catullus* is very humorouſly witty on this Occaſion.

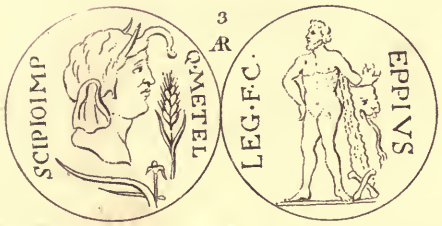
Quid eſt, Catulle, *quòd moraris emori?*
Sellâ in curuli Struma Nonius *ſedet*,
Per Conſulatum pejerat Vatinius.
Quid eſt, Catulle, *quòd moraris emori?*

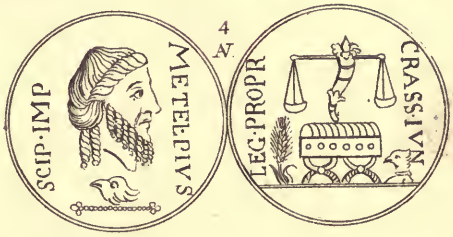
Why doſt thou heſitate to die,
Tell me, *Catullus*, tell me why?
By 's Faſces hear *Vatinius* forſwear,
While *Nonius* fills the Curule Chair;
And canſt thou then not wiſh to die?
Tell me, *Catullus*, tell me why?

At the next Election Cæsar became Conſul, notwithſtanding the Continuation of his Dictature; and had for his Colleague, *M. Æmilius Lepidus*. This third Conſulate of Cæsar is recorded on a Medal

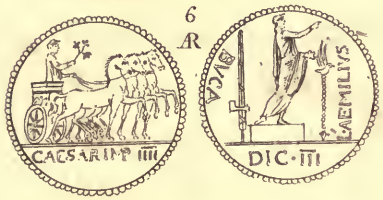

1
AV
C·CAESAR
COS· TER
A·HIRTIV· PR

2
AV
REX·IVBA
PARTHIS

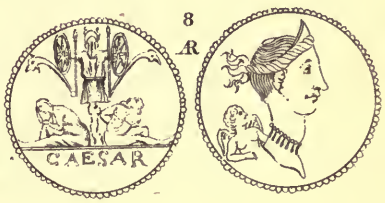

3
AR
SCIPIO IMP
Q·METEL
LEG·F·C·
EPPIVS


4
AV
SCIP·IMP
METELLVS
LEG·PROPR
CRASSIVM

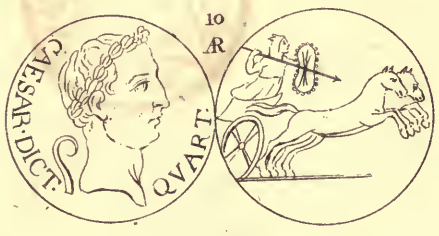
5
AR
Q·M·METEL
PIVS
SCIPIO
IMP

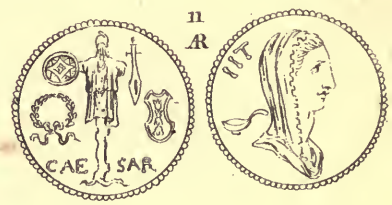

6
AR
CAESARIMP III
AEMILIVS
DIC·III

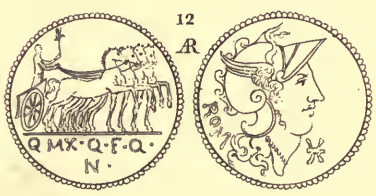
7
AR
CAESAR IMP
L·AEMI
IIII VIR
BVCA


8
AR
CAESAR

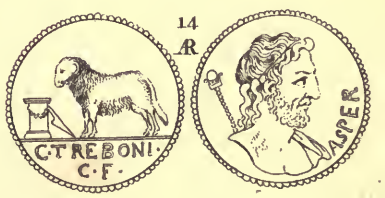
9
AR
IIT
CAE
SAR

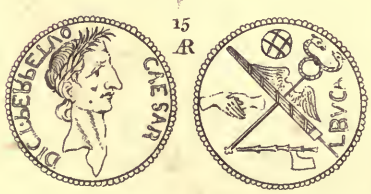

10
AR
CAESAR·DICT·
QVART


11
AR
CAE
SAR
IIT


12
AR
Q MX·Q·F·Q·
N·
ROMA

13
AR
Q·PEDI·M·F·
ROMA
PR·COS·


14
AR
C·TREBONI·
C·F·
ASPER


15
AR
DIC·TERTIO·
CAESAR
LBVCA

16
AR
DICT·PERPETVO
CAESARE
PSEPVLLIS
MACER

17
AV
CAESAR PAR
ENS PATRIAE
EX·S·C·
CLEMENTIA
LBVCA

18
AR
CAESARIS
CLEME
NTIAE

19
AR
PATRIAE
PATRENS
CAESAR
COSSVTIVS
MARYLDIANVS
AVG
PF

MATHEMATICAL

of Gold, on which is his Head, with the Pontifical Attire, and the Title C. CAESAR COS. TER*tiò*. On the Reverſe are the Vaſe, the Sacrificial Ax, and the Lituus, or Augural Staff, being the Inſignia of his High Pontificate and Augurate: the Legend A. HIRTIVS PR*ætor*. C. Ivl. Cæsar. Pl. III. 1.

They of the *Pompeian* Party, who had reſolved not to ſubmit to the Clemency of the Conqueror, had collected their whole Strength in *Africa*, under the Command of *Metellus Scipio*, the Father-in-law of Pompey; and were ſupported by King *Juba*, with all his Forces. Their Cavalry was in a Manner infinite. The King had four Legions of his own, beſides an immenſe Number of light-armed Troops, and a hundred and twenty Elephants. *Scipio* had no fewer than ten Legions, and was aſſiſted by *Cato*, *Labienus*, *Afranius*, *Petreius*, and other conſummate Generals; and the Coaſt was guarded by ſeveral of their Fleets. While Cæsar was preparing to ſet out againſt theſe, a Mutiny happened in that Part of the Army which was quartered in *Campania*. The Soldiers had been moſt liberally rewarded for their paſt Services, yet not altogether anſwerably to their Expectations. Hence aroſe Complaints, which, by the Art of ſome buſy and unquiet Spirits, flamed out into Sedition and a Tumult, threatening and dangerous

C. Ivl. Cæsar. enough at ſo critical a Juncture. They marched for *Rome*, and ſlew all that had the Misfortune to fall in their Way, and, amongſt the reſt, two of the Senatorian Order. But Cæsar, poſſeſſed of the moſt happy Talent that any Commander could ever boaſt, that of governing the Minds as well as Perſons of his Soldiers, ſoon compoſed this ugly Difference, and ſet out for *Africa* in the Depth of Winter. Here he had ſeveral Engagements with Parties of the Enemy, both by Sea and Land, and with various Succeſs; but the Advantage was generally with him.

At length, after having tried many other Ways to bring the Enemy to a deciſive Battle, Cæsar laid cloſe Siege to *Thapſus*, a Place of great Importance, which was held by *Vergilius* with a numerous Garriſon. This neceſſarily brought *Scipio* to its Relief, who pitched upon the Sea-coaſt, little more than a Mile from him, and began to fortify his Camp; *Labienus* and *Juba* encamping ſeparately. Then Cæsar, leaving two Legions to guard his Works, and ſending a Part of his Fleet further on, with Orders to ſhout and alarm the Enemy behind, when the Signal ſhould be given, marched out to attack *Scipio*. As he came near them, he obſerved a large Front drawn up, and the Elephants poſted in the right and left Wing, while a conſiderable Body was hard

hard at work upon the Intrenchments. He had nine Legions, two in each Wing, and five in the Centre. Before each Wing he poſted five Cohorts againſt the Elephants, aſſiſted by all the Archers and Slingers. His light-armed Foot he mingled amongſt his Cavalry. Himſelf traverſed the Ranks on Foot, reminding the Veterans of their Bravery and paſt Atchievements, and with bland Salutations raiſing their Spirits. The new-raiſed Men he entreated to "emulate the Virtue of the Veterans, "and, by contributing to the Victory, to ſucceed "immediately to their Reputation, Name, and "Rank." C. Ivl. Cæsar.

While he was going round the Army, a conſiderable Hurry and Trepidation was obſerved among the Enemy; on which his Officers beſought him to give the Signal. But while he ſtill heſitated, a Trumpet (conſtrained ſo to do by the Soldiers) on a Sudden began to ſound in the right Wing, and all the Cohorts of their own Accord moved forward, although the Centurions did all in their Power to prevent it. Cæsar, ſeeing this, gave the Word Felicity. In the mean Time the Slingers and Archers poured their Weapons like Hail upon the Elephants; and the Beaſts, terrified with the Whizzing of the Slings and Stones, turned round, and treading down the Ranks behind them, ruſhed

C. Ivl. Cæsar. into the half-finiſhed Entrances of the Camp. They were preſently followed by the Mooriſh Cavalry in the ſame Wing, and the Legions were quickly in Poſſeſſion of the Enemy's Intrenchments.

We muſt not omit in this Place the Bravery of a veteran Soldier of the fifth Legion. A wounded Elephant in the left Wing, enraged with Pain, had laid hold of an unarmed Sutler, and with horrid Braying, and his Trunk erected, was ſtamping him under his Feet, and killing him. This Sight the Soldier could not bear, but with his Arms advanced towards the Beaſt, who, obſerving him, quitted the Carcaſe, and threw his Trunk around the Soldier, lifting him up on high. In this imminent Danger the Man loſt not his Preſence of Mind, but with all his Might kept hacking with his Sword the Proboſcis that ſurrounded him, till the Elephant, in great Pain, throwing him down, ran off with hideous Noiſe to his Companions.

With the ſame Vigour the *Cæſareans* attacked the Camp of *Labienus*, and afterwards that of *Juba*, making themſelves Maſters of all three, and putting to the Sword ten thouſand of them (*Plutarch* has enlarged the Number to fifty thouſand) with the Loſs of only fifty of their own Men.

After this compleat Victory, Cæsar marched for *Utica*, where *Cato* had ſhut himſelf up, and who

ſtabbed himſelf before his Arrival. He was honourably interred by the *Uticenſians*, who afterwards opened their Gates to the Conqueror. *Juba*, with *Petreius*, fled to *Zama*, the Capital of his Kingdom. Here he had left his Wives, his Children, his Treaſure, and all that was dear to him; and in the Midſt of the Town had raiſed an immenſe Pile of Wood, with a declared Intent (in caſe he ſhould fail of Succeſs at laſt) of killing all the Inhabitants, and burning them, himſelf, and all that was valuable in the Place together. When therefore he came before it, they refuſed him Admittance. When he found that Menaces and Entreaties were alike ineffectual, he retired, with *Petreius* and a few Horſemen, to a Villa of his own; where, that they might ſeem to die with ſome Sort of Bravery, they fought together. *Petreius* fell, and the King was ſlain, at his own Entreaty, by one of his own Slaves. Three of his Coins are in the *Pembrokian* Collection; the largeſt of which we preſent to the Reader. C. Iul. Cæsar. Pl. III. 2.

Fauſtus Sylla and *Afranius* were taken Priſoners by a Party of the Enemy, and were afterwards ſlain, in Conſequence of a Diſſenſion amongſt the Soldiers who took them. *Scipio*, with ſome others, was endeavouring to make his Eſcape by Sea; but after being long toſſed by contrary Winds, was at length

C. Ivl. Cæsar. length driven into the Harbour of *Hippo*, where, falling into the Hands of the Enemy, he put an End to his Life with his own Sword. Some of his Coins are very curious, which we therefore lay before the Reader. Pl. III. 3. The firſt has the Head of *Africa*, covered with the Skin, Teeth, and Proboſcis of the Elephant. The Plough and Ear of Corn expreſs the Fertility of the Country. The Title is Q. METEL. SCIPIO IMP. He took the Name of *Metellus*, being by Adoption the Son of Metellus Pius, who commanded with Pompey in *Spain*; and the Title of Imperator, when he commanded in *Syria*. "At this Time," ſays *Cæſar*, "*Scipio*, having received ſome Rubbs about Mount "*Amanus*, cauſed himſelf to be ſaluted Impera-"tor." The Reverſe has the Figure of *Hercules*, who was worſhipped in *Africa*, with the Legend EPPIVS LEG*atus* F*ieri* C*uravit*, *Eppius* being one Pl. III. 4. of his Lieutenants. One of them has the IVPITER TERMINALIS, with the Head of the Eagle underneath, and the Inſcription METEL. PIVS. SCIP. IMP. On the Reverſe are ſeen an Ear of Corn, and a Cornucopiæ, to expreſs, as before, the Fertility and Plenty of *Africa*, where the Coin was ſtruck; and a Curule Chair and Scales, with the Head of the Eagle likewiſe, to point out the Authority and Equity of the General. And the Legend tells by

whom it was ſtruck; namely, his Lieutenant *Craſſus Junianus*, with Prætorian Authority. This is of Gold. His Denarius has the ſame Face, but an Elephant for the Reverſe, as the Type of *Africa*. C. IVL. CÆSAR. Pl. III. 5.

CÆSAR now reduced the Kingdom of *Juba* to the Condition of a *Roman* Province; and, leaving SALLUST the Hiſtorian to govern it with Proconſular Authority, took Shipping at *Utica*, and ſet Sail for *Italy*. He was received with great Honour at *Rome*, and a Supplication of forty Days was decreed for the Succeſs of his Arms, and a Triumph with white Horſes. He was to be ſeated in a Curule Chair next to the Conſuls, and to give his Opinion firſt. The Appointment of Magiſtrates, and the Grant of Honours, was referred to him. A Chariot was conſecrated, and a Statue erected to him in the Capitol. He was made PRÆFECT OF MANNERS (the Title of CENSOR being judged too mean) for three Years, and Dictator for Ten. In this ſupreme Office he made his Colleague *Lepidus* his Maſter of Horſe; whoſe Head we therefore ſee on the Reverſe of ſome of the Coins which were ſtruck on this Occaſion.

The Triumphs of CÆSAR were moſt ſplendid, and continued for four Days together. His firſt was moſt pompous, over the *Gauls* and *Germans*;

Figures

C. Ivl. Cæsar. Figures repreſenting the *Rhine*, the *Rhoſne*, and the *Ocean*, being expoſed in the Proceſſion, and *Vercingetorix* led Captive. But the Axle of his Car broke in the Proceſſion, which was held ominous. This retarded, yet added to the Pomp. For when it went forward in the Evening, forty Elephants, bearing Flambeaux, were diſpoſed on each Side, and made the Night as bright as Day. The ſecond was over *Ptolemy* and *Egypt*, wherein *Arſinoe*, the Siſter of *Cleopatra*, adorned the Shew. In this the *Nile*, and the Watch-Tower of *Pharos*, were repreſented, and the Figures of *Photinus* and *Achillas*, the Murderers of Pompey, were obſerved with Pleaſure. The third was over *Pharnaces*, King of *Pontus*, in which the Words VENI, VIDI, VICI, were diſplayed. And the fourth was over *Africa* and *Juba*, wherein the Statues of *Scipio*, *Cato*, and others who periſhed in this Expedition, were diſagreeable Objects. Young *Juba*, the King's Son, was now led in Triumph, but afterwards moſt carefully educated, and married to *Cleopatra Selene*, the Daughter of *Marc Antony* and Queen *Cleopatra*, with whom he reigned over the *Getulians*, in *Africa*, by the Bounty of Augustus. Some of his Medals are ſtill extant in the Cabinets of the Curious.

Pl. III. 6. Goltz. p. 180. f. 3. In his triumphal Medal, ſtruck on this Occaſion by Emilius Buca, one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*,

Cæsar

CÆSAR is ſaid to be IMPERATOR for the *fourth* Time; whoſe Statue ſtands on the Reverſe, between the Faſces and the legionary Eagle, denoting his Civil and Military Power. (The Maſters of the Mint had hitherto been three, but CÆSAR had now added a fourth to the Number, as appears from another Reverſe, ſtruck by the ſame Officer, with his Name and Title.) This is repeated in another Medal of Gold of the next Year, wherein the augural Staff is before him, and all his Titles are recorded, the Inſcription being IMP*erator* QVART*um*; and the Area of the Reverſe filled up with AVGVR PONT*ifex* MAX*imus*. COS. QVAR. DIC*tator* QVAR*tum*. One Coin, denoting his Succeſs, has a Trophy with two Captives at the Foot of it, and in the Exergue CÆSAR, with a *Venus* on the other Side, and a *Cupid* behind her. Another Denarius has the *Venus* wearing a civic Wreath, and a Trophy for the Reverſe, without Captives, and CÆSAR in the Area. A third Medal, in Silver, with his laureate Head, and the *Lituus* behind it, with CAESAR DICTA*tor* QVART*um*, has for the Reverſe *Bellona* armed with Spear and Shield, and furiouſly driving her bigated Car.

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

Pl. III. 7.

Pl. III. 8.

Pl. III. 9.

Pl. III. 10.

But for a good Part of this Year, which was that of the City DCCVIII, CÆSAR was ſole Conſul.

The two Sons of POMPEY, with their Adherents,

C. Ivl. Cæsar.

who had eſcaped from *Pharſalia* and *Africa*, had now collected very conſiderable Forces in the *Spaniſh* Provinces, intending there to make a laſt Effort. Cæsar therefore, being Dictator elect the fourth Time, and alſo Conſul elect the fourth Time, ſet out for *Spain*, leaving *M. Lepidus*, his Maſter of the Horſe, and ſix more Perſons of Rank, ſome ſay eight, to ſuperintend the Affairs of the City in the Place of Prætors. The *Spaniards* were in general well affected to the Family of *Pompey*; and both themſelves and their Leaders were now rendered altogether deſperate, as expecting no Mercy; moſt of them having been before pardoned by the Dictator. Yet he made himſelf Maſter of *Ategua*, their Place of Arms, and of *Burſavolis*, ſoon after his Arrival, and then marched towards the Enemy, who were encamped in the Plain of *Munda*. The Action that enſued was very terrible, and continued the whole Day, the Auxiliaries on both Sides ſtanding aloof and at Gaze. The *Pompeians* were vaſtly ſuperior in Number, and appeared to be equal in Courage. Cæsar himſelf acknowledged, that here he fought for his Life. Provoked at ſo obſtinate a Reſiſtance, he alighted from his Horſe, and threw himſelf amongſt the Enemy, yet, though well ſeconded by the tenth Legion, could not make them give Ground. His own Men were barely reſtrained

ſtrained by Shame from turning their Backs, and flying. At length *Bogud*, the *Mauritanian* King, who at the Head of his auxiliary *African* Horſe had ſtood idle all the Day, fell upon the Camp of *Pompey*. This *Labienus* perceived, and drawing off five Cohorts, went with them to the Relief of the Camp. Whether this Motion was attended with more Hurry and Confuſion than uſual, which is probable, or CÆSAR really imagined that they fled; it occaſioned a Panic in the *Pompeian* Army, and the Dictator took Advantage of it, by crying out to his Soldiers, that *Labienus* fled. This infuſed new Spirit into the Legionaries, and the Enemy began to give Ground in every Part. This Succeſs was puſhed by CÆSAR with his uſual Vigour, who ſtormed their Camp, and inveſted the City of *Munda*, making a Rampart round it with the Bodies of the Slain. He loſt in this Action no more than a thouſand Men, and had five hundred wounded. But of the Enemy fell thirty thouſand. Thirteen Eagles were taken, beſides Enſigns and Faſces, and ſeventeen of the principal Commanders. *Labienus* and *Attius Varus* were ſlain in the Battle. The elder *Pompey* fled to *Carteia*, and thence endeavoured to make his Eſcape by Sea, but was purſued by one of CÆSAR's Lieutenants, and ſlain.

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

C. Ivl. Cæsar. His younger Brother retired to *Celtiberia*, and lay concealed for ſome Time amongſt the Banditti of that Country. Soon after all the Cities in the two Provinces ſubmitted, and the Dictator, returning to *Italy* by the End of the Summer, entered *Rome* Pl. III. 11. in Triumph. The Denarius on this Occaſion has on one Side the Figure of Hispania, with the Hauſtorium or Sympulum behind it for the Pontificate of the Conqueror, with II T for *ſecundò triumphata*; on the other, a Trophy with a Wreath and ſacred Shield, and underneath, CAESAR.

His Lieutenants, *Q. Fabius Maximus* and *Q. Pedius*, alſo were allowed to triumph. The Denarius of the former has the galeated Head of ROMA, Pl. III. 12. and on the Reverſe a quadrigated Car, with the Triumpher in it, holding an Ivory Sceptre, crowned with an Eagle: the Exergue, *Quintus* MX*imus* *Quinti* F*ilius* *Quinti* N*epos*. That of the latter Pl. III. 13. has alſo the galeated Head of ROMA, with the Title PR. COS.; but the Reverſe has only a bigated Car, with a Victory holding a Palm-branch, and underneath Q. PED*ius* *Marci* F*ilius*: the Exergue ROMA.

For the laſt three Months of the Year the former of theſe was made Conſul, together with *C. Trebo-* Pl. III. 14. *nius Aſper*, whoſe Denarius bears the Head of

Jupiter, with ASPER, and has on the Reverſe a Sheep ſtanding before the Altar, with a ſacrificial Knife: the Exergue C. TREBONI*us* C. F. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

A Supplication of fifty Days was now decreed by the Senate to the Conqueror, and that he ſhould be honoured with the *perpetual Dictature*, his Perſon held ſacred and inviolable, and his Power extend even to the Tribunes of the People; that the Aſſemblies of the People, the Armies, and the public Money, ſhould be entirely at his Command; that all Magiſtrates ſhould ſwear Obedience to his Acts; and that both himſelf, and his Poſterity, ſhould bear the Title of IMPERATOR, as expreſſive of ſupreme Authority and Dominion. Therefore on one of his Denarii we ſee the Globe and Faſces in the Reverſe, intimating his Dominion and Authority; the Ax, expreſſive of his pontifical Dignity; and the joined Hands and Caduceus, the Symbols of Concord and Felicity. Pl. III. 15. In Conſequence of this Decree, we have his Head laureated with the Pontifical Veil, and the Title CAESAR DICT*ator* PERPETVO: a *Venus Victrix*, which was the Word at *Pharſalia*, forms the Reverſe, with the Name of P. SEPVLLIVS MACER, one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*. Pl. III. 16.

Fabius dying while he exerciſed the Office of Conſul,

C. Ivl. Cæsar. Conſul, *C. Caninius Rebilus*, by the Will of the Dictator, ſucceeded to that Honour for a ſingle Day. His Denarius bears the Head of *Roma*, and for its Reverſe a *Tripod*, with the Legend C. CANINI*us* REBILVS, and underneath IIII. VIR; by which it appears that he was alſo one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*, or Maſters of the Mint, as we may properly call them. Of theſe there had, as we have ſaid, been uſually three, but were now four, by the Dictator's Appointment, and ſo continued till Augustus again reduced the Number.

The Dictator now made it his chief Buſineſs to endear himſelf to all Ranks of People, by the Diſtribution of Honours, Largeſſes, and Entertainments of every Kind, with an unſparing Hand. His merciful Diſpoſition was applauded throughout all the Provinces; and the Senate and People entertained ſo grateful a Senſe of it, that they decreed for him a Temple to Clemency, and the Title of Father of his Country: So ſays one of the Golden
Pl. III. 18. Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion, whereon is the Figure of CLEMENTIA, holding a Palm-Branch,
Pl. III. 17. and the Name of L. BVCA: on the Reverſe is the Delineation of a Temple, with the Legend C. CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE: at the Bottom, EX S. C. But the Denarius ſtruck on the

ſame

ſame Occaſion, by P. SEPULLIUS MACER, another of the *Quartumviri*, has the Legend of the Reverſe, CLEMENTIAE CAESARIS. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

It was at the ſame Time decreed, that the Dictator ſhould have the Power of ſtriking all Money with his own Effigies, which had not been permitted to any *Roman* before; nor is there the Head of any Magiſtrate or Commander in Bronze, from the Reign of the Kings to this Time, that we know of, that of POMPEY THE GREAT excepted, which appears at the Beginning of this Work. Hence it is evident, that all thoſe which have the Head of CÆSAR, however they may allude to former Tranſactions, were ſtruck after this Time. Perhaps the following was the firſt that was ſtruck in Conſequence of this Decree. It bears the Dictator's Head, veiled and laureated, with the Title above taken Notice of, CAESAR PARENS PATRIAE, with the *Augural Staff* before, and the *Apex*, or Mitre of the *Flamen Dialis*, behind, and the Pontifical Attire upon the laureate Head. The Reverſe gives the Name and Office of him who ſtruck it, C. COSSVTIVS MARIDIANVS, with the initial Letters of the Words *Auro Argento Aere Flando Feriendo*. Pl. III. 19.

But of all the Privileges which had hitherto been decreed by the Senate, none pleaſed him more than

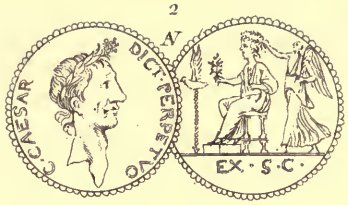
C. IVL. CÆSAR. that of wearing continually a Laurel Wreath, though that of the triumphal Robe was added to it. This Pl. IV. 1. Privilege is expreſſed in a Medal of Gold, having the Head of the *Julian Venus*, with the Inſcription CAES. DIC. QVAR. The Reverſe has the Laurel Wreath, and in the Centre of it COS. QVINC. for *Conſul Quintum*.

The following, alſo of Gold, ſeems to have been ſtruck on the ſame Occaſion, bearing the Dictator's laureate Head, with the Inſcription C. CAESAR Pl. IV. 2. DICT. PERPETVO. On the Reverſe he is ſeated in a Curule Chair, with his triumphal Robe, holding in his Right Hand a Branch of Laurel. Before him is a Sceptre, with the Eagle on the Top, and above that the Mitre of the *Flamen Dialis*. Behind ſtands a VICTORY, placing a Wreath of Laurel upon his Head.

This was the Year of the City DCCIX, when the Dictator had deſtined *Antony* firſt, and *Lepidus* for the latter Half of the Year, to ſerve him in the Capacity of the MASTER OF THE HORSE. But he afterwards thought fit to change this Deſtination, by taking the former for his Colleague in the Conſulate; and, as the other ſhould retire to his Province of *Narbonne Gaul*, and the *Hither Spain*, to ſubſtitute in his Place *Octavius*, his great Nephew, young as he was. After him, *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*

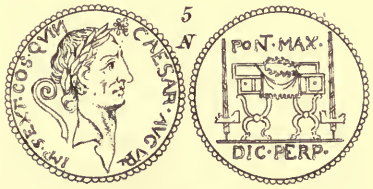
was

1
AV
CAES DIC QVAR
COS·QVINC


2
AV
CAESAR DICT PERPETVO
EX·S·C·

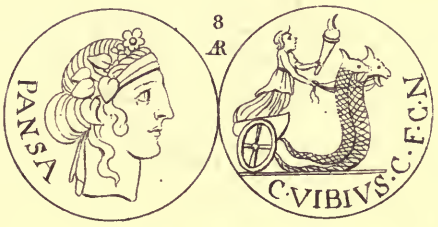
3
AV
CORIN·
COL·IVL·

4
Æ
L·ATO
LAVS IVLI CORINT·
IVLIOI IVIR·

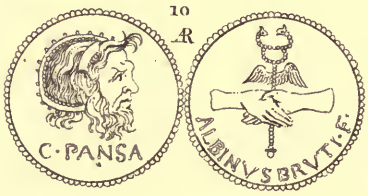

5
AV
IMP·CAES·COS·QVIN
CAESAR AVG VR
PONT·MAX·
DIC·PERP·

6
AV
DIVVS IVLIVS
TRP·CAES·TRAIAN·AVGGER·DACPPEST

7
AR
C·VIBIVS·C·F
PANSA


8
AR
PANSA
C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N

9
AR
PANSA
DIVVS AVGVR
C·VIBIVS·C·F·C·N


10
AR
C·PANSA
ALBINVS BRVTI·F·

11
AV
A·HIRTIVS·A·F·
PIETAS

12
AV
DIVVS·IVLIVS

13
AR
P·FEDIVS·M·F·
CONCORDIA
SALVS GENERIS HVMANI
EX·S·C·

14
AR
L·PLAET·CEST·
BRVT IMP
EID·MAR

15
AV
C·CASSI·IMP
LEIBERTAS
LENTVLVS
SPINT

16
AV
M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·
M·LEPIDVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·

17
AV
ANTONIVS IMP
CAESAR IMP

18
AR
III·VIR·R·P·C·
LEPIDVS·PONT·MAX·
VIR·R·P·C·
CAESAR·IMP·III·

19
AV
M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·
L·MVSSIDIVS·T·F·LONGVS·III·VIR·A·P·F·

was to ſucceed to that Dignity; and *Dolabella* to be the next Conſul, though not yet of Prætorian Rank. He was now, with the entire Conſent of the *Roman* People, preparing for an Expedition againſt the *Parthians*; and as ſuch a War was likely to detain him ſome conſiderable Time, he had been empowered to hold the *Comitia*, and appoint Magiſtrates for the two or three next Years; or, as *Appian* ſays, for five, which in a great Meaſure was done accordingly. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

At this Time the celebrated Cities of *Corinth* and *Carthage*, which had been deſtroyed one hundred and two Years before by the *Romans*, were reſtored by Order of the Dictator, and Colonies drawn out to them; by which Means they ſpeedily recovered a conſiderable Degree of their ancient Splendor. The Colonization of the former of theſe is recorded on ſome Coins to the Praiſe of CÆSAR, wherein it is called the LAUS JULIA. On one is the *Julian Venus*, and on the Reverſe *Bellerophon*, the *Corinthian*, with the Wing of *Pegaſus*, and a Serpent underneath him: the Legend is COL*onia* IVL*ia* CORIN*thus*. In the ſecond is the laureate Head of CÆSAR, with the Inſcription behind it, LAVS IVLI. CORINT: and on the Reverſe, *Bellerophon*, as on the other, with the *Chimæra*; underneath, L. ATO. IVLIO. II. VIR. It is almoſt ſuperflu- Pl. IV. 3. Pl. IV. 4.

C. IVL. CÆSAR.

ous to ſay, that this new City of *Corinth* is that to which *St. Paul* and *St. Clement* addreſſed their Epiſtles.

But amongſt other Honours profuſely beſtowed on the Dictator, a Golden Chair was decreed to be placed for him at all the public Entertainments, and a Crown of Gold enriched with Gems. This appears in the Denarius now before us, if what we call a Crown be not rather the Laurel-Wreath, which had alſo been decreed. On each Side of it are the Faſces; and the Coin contains the ſeveral Titles of the Dictator, CAESAR AVGVR IMP. SEXT. COS. QVIN. PONT. MAX. DIC. PERP. It was alſo decreed, that yearly, after the Obſervation of the *Latin* Feſtival, called *Feriæ Latinæ*, he ſhould proceed to the City from the *Alban Mount*, with an Ovation, and his Lictors crowned with Laurel; which Ceremony was now performed on the ſeventh of the Kalends of *February*. On this Occaſion he was addreſſed by many with the Style of King; but remarking that the People took great Offence at this, he anſwered, that "he was "CÆSAR, and not King;" yet ſeemed much diſpleaſed with the Multitude for their Averſion to that Title: and *Suetonius* obſerves, that ſome one had alſo placed a Diadem on his Statue. This, and the immoderate Honours with which he had been

Pl. IV. 5.

loaded;

loaded; the Haughtineſs with which he had received the Senate before the Temple of VENUS GENETRIX, when they waited upon him in a Body, and he diſdained to riſe to them; his reſting, with Sign of Approbation, the Crown upon his Seat, after *Antony* had placed it on his Head, when he ran amongſt the *Luperci*; and his degrading two of the Tribunes, for making the People believe that he affected Regality; theſe are the Cauſes aſſigned for that Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon which now took Place. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

At the Head of this Conſpiracy were *Marcus Junius Brutus Cæpio*, *Caius Caſſius Longinus*, and *Decimus Junius Brutus Albinus*. The firſt of theſe was the Nephew of *Cato*, and had married his Daughter, and was himſelf a Perſon of much Openneſs and Candour. He was in *Pompey*'s Army at the Battle of *Pharſalia*; and CÆSAR, before the Action began, had given a ſpecial Charge to his Army reſpecting his Safety. He afterwards pardoned him, and received him into his moſt intimate Friendſhip. He had made him this Year the firſt and moſt honourable Prætor; and there are good Grounds for believing that CÆSAR intended that he ſhould ſucceed him in his Honours, and the Government of the Commonwealth. It was indeed ſuppoſed by ſome, that the Dictator was

C. Ivl. Cæsar. really his Father, as he was well known to have been too intimate with *Servilia*, the Mother of *Brutus*, at the Time corresponding with his Birth. *Caſſius* was of a dark, ſullen, and vindictive Diſpoſition, and had much Rancour at Heart againſt Cæsar; who, though he had made *him* too Prætor, had yet conferred the Office of moſt Note and Eminence upon *Brutus*, which he judged to have been due to himſelf. He was a Man of Courage, and a good Officer, having ſaved the poor Remains of the Army when *Craſſus* periſhed, and afterwards repulſed the *Parthians* from *Syria*. Being of the oppoſite Party, he commanded a Fleet in the *Helleſpont*, when Cæsar paſſed that Way in Purſuit of *Pompey*; and upon Summons delivered it up to him. Soon after we find him with *Cato*, and going off from him to Cæsar, from whom he received both Pardon and Preferment, but ſuch as was not equal to his fancied Merit. Being therefore determined on Revenge, and having drawn in a few Accomplices, under the ſpecious Pretext of aſſerting the public Liberty, he plied all his Art to bring *Marcus Brutus* into his Plot, whoſe Character would give a Sanction to it. And this at length he effected, by ſcattering written Papers in Places where the other was ſure to meet with them; and by diſtant Inſinuations, diſpoſing him to an

Emulation of his ſuppoſed Anceſtor, who expelled the Kings. But chiefly by the Management of his own Siſter, who was the Wife of *Caſſius*, he was at length wrought up to ſuch a Pitch of political Enthuſiaſm, that when *Caſſius* laid the Scheme before him, he reſolved to patronize it. *Decimus Brutus* joined them readily, though infinitely obliged to the Dictator, having been his Lieutenant in *Gaul*; being at this Time Governor of the *Ciſalpine* Province, with the Command of three Legions; and being, as appeared afterwards, appointed his ſecond Heir by Will. Theſe engaged the two *Caſcas*, *Trebonius*, and many more, in the ſame Conſpiracy, to the Number of about ſixty, by whom CÆSAR was ſlain in the Senate-Houſe, on the Ides of *March*: on whoſe Death *Dolabella* immediately ſeized the Faſces, in Conſequence of CÆSAR's Appointment, without having Recourſe either to Senate or People. His Denarius bears on one Side his own Head, with the Inſcription P. DOLABELLA: on the other a Tripod, crowned with a Wreath; on the Left of which is C. TREBON. on the Right L. SEST. P. F. *Trebonius* at this Time obtained *Aſia*, with Proconſular Authority; and we find this *Seſtius* the next Year acting PROQUÆSTORE for *M. Brutus*, in *Macedonia*. C. IVL. CÆSAR.

Thus fell CÆSAR; how juſtly we will not ſay: only

C. Iul. Cæsar.

only in this we are positive, that he ought not to have fallen by those Hands. And indeed the Conspirators in general seem only, by his Death, to have been aiming at the Power of acting for themselves without Controul. For we find not one of them, *L. Cornelius Cinna* only excepted, willing to resign the Authority or Power with which they had been invested by Cæsar. The Corruption of the Senate and People was such, that a Restitution of the ancient State was become utterly impracticable. And it is evident, from the Manner in which *Brutus* sounded the Dispositions of *Favonius* and *Statilius*, by asking them, "Whether they judged a quiet "Submission or a Civil War to be the more "eligible," that himself looked upon the latter to be inevitable. It is observed of those who embrued their Hands in his Blood, that not one of them outlived the Term of three Years after; that all of them perished by Violence; and several of them by the same Weapon with which they had slain Cæsar.

THE

THE Confuſion which the Death of CÆSAR occaſioned in *Rome* was univerſal. The Senate broke up with ſo much Tumult and Hurry, that ſome were ſtifled in attempting to get out of the Houſe, and others wounded by the Daggers of the Conſpirators. In the City the Shops and Houſes were ſuddenly ſhut up, while Multitudes of the Inhabitants ran different Ways, like Men diſtracted. *Brutus*, *Caſſius*, and their Accomplices, walked the Streets with their bloody Daggers in their Hands, and were joined by ſeveral more Perſons, who affected to be thought Well-wiſhers to their Cauſe; and afterwards atoned for their Folly with their Lives. The Cap of Liberty was borne as a Standard before them. In this Manner they marched to the Capitol for their Security, and continued there all Night. The next Day they were ſurprized to find themſelves joined by the Conſul *Dolabella*. Whether this was done by the Advice of *Cicero*, whoſe Daughter he had married, or to ſtrengthen himſelf in his Uſurpation of the Faſces, the Action was deteſted; for he had been the moſt intimate and familiar Friend of CÆSAR. When therefore he preſently after inveighed againſt him in the Aſſembly

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

of

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

of the People, it was with Difficulty that he eſcaped being torn in Pieces by them.

Antony now convened the Senate, which he found divided on this extraordinary Occaſion. Some were for condemning, others for rewarding, the Conſpirators; but a third Party, more moderate, judged it ſufficient to paſs an Act of Indemnity, into which the Majority came eaſily, at the Motion of *Cicero*. It was at the ſame Time decreed, that "no Alteration ſhould be made in the Acts and "Appointments of CÆSAR."

Lepidus had an Army at the Gates of *Rome*, and was now encamped with a Legion in the Field of *Mars*. On the other Side, *Decimus Brutus* had left the City, and was gone for *Ciſalpine Gaul*, to have his Forces in Readineſs for the Defence of the Party. The Act of Indemnity was publiſhed; and the Conſpirators, having received Hoſtages for their Safety, deſcended from the Capitol.

Antony's View, and it may be that of *Lepidus* too, was to take Advantage of the preſent Diſturbances, in order to eſtabliſh an abſolute Authority in themſelves. The Ferment therefore beginning to ſubſide, *Antony*, and, at his Inſtigation, *Calpurnius Piſo*, the Father-in-law of CÆSAR, began again to blow the Coals of Contention, by propoſing to

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

to read his Will before the People. This, though at firſt moſt violently oppoſed, was at length carried in the Senate; which alſo decreed a public Funeral and Conſecration for the Deceaſed. Hence, in the Coins and Medals ſtruck of him from this Time, he commonly bears the Prænomen of DIVVS. There is one of Gold, reſtored by TRAJAN, having a very elegant laureate Head of him, with the Title DIVVS IVLIVS: on the Reverſe is a *Victory*, holding the Fore-finger of the Right Hand to her Mouth, and in her Left the Caduceus; before her is a Serpent, with his Head raiſed, the Symbol of Divinity: the Legend IMP*erator* CAES*ar* TRAIAN*us* AVG*uſtus* GER*manicus* DAC*icus* P*ater* P*atriæ* REST*ituit*. Pl. IV. 6.

In a full Aſſembly of the People, the Will was therefore read. But when in Conſequence it appeared, "that *Octavius* was adopted by CÆSAR; "that *Decimus Brutus*, and others of his Murder- "ers, were appointed his ſecond Heirs, and other "Legacies for others; to the People in general his "Gardens upon the *Tiber*, and to every particular "Man three hundred Seſterces," they were moſt exceedingly moved. But *Antony* raiſed their Paſſion ſtill higher, by expoſing the Body to public View, all covered as it was with Blood and Wounds, and inflaming them at the ſame Time with an elegant and pathetic Oration in Praiſe of the de-

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

ceaſed. He dwelt largely on his Clemency and Bounty to all, and particularly on the Mercies and Benefits which he had diſpenſed to thoſe who ſlew him. This ſo enraged the People, that they ran in Search of the Conſpirators, pouring out Curſes upon the reſt of the Senators, who had been tame Spectators of his Murder. Meeting with *Helvius Cinna* in their Way, tho' innocent, and a popular Tribune, yet, miſtaking him for the other *Cinna*, who was concerned in his Death, they tore him in Pieces. Afterwards they raiſed a funeral Pile in the Forum, and burned the Body. On the ſame Spot they builded an Altar, and offered Sacrifices to him.

A peaceable Interval being gained, the Conſul preferred a Law for the Abolition of the Dictatorſhip for ever, making the Mention of it capital. The old Soldiers, to whom CÆSAR had given Lands, were remanded to their ſeveral Colonies, as were the Conſpirators to their reſpective Governments. The Conſul *Antony* took Poſſeſſion of all CÆSAR's Money and Writings, altering the laſt according to his own Pleaſure, and ſo diſpoſing of all Things in the moſt abſolute Manner, as if CÆSAR had made him the Heir not only of his Subſtance but his Power. He exacted Money, gave away Kingdoms, ſold Immunities, and recalled Exiles. And to ſe-

cure

cure *Lepidus*, of whom he was much afraid, he transferred the Election of the *Pontifex Maximus* from the People to the College of Pontifs, and prevailed upon them to elect him to that high Dignity, giving at the same Time his own Daughter to his Son in Marriage. ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

At the Time of CÆSAR's Death, *Octavius* his Great Nephew, and the Grandson of his Sister JULIA, was at *Apollonia*, where he waited the Arrival of his Uncle for the *Parthian* Expedition. But soon after the News of that melancholy Event had reached him, he set sail for the opposite Coast of *Italy*, intending to act as Occasion should serve. Being certified at *Brundusium* of the Particulars of his Uncle's Will, and the Disposition of the People at *Rome*, and having a great Strength, both of Men and Money, which had been forwarded by his Uncle for the intended War, he immediately laid claim to the Inheritance, and assumed the Name of CÆSAR. When he came to *Rome*, he stood Candidate for the Tribunate in the room of *Cinna*, but miscarried through the Opposition of *Antony*, who dreaded his Success. Yet he prevailed upon *Cannutius*, who was one of the Tribunes, to introduce him to the Assembly of the People on the Score of the Legacies which his Uncle had bequeathed them. Having this Opportunity of haranguing

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

them, he did not fail to make the moſt of it, courting their Favour by winning Inſinuations, by the Promiſe of immediate Payment, and by inſtilling Hopes of farther Bounty. He afterwards exhibited public Games, for the finiſhing of the Temple of *Venus*, at a great Expence; but was deterred by the Conſul's Menaces from bringing out the golden Chair and Crown, which had been decreed in Honour of the Dictator. During this Exhibition, a Comet made its Appearance with great Luſtre for ſeven Nights together, and the Populace were perſuaded that it was the Soul of CÆSAR received into Heaven. This gave Courage to *Octavius*, who therefore erected a brazen Statue of his adoptive Father, with a Star upon his Head, in the new Temple. And this Event we ſhall find by and by commemorated upon his Coins. As this was not prohibited, through Fear of the People, other Decrees were called into Execution: one of the Months received his Name; Feſtivals were inſtituted for his Victories, and Sacrifices offered to him. For theſe Reaſons the Soldiers flocked to him, and the People began to murmur loudly againſt *Antony*'s diſreſpectful Uſage of him; for he had contumelioufly, by his Lictors, forced him down from the Place whence he was about to have ſpoken to the People. After this, he appeared no more for ſome Time

Antony and Octavian.

Time in the Forum. But the People expreſſed their Indignation againſt the Conſul ſo openly, that he found it neceſſary to intimate his Readineſs to come to an Accommodation with him. This produced a Conference, and a ſeeming Reconciliation. But as each had his particular View, freſh Suſpicions and Differences quickly ſprung up. To recover the Favour of the People, which *Octavius* bade fair for ingroſſing, *Antony* promoted an *Agrarian* Law, by which Means, joined to the Intereſt of his two Brothers, one of whom was Prætor, and the other a Tribune, he obtained of them the Province of *Ciſalpine Gaul* for himſelf, which *Decimus Brutus* was in Poſſeſſion of; and that of *Macedonia* for his Brother *Caius*, tho' *Marcus Brutus* was to obtain it, by the Grant of the late Dictator, and the Confirmation of the Senate. At the ſame Time, an Act of Indemnity was confirmed (for the Dictator had granted it) for *Sextus Pompey*, and a Reſtitution of ſuch of his Father's Effects as had been depoſited in the public Treaſury. But, as for his Eſtate, *Antony* kept the greater Part of that for himſelf.

This young Man *(Sextus Pompey)* after the Battle of *Munda*, had concealed himſelf in *Catalonia*, and, after Cæsar's Return to *Italy*, had collected Strength enough to make himſelf Maſter of *Bætica*; but now, by the Perſuaſion of *Lepidus*, threw himſelf upon the

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

the Mercy of the Roman People. *Antony* embraced the Opportunity of rendering him this Service, not ſo much from the Friendſhip which he profeſſed for *Lepidus*, as from the Enmity which he bore to *Octavius*.

This Enmity was now got to that Height, that Proviſion was made in private for the Exerciſe of Hoſtilities on both Sides. Each of them was bent upon aſſuming the Power of the late Dictator. *Antony* cared not what Means or Inſtruments he made uſe of to this End: but *Octavius*, young as he was, knew well that he could not ſucceed but by the Deſtruction of the Conſpirators, who would be ſure to thwart all his Meaſures. He therefore never loſt Sight of this Point. Thus jarred theſe Competitors for Empire. The Power of *Antony* was at preſent more conſpicuous and glaring, being the firſt Magiſtrate of the Republic: but the Intereſt of *Octavius* was more prevalent with the People. They feared the Ambition of the former, and were willing to ſupport the Weakneſs of the latter.

We have already, in the Frontiſpiece, given the Curious an exact Delineation of the Features of this young Man, as well as of his Uncle and adoptive Father; two very extraordinary Perſons, who, the one for his military and the other for his political Capacity, were perhaps never equalled. This was

done from a Copper Coin of the firſt Magnitude, in the ineſtimable Collection of the Earl of *Pembroke*; the Inſcription on one Side being DIVOS IVLIVS, and on the other CAESAR DIVI F*ilius*.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Antony was now gone to *Brunduſium*, where the Forces were lately arrived from *Macedonia*; and *Octavius* had diſpatched thither ſome of his Agents with Money, to engage them in his own Service. Himſelf went into the *Campania*, where he got together a conſiderable Body, which he called the Legion of the *Evocati*; for it conſiſted of diſcharged Soldiers, to whom Lands had been given by the Dictator, and who were now again *called out* or invited to the Service. He then returned to the City before *Antony*, and harangued the People, prepared by *Cannutius* for that Purpoſe. "He renewed in them "the Memory of his adoptive Father, his Exploits "and his Favours; ſpoke much, yet modeſtly, of "himſelf; accuſed *Antony*, and commended highly "the Forces who deſired, through him, to tender "their Services to the People for the Protection of "the City." Having been well heard, he preſently ſet out for *Hetruria*, in order to make freſh Levies.

Meantime *Antony*, at *Brunduſium*, was at firſt agreeably received by the Forces there; for they looked for a larger Gratuity from him, whom they judged the wealthieſt, than *Octavius*'s Emiſſaries promiſed.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

promiſed. But when they heard him talk of no more than four hundred Seſterces a Man, they preſently grew mutinous, and, though quieted for a While by the Puniſhment of ſome of their Centurions, yet, when they came to march for *Gaul*, went over to *Octavius* in great Numbers; and two whole Legions, the *Martial* and the *fourth*, joined him in a Body. Soon after, he likewiſe poſſeſſed himſelf of all the Elephants. But *Antony*, on his Return to the City, ſtaid only to give ſome neceſſary Directions, and took the Route to *Gaul*, to prevent Diſturbances there, and was inſtantly followed by *Octavius*. He had entertained Hopes that *Decimus* would quietly deliver up his Province and aſſiſt him againſt his Competitor. But *Octavius*, much at a Loſs what Meaſures to purſue, feared their Junction, yet could not well reſolve to join himſelf with either againſt the other; for the one was at preſent his declared Enemy, and the other the Murderer of his Father. However, on mature Deliberation, he reſolved to diſſemble, and ſend an Offer of his Service to *Decimus* at *Mutina*, to whom, as well as to the Inhabitants of the Place, who were apprehenſive of a Siege, it proved moſt agreeable.

Both the Conſuls were now abſent; *Dolabella*, at the Inſtigation of *Antony*, being gone to take Poſſeſſion of the Province of *Syria*. The Senate decreed public

public Thanks to the *Mutinenſians*, for their Attachment to *Decimus Brutus*, and to the Soldiers who had left *Antony*; and appointed a Guard for their own Security. Theſe Proceedings gave Satisfaction to many, but to none more than *Cicero*, who had an irreconcileable Averſion to *Antony*, and aſſiſted *Octavius* with all his Eloquence and Intereſt; in both which he was at this Time very powerful. Such was the State of Affairs, when *Caius Vibius Panſa* and *Aulus Hirtius* were declared Conſuls for the enſuing Year. Of the former we have ſeveral Denarii extant. Two of them have the Head of *Proſerpine*, or the *Dea Libera*, crowned with a Wreath of Ivy, and behind her PANSA: of the Reverſes, one has the Figure of *Ceres* bearing a Torch in each Hand, with a Plough before her; in the other, the ſame Goddeſs is mounted in her Car, drawn by Serpents: the Legend on both is the ſame, C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. Another has the Head of *Pan*, with PANSA underneath, and the *Jupiter* or IOVIS AXVR for the Reverſe, with C. VIBIVS C. F. C. N. But another, which ſeems to have been more particularly ſtruck on the preſent Occaſion, bearing alſo the Head of *Pan*, with C. PANSA underneath it, has the *Joined Hands* ſupporting the *Caduceus*, as expreſſive of the *Felicity* ariſing from *Concord*, with the Legend ALBINVS BRVTI F., being the Name of *Decimus Brutus*;

Pl. IV. 7.

Pl. IV. 8.

Pl. IV. 9.

Pl. IV. 10.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

tus; to whoſe Aſſiſtance both Conſuls were immediately commiſſioned. That of HIRTIUS has on one Side the Female Figure of PIETY; on the other, a Conſular Sacrifice, and the Exergue A. HIRTI. A. F.

Pl. IV. 11.

Theſe Conſuls convened the Senate on their Entrance into Office, and three Days were ſpent in Debate, before they came to any Determination. At length, by the ſtrenuous Management of *Cicero*, a Statue was decreed to *Octavius*, and a Place in the Senate amongſt thoſe of Queſtorian Rank, with the Liberty of ſtanding for Offices ſooner than the Laws allowed. He was impowered to receive from the Treaſury the Monies which he had beſtowed upon the Soldiers, who, at the Concluſion of the War, were to have Lands diſtributed amongſt them. Commiſſioners were diſpatched to *Antony*, with poſitive Orders for him to quit *Gaul*, to diſband his Forces, and retire to *Macedon*. The Soldiers were commanded to return to their reſpective Homes by a ſtated Day. The Conſuls and *Octavius* were directed to carry on the War againſt *Antony*, and *Lepidus* and *Munatius Plancus* to aſſiſt them from *Tranſalpine Gaul*.

Octavius, therefore, taking *Hirtius* with him, (for PANSA ſtaid behind to raiſe more Forces) marched to the Relief of *Mutina*, now cloſely beſieged, and ſurprized *Bononia* by the Way. *Antony*, leaving his

Brother *Lucius* to conduct the Siege, marched off to meet them. When the Armies approached each other, the *German* Cavalry, which had before deſerted to *Octavius*, again went off to *Antony*, who got the better in ſome Skirmiſhes. After this, leaving a Part of his Forces to awe the Enemy, he marched with the reſt to intercept *Panſa*, who was coming up from *Bononia*, laid an Ambuſh for him, attacked him, and drove him within his Entrenchment. When *Octavius* and *Hirtius* had Intelligence of this, the latter ſet out to meet him on his Return to the Camp, and coming up with them, unprepared as they were, and much fatigued with marching and fighting, obtained a complete Victory. On this Occaſion the three Generals were ſtiled IMPERATORES, both by the Army and the Senate. A Decree paſſed, that they who had fallen in the Action ſhould be buried at the public Expence, and the ſame Rewards given to their Families, which themſelves would have received if living. In the former Action *Panſa* himſelf was dangerouſly wounded. ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

The Generals of the Republic were ſo elated with this Succeſs, that they advanced cloſe to his Camp, and when, having received Supplies by *Silanus*, one of the Officers of *Lepidus*, who pretended to join him without the Knowledge of his Superior, he endeavoured to drive them farther off by a ſudden Irrup-

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

tion, he was again defeated, forced to raiſe the Siege with Diſgrace, and direct his Flight acroſs the *Alps*, where he ſuffered inconceivable Hardſhips.

By this Victory, the Fathers at *Rome* judged themſelves ſecured. They reſolved, therefore, to take little Notice of *Octavian*. But, as *Hirtius* had been ſlain in the laſt Battle, and *Panſa* died ſoon after of his Wounds, they committed the Concluſion of the War to the Care of *Decimus* ſingly; voted a Supplication of fifty Days, and honoured him with a Triumph; gave him the Command of *Panſa*'s and other Legions, and would undoubtedly have given him thoſe of *Octavius* too, if they had not been too well aſſured of their Attachment to the Perſon of their young General; and diſtributed among his Troops the Rewards which they had promiſed to the other. They made *Sextus Pompey* Commander in Chief of all their Naval Strength, appointed *M. Brutus* to govern *Macedonia*, *Caſſius* to command in *Syria* and make War on *Dolabella*, who had ſurprized *Trebonius*, one of the Conſpirators at *Smyrna*, and put him to Death.

Theſe Proceedings entirely alienated the Mind of *Octavian*. He therefore privately intimated to *Antony*, by the Officers whom he had taken Priſoners and releaſed, his Deſire of an Accommodation; which was eaſily brought about. That General had

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

now joined his Forces with thoſe of *Lepidus*, *Plancus*, *Pollio*, and *Ventidius*: the News of which filled the Senate with Terror and Aſtoniſhment. In their Diſtreſs they had Recourſe to *Octavian* once more, of whoſe Intrigues with *Antony* they were ignorant. He, on the other Side, demanded for himſelf the Conſulſhip, as the Reward of his paſt, and neceſſary to promote his future, Services. But this they were by no Means diſpoſed to grant. And the Refuſal ſo irritated the Soldiery, that they obliged him to march ſtraight for *Rome*. In the Fright which this occaſioned, they ſent conſiderable Sums to be diſtributed amongſt them; but finding that they ſtill came forward, it was deemed adviſeable at laſt to elect him. But when even this was found ineffectual, on a ſudden they changed their Meaſures, ſent poſitive Orders to the Troops to advance no further, and made Preparations for a vigorous Defence. Their Reſolution was ſhort-lived. When *Octavian* approached the Suburbs, their Fears took Place again; they opened their Gates, and *Octavian* was choſen Conſul by the People, though not quite twenty Years of Age, and had for his Colleague *Quintus Pedius*, a near Kinſman and Heir in Part of the late Dictator's Subſtance. Their Medals are of Gold, though the former is of Silver alſo, having on one Side the Head of CÆSAR OCTAVIANUS, (for ſo we ſhall now call

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Pl. IV. 12.

Pl. IV. 13.

call him, till honoured with the Name of AUGUSTUS) and on the Reverſe the Head of JULIUS, with the Comet, or *Julium ſydus*. The latter has the Female Head of CONCORDIA, with Q. PEDIVS M. F. The Reverſe a Wreath, and within it SALVS GENERIS HVMANI EX S. C.

Raiſed to this Height of Power, he found the Senate now as ſupple as he could wiſh. They committed to him the Government of the City, complimented him with the Command of *Decimus*'s Legions, which had deſerted their Chief, and who had been put to Death by the Order of *Antony*, and fully confirmed his Adoption; ſo that from henceforth, he bears properly the Name of CAIVS IVLIVS CAESAR OCTAVIANVS, the Son of JULIUS. He therefore preferred a Law for the Trial of the Conſpirators, in Conſequence of which *Brutus*, *Caſſius*, and many others, were condemned, and their Eſtates confiſcated; amongſt whom was *Sextus Pompey* ranked. But at preſent, they were out of his Reach. The two firſt, indeed, were in a Condition to enter the Liſts with him, as was the latter ſoon after. *Caſſius* had been commiſſioned by the Senate to take Charge of *Syria*; had fully revenged the Death of *Trebonius*, and was Maſter of all the neighbouring Provinces; as was *Brutus* of all *Greece*, *Macedonia*, and *Illyricum*. They had been inveſted with the extraordinary

extraordinary Power of raiſing Armies, Fleets, and Money; the Governors of all the tranſmarine Provinces were to obey their Orders, and they quickly found themſelves at the Head of twenty Legions. *Sextus* alſo, who had been honoured by them with the Command of the *Roman* Fleet and the Sea-coaſt, on this Occaſion ſeized *Sicily*, and garriſoned all the ſtrong Places of the Iſland. Several Coins of theſe Commanders are to be found in the Cabinets of the Curious. Thoſe of *Brutus* were ſtruck by *L.* PLAET*orius* CEST*ianus*, who was his Quæſtor in *Macedonia*, and are deſcribed by *Dio Caſſius*, lib. 47. "On the Coins which he ſtruck," ſays he, "he "figured his own Image, and a Cap (the Symbol of "Liberty) and two Poniards; declaring by this, and "the Inſcription, that he, with *Caſſius*, had deli-"vered his Country." The Inſcription round his Head is BRVT*us* IMP*erator*. L. PLAETORIVS CESTIANVS: at the Bottom of the Reverſe EID-*ibus* MAR*tiis*. The Title of IMPERATOR was obtained by a ſucceſsful Expedition which he made from *Macedonia* againſt the *Beſſi*. Thoſe of *Caſſius* have the Head of *Liberty*, written with the Diphthong, LEIBERTAS, and C. CASSI*us* IMP.: on the Reverſe are the Vaſe and Lituus, Symbols of the Pontifical and Augural Dignity of *Lentulus Spinther*, who joined the Conſpirators immediately on the Death

Pl. IV. 14.

Pl. IV. 15.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Death of CÆSAR, affecting to be thought one of them, and was at this Time particularly ſerviceable to *Caſſius* in *Aſia*, where he acted *proquæſtore* and *proprætore*. The Title of IMPERATOR is given to *Caſſius*, for his having defeated the Fleet of the *Rhodians*, and taken their City. This Medal is of Gold, in the *Pembrokian* Collection, and finely executed. Of thoſe of *Sextus Pompey*, we ſhall have more Occaſion to ſpeak hereafter.

To carry into Execution his great Deſigns againſt theſe Rivals of his Power, OCTAVIAN found it neceſſary to invite *Antony* and *Lepidus* with their Forces into *Italy*; towards whom he marched with his Army. His Colleague *Pedius* was left with a ſufficient Force to take Care of the City, with Directions, as ſoon as he ſhould be at ſome Diſtance, to move the Senate in their Behalf. This was done, and they referred themſelves to OCTAVIAN for his Advice, which was, to grant them Impunity, and the Liberty of returning; but this Counſel, he ſaid, was extorted from him by the Army. The Meeting of theſe great Men was in a ſmall Iſland of the River, near *Bononia*, where, with much Apprehenſion of Treachery from one another, and all poſſible Caution, they came to an Agreement for the Confirmation of their joint Power, and the Deſtruction of their Enemies. It was concluded, that with the

Title

Antony and Octavian.

Title of Triumvirs, that they ſhould take upon them the Government of the Commonwealth for five Years, diſpoſing of all Offices and Honours; that Octavian ſhould have *Africa*, *Sardinia*, and *Sicily*; Lepidus the two *Spains* and *Narbonne Gaul*; and Antony all the reſt of *Gaul* on both Sides the *Alps*; that they ſhould put to Death all who were likely to oppoſe them; for which Purpoſe a Table of Proſcription was ſettled; Lepidus was to be Conſul the next Year, and take upon him the Charge of *Rome* and all *Italy*, while the other two ſhould carry on the War againſt Brutus and Cassius; and, to put them all upon an equal Footing, Octavian was to reſign the Conſulſhip immediately. Theſe Conditions were ſworn to on all Sides; and to cement this Alliance, Octavian, at the earneſt Requeſt of Antony's Army, took his Daughter-in-law, *Clodia*, to Wife. This done, they all took the Route to *Rome*, ſending before them a Body of Soldiers, with a Liſt of the proſcribed, in Order to begin the Execution. Theſe entering the City in the Evening, ſlew ſeveral whom they chanced to light upon in the Streets. Many were ſlain in their own Houſes, in the public Market-places, and in the Temples. Their Heads were expoſed before the Roſtra, and their Bodies either thrown into the River, or left to be devoured by the Dogs and Birds of Prey. Amongſt others

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

fell *Cicero*, the great Maſter of *Roman* Eloquence, whoſe Death *Antony* had poſitively inſiſted upon. The ſeveral Inſtances of their Cruelty cannot be read without Horror. Nor did the Carnage ceaſe till near three hundred of the Senatorian and two thouſand of the Equeſtrian Order had loſt their Lives and Eſtates in this moſt dreadful Maſſacre, which has fixed an eternal Brand of Infamy upon the Memory of the Triumvirs. *Dio Caſſius* indeed endeavours in ſome Meaſure to exculpate OCTAVIAN, as by no Means of a cruel Diſpoſition, and inheriting the Dictator's Clemency; as being new to Buſineſs, having few Enemies, and wiſhing to be loved. But the Enmities of LEPIDUS and ANTONY were very extenſive, and, that of the latter eſpecially, exceſſively cruel; to which his Wife *Fulvia* did not a little contribute. The Conſternation of the Citizens is more eaſy to be conceived than deſcribed. But the Endeavours of the Conſul *Pedius* to quiet the Apprehenſions of the People, amidſt this dreadful Scene of Tumult, Terror, and Diſtraction, threw him into a Diſorder which carried him off in four-and-twenty Hours.

THE

THE Triumvirs entered the City on three different Days, each ſurrounded by his Guards, and followed by a Legion of Soldiers. A Law paſſed for the Eſtabliſhment of their joint Power and Authority for five Years; and then OCTAVIAN reſigned the Conſulſhip. In his room, C. CARRINAS was appointed for the remaining Part of the Year, as was P. VENTIDIVS in the Place of *Pedius*. This laſt was Prætor, and is the firſt Inſtance of any Perſon's being Prætor and Conſul in the ſame Year. No Coin of him, before his Triumph hereafter, is come to our Knowledge. He is ſaid to have been a Muleteer in the former Part of his Life, and concerning him the following defamatory Verſes were poſted up: SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Concurrite, omnes Augures, Aruſpices;
Portentum inuſitatum conflatum eſt recens:
Nam Mulos qui fricabat, Conſul factus eſt.

Ye, who in Auguries and Entrails trade,
Mark a ſtrange Prodigy at *Rome* diſplay'd,
For he who curried Mules is Conſul made!

There are divers Medals of the Triumvirs which recognize this powerful Connexion. Such are thoſe which bear the Heads of ANTONY and LEPIDUS, of ANTONY and CÆSAR, of LEPIDUS and CÆSAR; thoſe which have for the Reverſe, common to all the three, Pl. IV. 16, 17, 18. Pl. IV. 19.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

three, the *Mars Ultor* galeated, with his left Foot reſting on a Shield, the *Haſta pura* in his Right Hand, and in his Left, the Parazonium or ſmall Sword uſually girt upon the military Tribunes at their Creation; thoſe of OCTAVIAN, which have for the Reverſe three joined Hands graſping the Faſces and a Caduceus, with a Globe and Ax in the Area, all Emblems of their Concord, Authority, Felicity, and Power, and the Legend SALVS GENERIS HVMANI; thoſe which have the *Cornucopiæ* common to all three, with L. MVSSIDIVS LONGVS, the Name of the Quartumvir who ſtruck them; and ſome ſmall ones, ſtruck at *Epheſus*, which have the three Heads upon the Face, and the *Epheſian Diana* for the Reverſe.

Pl. V. 1.

Pl. V. 2.

Pl. V. 3.

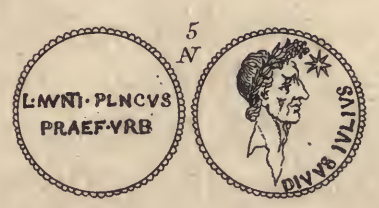
Who would think of Triumphs amidſt the Sorrows of Proſcription? Yet *Munatius Plancus*, who had joined ANTONY with three Legions in *Tranſalpine Gaul*, was permitted to triumph three Days before the Kalends of *January*, for his Succeſs over the *Rhætians*. Two Days after, LEPIDUS triumphed alſo; the Senate having decreed him that Honour a Year before, for having *prevented a War* in *Spain*, by the peaceable Reconciliation of *Sextus Pompey*. What was moſt extraordinary in this Affair, it was uſhered in by a public Edict from the Triumvirs, charging all Perſons to honour the Day on Pain of

1
AV
C·CAESAR·DIVI·F·IMP·COS·III·VIR·R·P·C·
SALVS GENERIS HVMANI

2
AV
M·ANTONIVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·
L·MVSSIDIVS LONGVS

3
Æ
EΦE

4
AR
M·LEPIDVS·IMP·TER·
III VIR R·P·C·
PRO·COS·


5
AV
L·MVNT·PLNCVS
PRAEF·VRB
DIVVS IVLIVS

6
AV
M·LEPIDVS·PONT·MAX·III·VIR·R·P·C·COS·ITER·
C·VIBIVS VARVS

7
AV
M·LEPIDVS·III·VIR·R·P·C·
IIII·VIR·A·P·F·
L·REGVLVS

8
AV
L·BRVTVS·PR·IM·COS·
M·BRVTVS·IMP·COS·TER·LEG·

9
AV
BRVTVS IMP
CASCA LONGVS

10
AR
L·ANON·M·F·

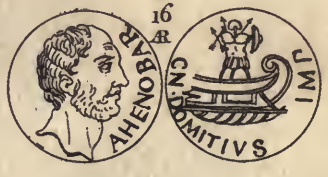
11
AV
IIII·VIR·R·P·C·AVG·IMP·
PIETAS COS

12
AV
M·ANTONIVS·IMP·III·VIR·R·P·C·
PIETAS COS

13
AV
CASCA
DOM·COS·ITER·IMP·

14
AR
C·ASINI·C·N·F·
POLLIO

15
AR
Q·LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP


16
AR
AHENOBARBVS
CN·DOMITIVS IMP

17
AV
AHENOBARBVS
NEPT IMP
CN·DOMITIVS·L·F·

18
AV
M·ANTON·IMP·
III·VIR
R·P·C·

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

Second Trivmvirate.

Proſcription. His Denarius on this Occaſion has the Triumpher in his quadrigated Car, holding the Scepter, as uſual, with the Inſcription M. LEPID. IMP. ITER. and underneath, PRO COS. The Reverſe has a Victory ſtanding upon a Ship, holding a Palm-Branch in one Hand, and a Laurel-Wreath in the other. On the Area, III VIR R. P. C. Theſe two ſucceeded to the Faſces on the next Day. *Plancus* had been appointed to this Honour by the late Dictator. His Medal of Gold has therefore the Dictator's laureate Head, with the Star or Comet, and DIVVS IVLIVS; on the other Side the Area is filled up with L. MNATI. PLNCVS PRAF. VRB. Whence it appears that he was alſo Prefect or Governor of the City. That of Lepidus is alſo of Gold, having his Head with the Augural Staff behind, and the Title M. LEPIDVS PONT. MX. III. VIR R. P. C. COS. ITER. The Reverſe is curious, having the CONCORDIA VICTRIX, holding in her left Hand a Cornucopiæ. The Legend is, C. VIBIVS VARVS, the Name of him who ſtruck it, being one of the Quæſtors this Year. There is a much finer Medal of Lepidus, reſpecting his Pontificate, having around his Head the Inſcription M. LEPIDVS III VIR R. P. C.; and for the Reverſe, his Figure at Length, arrayed as the Sovereign Pontif, with the Legend L. REGVLVS

Pl. V. 4.

Pl. V. 5.

Pl. V. 6.

Pl. V. 7.

IIII

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

IIII VIR A. P. F. This Medal is indeed in Gold, but theſe Letters will ſtand for either *Auro*, or *Argento*, or *Aere Publico Feriundo*.

The Triumvirs, having by Proſcription and other Acts of Tyranny raiſed the neceſſary Sums, decreed divine Honours to the late Dictator, and appointed Magiſtrates for ſeveral Years, prepared for the Expedition againſt *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. Leaving, therefore, LEPIDUS for the Security of *Italy*, ANTONY and OCTAVIAN embarked their Armies at *Brunduſium* and *Rhegium*, and having landed them ſafely at *Dyrrachium*, detached *C. Norbanus* and *Decidius Saxa*, with numerous Forces, to keep open the Paſſage for them into *Macedonia*.

While theſe Tyrants were buſied in *Italy*, the Republican Generals had made themſelves Maſters of all *Aſia* on this Side the *Euphrates*, and, by exceſſive Cruelties and Oppreſſion, exerciſed upon thoſe who refuſed them Succours of Men and Money, had amaſſed immenſe Treaſures for the War. Theſe Proceedings were by no Means conſiſtent with thoſe Ideas of Liberty, by which they profeſſed themſelves to be influenced, but were, by *Caſſius* particularly, judged neceſſary for the Support of their Cauſe. Being thus provided, therefore, and having received Information of the Motions of the Enemy, they drew all their Forces over the *Helleſpont*,

Helleſpont, and marched to meet them. As they advanced, ANTONY alſo moved from *Dyrrachium*, and joined *Saxa* and *Norbanus*, having left OCTAVIAN behind, who was confined by Sickneſs. However, he came up ſome Days after, and both incamped in the Plains of *Philippi*, on the Verge of which, *Brutus* and *Caſſius* had taken Poſt before them. The Situation of the Armies was ſuch, that the latter could be ſupplied by Sea with all Neceſſaries, while the former had only the Country behind them for Subſiſtence, which was quickly exhauſted. This made them eager for Action; and on the other Side diſpoſed *Caſſius* to protract the War: ſo that both Armies were in much the ſame Condition in which thoſe of POMPEY and CÆSAR had formerly been, Numbers only excepted, which were now nearly equal, and conſiſted of about one hundred thouſand Horſe and Foot on each Side. But the Republicans were much ſuperior in Cavalry, and, being covered with the Spoils of the Eaſt, glittered with Gold and Silver. Had *Caſſius* continued his Reſolution of ſitting ſtill where he abounded with all Things, the Triumvirs muſt have marched back again, or found themſelves deſerted through the Want of every Thing. But *Brutus* was weary of the War, and willing to bring it to a ſpeedy Iſſue; beſides that the Soldiery in general imputed this

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Inactivity

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Inactivity to Fear or Want of Spirit in their Commanders, and began to leave them; ſo that *Caſſius* himſelf was at Length forced into the Meaſure.

Brutus was in the Right Wing oppoſed to OCTAVIAN, as *Caſſius* was to ANTONY in the Left. OCTAVIAN's Wing was defeated by *Brutus*, and the Camp taken. On the other Side, the Forces of *Caſſius* were routed by ANTONY, and his Camp taken. Thus far the Event was alike to both. But *Caſſius* and OCTAVIAN, as yet ignorant of the true State of Affairs, looked upon their whole Party to be utterly undone. The former therefore, diſcerning that the Enemy were poſſeſſed of his Camp, and ſeeing a large Body of Cavalry advancing towards the Hill where he had made a Stand, diſpatched one of his Officers to learn who they were. When this Meſſenger came to them, they ſurrounded him, enquiring with great Eagerneſs after *Caſſius* (for they were the Soldiers of *Brutus*) who was all this while obſerving their Motions with great Anxiety. Convinced, from what he ſaw, that they were Enemies, and had made his Officer their Priſoner, and being determined not to fall into their Hands, he retired with *Pindarus*, his Freedman, whom he prevailed upon to do the laſt friendly Office for him, by putting an End to his Sorrows and his Life.

When

When the ſeveral Circumſtances of the Battle were known, the Commanders on both Sides, as if by mutual Conſent, quitted the Camp which they had taken, and retired to their own. But for this unhappy Miſtake of *Caſſius*, the Republicans would have had no Reaſon to complain: for the Loſs of the Enemy doubled theirs, and they were every Day more and more diſtreſſed. Their Fleet from *Italy*, laden with Supplies of Men and Proviſions, was almoſt totally deſtroyed. So that could *Brutus* have been content to reſt on the defenſive, his Buſineſs was already done for him. But the Defection of many, and the mutinous Diſpoſition of all, defeated this ſalutary Purpoſe. In the Engagement which enſued, a complete Victory was gained by the Triumvirs, and *Brutus*, in a Fit of Deſpair, fell upon his own Sword. There are two Medals of him in Gold, one bearing the Head of the firſt Conſul, with L. BRVTVS PRIM COS.; and his own for the Reverſe, with M. BRVTVS IMP. and the Addition of COSTA LEG. who ſtruck it: the other having his Head incloſed in a thick Wreath of Laurel, with BRVTVS IMP.; and for the Reverſe, a Trophy with CASCA on one Side of it, and on the other LONGVS, meaning probably *Servilius Caſca*, who gave the firſt Stab to the Dictator, and *Muſſidius Longus*. His Troops in general,

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Pl. V. 8.

Pl. V. 9.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

neral, who ſurvived the Slaughter, came over to the Conquerors. But thoſe of Rank, who had borne Offices in the Commonwealth, or were of the Number of the Conſpirators, or of the Proſcribed, for the moſt Part either laid violent Hands upon themſelves, or found Means to eſcape to *Sextus Pompey* in *Sicily*.

After this Victory, it was agreed that ANTONY ſhould paſs into *Aſia*, and ſettle the Affairs of the Provinces there; while OCTAVIAN ſhould return to *Italy* with the Veterans, and diſtribute amongſt them the promiſed Rewards and Lands. Meantime *Lucius Antonius*, the Brother of the Triumvir, and *P. Servilius Vatia Iſauricus*, the ſecond Time ſucceeded to the Faſces at *Rome*. The former took it into his Head to triumph without a Victory, on the Day that he entered into his Office. We have therefore two of his Denarii; one of his Conſulſhip, having his own Head on one Side, with L. ANTONIVS COS.; and on the other, that of the Triumvir, with M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. A. NERVA PRO Q. P.; i. e. MARCUS ANTONIUS IMPERATOR AUGUR TRIUMVIR REIPUBLICÆ CONSTITUENDÆ: AULUS NERVA PROQUÆSTOR PRÆTORIUS. This NERVA, who ſtruck it, was the Proqueſtor of ANTONY, with Prætorian Power, and the Great Grandfather of the Emperor of the ſame Name.

Name. The other Denarius exhibits him crowned by a VICTORY, and drawn by Lions, and has on the Reverſe the Head of PIETY, diſtinguiſhed by a Stork, which was the common Symbol of it; a Bird which is ſaid to ſuſtain its Parents in Weakneſs or Age. For this PIETAS is the very Name which the Conſul aſſumed, not calling himſelf PIVS, but L. ANTONIUS PIETAS, from the very tender Regard which he pretended to have for his Brother, and which he made the Foundation of a new Civil War. Hence we have on one of the Triumvir's Reverſes in Gold, a *Piety* with a Cornucopiæ in her Left Hand, and an Helm in the Right, with a Stork at her Feet, and underneath PIETAS COS; and on another, the ſame emblematical Lady, with two Storks perched upon her Cornucopiæ, and holding in her Hand the Figure of the Triumvir, with PIETAI COS.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Pl. V. 10.

Pl. V. 11.

Pl. V. 12.

For OCTAVIAN was no ſooner recovered of a Relapſe, which had ſeized him ſoon after the Victory of *Philippi*, but he returned to *Rome*, in order to give the Soldiers the Lands and Habitations aſſigned. In doing this, he entirely loſt the Good-will of the Poſſeſſors, without retaining that of the military Men. The former complained, with Reaſon, that they were tyrannically driven from their Eſtates and Habitations; and the latter, that they were not grati-

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

fied according to their Merits and Expectations. The Conſul alſo, and *Fulvia*, the Wife of the Triumvir, a Woman of high Spirit and maſculine Courage, ſtormed loudly at his Proceedings; inſiſting, "that "themſelves ought to have been the ſole Diſtribu- "tors of the Rewards to *Antony*'s Soldiers, whom he "had manifeſtly defrauded, though to them the "Victory had been ſolely owing." The Contention ran ſo high, that OCTAVIAN divorced her Daughter, declaring upon Oath, that, for him, ſhe was ſtill a Virgin. After this no Meaſures were kept: all the diſcontented flocked to them. *Fulvia* ſeized on *Prænesſte*; appeared there with a Sword by her Side, gave the Word, and harangued the Troops in public. At length the Conſul took Poſſeſſion of *Peruſia* with his Army, and was there beſieged by OCTAVIAN, who with Difficulty compelled him to a Surrender, not without great Hazard to himſelf. This was called the *Peruſian* War. The City, which had been unhappily made the Scene of it, was conſumed with Fire. Four hundred Equeſtrians and Senators of that City were ſacrificed to the Manes of CÆSAR on the Ides of *March*, and the Heads of the Party diſperſed themſelves; ſome flying to MARC ANTONY, others to *Sextus Pompey*, in *Sicily*. Among the latter was *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, with his Wife *Livia*, who became afterwards the Wife of OCTAVIAN,

VIAN, and his little Son, not quite two Years old, who ſucceeded AUGUSTUS on the Imperial Throne. But this Concluſion was brought about in the ſucceeding Conſulate of *Cn. Domitius Calvinus*, honoured the ſecond Time with this Dignity, and *C. Aſinius Pollio*. The Denarius of the former has his Head, without any Inſcription but the Word OSCA, intimating whence the Silver came; and on the Reverſe the Apex, or Pontifical Mitre, the Ax, the Sympulum, and the Aſperſorium, with which it was cuſtomary to ſprinkle thoſe with pure Water who were preſent at the Sacrifices. So the Poet: SECOND TRIVMVIRATE. Pl. V. 13.

Idem ter ſocios purâ circumtulit undâ
Spargens rore levi et ramo felicis olivæ,
Luſtravitque viros. ÆNEID, lib. vi. v. 229.

——— Of the feſtal Olive-tree,
Dipt in the cryſtal Wave, a Branch he bore,
And his Companions lightly ſprinkled o'er
Thrice with the dewy Drops, and cleans'd the Men.

The Legend is DOM. COS. ITER*um* IMP. That of the latter has, on one Side, the radiated Head of *Apollo*, with the Name POLLIO; on the other the Half-moon and Seven Stars, and underneath C. ASINI. CN. F. Pl. V. 14.

OCTAVIAN had now Reaſon enough to expect a Breach with *Antony*, and had the Power of *Sextus Pompey* to contend with at the ſame Time. This laſt had

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

had poſſeſſed himſelf of *Sicily* before the Triumvirate commenced, had a very numerous Fleet, and a military Force on Shore largely ſufficient for the Protection of himſelf and his Friends, of whom he had many. All the old Adherents of his Father followed his Fortunes; all who had been proſcribed, and had the good Luck to eſcape, took Refuge with him. And himſelf had facilitated the Eſcape of Multitudes, by keeping light Veſſels continually hovering upon the Coaſt to take them up. The Iſland of which he was Maſter, was the Granary of *Rome*, which he might ſhut up or open at his Pleaſure. His Power was therefore extremely formidable, and, in more active Hands, might have proved an Overmatch for all Oppoſition. OCTAVIAN, that he might not have two Competitors at once to deal with, endeavoured a Reconciliation with him. To that End he ſent over to him his Mother *Mucia*, and himſelf married *Scribonia*, the Siſter of *Libo*, who was the Father-in-law of *Sextus*. But all this was to little Purpoſe, *Pompey* ſeeming more inclinable to treat with ANTONY. He therefore left his favourite *Agrippa*, who was now Prætor, to carry on Hoſtilities againſt him, and went into *Gaul*, in order to ſecure the large Armies in thoſe Parts in his Intereſt; which he did effectually. In his Abſence, *Sextus* ravaged the Coaſt of *Italy*, and reduced

reduced the City itſelf to great Diſtreſs, by with-holding the neceſſary Supplies of Corn. SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

All this while ANTONY was taken up with Concerns of another Nature. After his parting with OCTAVIAN, he paſſed through *Greece*, and ſpent ſome little Time at *Athens*, where, by his Generoſity and obliging Deportment, he much endeared himſelf to the *Greeks*. When he came into *Aſia*, all the Princes of the Country were eager to pay their Addreſſes to him. At *Epheſus* the People received him as the younger *Bacchus*, with the Ceremonies uſually practiſed on the Feſtivals of that Deity. Their Flatteries, however pleaſing to him, did not ſave their Purſes; for here he raiſed upon the Provinces no leſs than nine Years Taxes, to be paid peremptorily in the Compaſs of two. A moſt oppreſſive Burthen! as the whole Country had been ſo lately ſtript of every Thing that was valuable by *Brutus* and *Caſſius*. Yet theſe were exacted with ſo much Rigour, that the People in the Neighbourhood of the *Euphrates* put themſelves under the Protection of the *Parthians*. On his Arrival at *Tarſus*, in *Cilicia*, he ſummoned the Queen of *Egypt* before him, whoſe Governor in *Cyprus* had aſſiſted the Republican Commanders. She brought with her a Profuſion of Wealth, and failed not to exert all her Charms, both natural and acquired;

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

and no Lady of the Time had more of both; insomuch that, from being her Judge, he became her Vassal, and from that Moment surrendered all his Faculties to the Dominion of *Cleopatra*. Leaving therefore *Plancus* and *Saxa* as his Lieutenants in *Asia* and *Syria*, he followed her into *Egypt*, and wasted the Winter with her in the most dishonourable Riot and Debauchery.

Meantime the *Parthians* passed the *Euphrates*, under the Command of *Pacorus*, their King's Son, and *Labienus*, the Son of him who had been CÆSAR's Lieutenant in *Gaul*, and was afterwards slain at *Munda*. He had been sent into *Parthia* by the Republican Generals, before the Battle of *Philippi*, to ask the Assistance of that Monarch; and on the Defeat of the Party, had continued there, where he thought himself safest. But now understanding that ANTONY was gone into *Egypt*, and was lost in Indolence and Luxury, and that the Hands of OCTAVIAN were full, he persuaded *Orodes*, the *Parthian* King, to take Advantage of these favourable Incidents, and invade the Provinces. They overran *Phœnicia*; defeated and slew *Saxa*, the Lieutenant of ANTONY; made themselves Masters of *Apamea* and *Antioch*, subduing all *Syria*, *Tyre* excepted. Marching thence into *Palestine*, they deposed *Hyrcanus*, and set up his Brother *Aristobulus* in

in his Room. They poſſeſſed themſelves of *Cilicia*, and all the Cities of the proper *Aſia* (for *Plancus* fled to the Iſlands) except *Stratonicea*, and moſt of them without a Siege. *Melaſſa* was deſerted and deſtroyed, and *Alabanda* taken by Storm. *Labienus*, having thus ſacked the Country, and pillaged the Temples, called himſelf (or, as *Appian* will have it, the King's Officers called him) PARTHICUS and IMPERATOR, by an Inverſion of the *Roman* Cuſtom, taking his Title, not from the People whom he conquered, but whom he commanded. One of his Coins of this Sort is ſtill to be found in the Cabinets of the Curious, with his Head, and the following Inſcription, Q. LABIENVS PARTHICVS IMP. The Reverſe, a Steed harneſſed. Pl. V. 15.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Such was the Situation of ANTONY, when the News of the *Parthian* Succeſſes in *Aſia*, and of the Miſcarriages of his Wife and Brother in *Italy*, reached him, and rouſed him once more to Action. His firſt Deſign was to drive back the *Parthians*. But when he arrived at *Tyre*, finding them poſſeſſed of the whole Country, and being preſſed with many Entreaties from his Wife, he ſailed on for *Italy*, with a Fleet of two hundred Ships. In his Voyage, *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* joined him with his Squadron: which Event is perpetuated in a Coin, bearing the Head of ANTONY on one Side, with

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

ANT. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C.; and on the Reverſe the Beak of a Ship, with CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBVS IMP. Another Denarius gives his own Head on one Side, and on the other a Trophy, raiſed on the Beak of a Ship, the Inſcription being CN. DOMITIVS AHENOBAR*bus* IMP. But there is a fine Medal of Gold of him, with the ſame Inſcription, having the Temple of *Neptune* for the Reverſe, and over it NEPT*uni*.

Pl. V. 16.

Pl. V. 17.

When he came upon the Coaſt of *Italy*, he took *Sipus*, and ſummoned *Brunduſium*, where OCTAVIAN had a large Garriſon. The Gates therefore being ſhut againſt him, he laid Siege to the Place, and prevailed on *Sextus Pompey* to make a Diverſion in his Favour. OCTAVIAN now returning from *Gaul*, drew together his Forces, and diſpatched SERVILIUS RULLUS for the Defence of *Brunduſium*, and AGRIPPA for the Recovery of *Sipus*. The latter ſucceeded; but the former was ſurprized by ANTONY, and loſt many of his Men. Thus a new War commenced between two of the Triumvirs, which however was ſoon terminated by the Death of *Fulvia*. For on her Deceaſe they preſently came to a Compoſition, and a new Partition of Empire. To OCTAVIAN's Share fell *Sardinia* and *Dalmatia*, the two *Spains*, and all *Gaul*: to ANTONY, all the Countries on the other Side of the *Ionian* Sea: and to LEPIDUS the

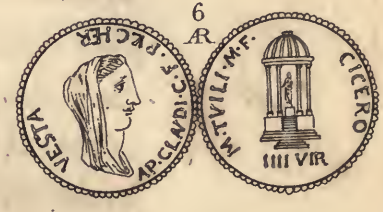
1
AR
M·AEMILIVS·LEPIDVS·PONTIFEX·MAX·III·VIR·R·P·C·
SALVS·PROVINCIARVM·AFRICAE
S·C·

2
AR
M·AEMILIVS·LEPIDVS·IMP·TER·PONT·MAX·III·VIR·R·P·C·
EX
S·C

3
AR
LEPIDVS·CAESAR
III·VIRI·R·P·C·
CONCORDIA
L·MVSSIDIVS·LONGVS

4
AR
M·ANTON·C·CAESAR
III·VIR
R·P·C·

5
AR
C·MAMIL
LIMETA


6
AR
VESTA
AP·CLAVDIVS·C·F·PVLCHER
M·TVLLI·M·F·
CICERO
IIII VIR

7
AR
C·NORBANVS

8
AV
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·PONT·III·VIR·ITER·R·P·C·
IMP·ITER
S C

9
AR
IMP·ANTONIVS·AVG·III·VIR·ITER·R·P·C·

10
AR
LEPIDVS·PONTIFEX·MAX·III·VIR·ITER·R·P·C·
P·SEPVLLIVS
MACER

11
AV
M·AGRIPPA·COS·TER·CLASS·PRAEF·AVGVSTI·IMPERATORIS·
EX·S·C·

12
AR
IMP·CAESAR·DIVI·F·AVGVSTVS·
SAL·SE·X·MAGNIPIVS
PIETAS

13
AV
MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER·
PRÆF
CLASE·TOR·ÆMRIT·EX·SC·

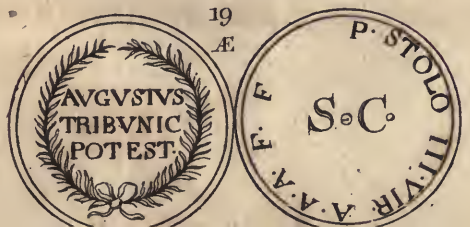
14
AR
MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER·
PRÆF
CLAS·E·TOR
MRITEX·SC

15
AR
NEPTVNI
QNASIDIVS

16
AR
MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER·
PRÆF·ORÆ·MRIT·ET·CLAS·S·

17
AR
MAG·PIVS·IMP·ITER·
PRÆF·CLASE·TO·RÆ·MRITEX·SC

18
AR
IMP·TERTIANTONIVS·AVG·PIVS·P·M·TR·P·COS·ITER·
IMP
TERTIO
III


19
Æ
AVGVSTVS
TRIBVNIC
POTEST·
P·STOLO·III·VIR·A·A·F·F·
S·C·

20
AR
POSTVMVS·AVGVSTVS·POP·ROM·
SEX·

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

the two Provinces of *Africa*. This Partition is recorded in the following Coins, which bear the Heads of the ſeveral Triumvirs with the uſual Titles: only this is the firſt Time that I have obſerved the PONT. for Pontifex, on thoſe of OCTAVIAN. His Reverſe repreſents a Globe upon a Tripod, round which ſtand the Triumvirs, one of them holding the *Lituus*. Beneath, in a recumbent Poſture, is the female Figure of PEACE, with a Cornucopiæ in the Right Hand, and the *Caduceus* in the Left: the Legend SALVS GENERIS HVMANI. The Reverſe of ANTONY's has the Type of *Aſia* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, with the *Haſta pura* in her Left Hand, and in her Right a Vaſe; a Serpent riſes on its Folds on each Side as high as the Shoulders of the Figure. The Reverſe of LEPIDUS has the Triumvir on Horſeback holding out an Olive-branch. The Legend is SALVS PROVINCIARVM AFRICAE, and underneath S. C. Another of this Triumvir has a very curious Reverſe, repreſenting a Tripod, from the Top of which a Serpent, the Symbol of Health and Safety, riſes in Spires, while at the Bottom of it the Chicken are pecking up the Corn as it rebounds, which was the Omen of Succeſs in their Divinations. This was called the *Tripudium*.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Pl. V. 18.

Pl. VI. 1.

Pl. VI. 2.

It was now agreed between OCTAVIAN and

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

ANTONY, that they ſhould carry on the War againſt *Sextus Pompey*; though ANTONY had bound himſelf by Oath to join *Sextus* againſt OCTAVIAN, and that very Engagement had induced the latter to publiſh an Edict of Indemnity for all who had oppoſed him in the *Peruſian* War, for ſome of the Conſpirators themſelves, and among others *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, for the Proſcribed, and for all who had fought under *Caſſius* and *Brutus*. They ſealed their Agreement with mutual Entertainments, and the Solemnity of a Marriage between *Antony* and *Octavia*, who was lately become a Widow, and was the Siſter of OCTAVIAN. They entered *Rome* together with the leſſer Triumph or Ovation, on Account of their Reconciliation. On this Occaſion, *Goltzius* preſents us with two Denarii, the firſt having two joined Hands holding a Caduceus, with the Inſcription CAESAR LEPI. ANTON. III VIRI. R. P. C. On the Reverſe is the Head of CONCORDIA, with the Legend L. MVSSIDI. LONGVS, the Name of the *Quartumvir Monetalis*. The Figures on each Side of the other are the ſame, but it contains only the Names of M. ANTON. and C. CAESAR.

Pl. VI. 3.

Pl. VI. 4.

Meanwhile *Menas*, the Admiral of *Pompey*, made Deſcents upon the Coaſt of *Hetruria*, and conquered afterwards the Iſland of *Sardinia*. This,

and

and the War with *Pompey*, to which the People were generally averſe, and the Famine which enſued from the Detention of the Corn, made the Citizens tumultuous and clamorous for Peace, to ſuch a Degree, that the Triumvirs found themſelves obliged to treat with *Pompey*. The Year now drawing to an End, the preſent Conſuls abdicated, and *L. Cornelius Balbus*, a wealthy *Spaniard*, and the familiar Friend of the late Dictator, and *P. Canidius Craſſus*, were ſubſtituted in their Place for the few remaining Days.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

In the Beginning of the following Year, when *L. Marcius Cenſorinus* and *C. Calviſius Sabinus* were Conſuls, all the Acts of the Triumvirs were ratified by the Senate and People. This Year *Pollio* triumphed for his Succeſs againſt the *Parthini* in *Illyria*; as did *Cenſorinus*, on the Day that he entered into his Office, for his in *Macedonia*. At this Time I find *C. Mamilius Limetanus* to have been of the Number of the *Triumviri Monetales*, the other two being *P. Crepuſius* and *L. Cenſorinus* abovementioned. This Family was originally of *Tuſculum*, and reported to have ſprung from *Mamilia*, the Daughter of *Telegonus*, who was the Son of *Ulyſſes* by *Circe*, and the Founder of that City. Their Deſcent is therefore recorded on his Denarius, which bears upon the Face of it the God *Mercury*,

Pl. VI. 5. Coll. Pemb. 137. f. 16.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Mercury, with his Attributes; and for the Reverſe, the Figure of *Ulyſſes*, with a Staff in his Hand, and a Cap on his Head, as firſt repreſented (according to *Pliny*) by *Nicocomachus*; the Cap being, amongſt the *Greeks*, a Mark of high Nobility. For in *Ovid* this Hero deduces his Pedigree from *Jupiter* by the Father's Side, and from *Mercury* by the Mother's:

Nam mihi Laertes *pater eſt*, Arceſius *illi*,
Jupiter *huic*—
Eſt quoque per matrem Cyllenius *addita nobis*
Altera nobilitas.—

The great *Laertes* as my Sire I name,
Arceſius' Son, from *Jove Arceſius* came;
And by the Mother my Deſcent I claim
From *Mercury*.

And to render his Coin the more entertaining, he has made Choice of that affecting Circumſtance in the Hiſtory of his Anceſtor, when, after an Abſence of twenty Years, he was recognized by his faithful Dog *Argus*, as *Homer* relates the Story:

And now his City ſtrikes the Monarch's Eyes,
Alas! how chang'd! a Man of Miſeries;
Propt on a Staff, a Beggar old and bare,
In Rags diſhoneſt fluttering with the Air!—
Thus near the Gates, conferring as they drew,
Argus, the Dog, his ancient Maſter knew;
He, not unconſcious of the Voice and Tread,
Lifts to the Sound his Ear, and rears his Head.—
He knew his Lord; he knew, and ſtrove to meet,
In vain he ſtrove to crawl and kiſs his Feet;

Yet

Yet (all he could) his Tail, his Ears, his Eyes,
Salute his Maſter, and confeſs his Joys.—
The Dog, whom Fate had granted to behold
His Lord, when twenty tedious Years had roll'd,
Takes a laſt Look, and, having ſeen him, dies;
So clos'd for ever faithful *Argus'* Eyes! POPE.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

In the Area of the Reverſe we read, C. MAMIL. LIMETA. This Coin the Emperor TRAJAN judged ſo curious, that we meet with it as reſtored by himſelf, with IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. PP. REST*ituit*.

The Triumvirs now appointed Conſuls, and other Magiſtrates, for ſeveral Years to come, on Account of ANTONY's *Parthian* Expedition. A perſonal Treaty was agreed upon with *Sextus Pompey*, in Conſequence of which the three Chiefs had a Conference on the Sea-Shore at Mount *Miſenus*, and at laſt concluded on the following Conditions:—That thoſe who had fled to *Sicily* ſhould have their Liberty and Effects reſtored; to the Exiles and Proſcribed, was enſured an honourable Return to their Country, with the fourth Part of their confiſcated Eſtates; that *Sextus* himſelf ſhould have the Dominion of *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Achaia* or *Peloponneſus* for five Years, ſhould prevent all maritime Depredations, ſupply the City with Corn, and be admitted into the College of Augurs.

At this Time *P. Ventidius Baſſus*, Proconſul, and Lieutenant

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Lieutenant of ANTONY, recovered *Paleſtine*, defeated *Labienus*, and drove the *Parthians* from *Syria*, *Cilicia*, and Mount *Taurus*: for which Succeſs a Supplication was decreed to ANTONY. Nor was *P. Canidius Craſſus*, his other Lieutenant, leſs ſucceſsful in *Armenia*, and the adjoining Countries.

Ap. Claudius Pulcher and *C. Norbanus Flaccus* ſucceeded to the Conſulate in the Year of the City DCCXV. *M. Tullius Cicero*, the Son of the Orator, who was one of the *Quartumviri Monetales*, Pl. VI. 6. ſtruck the Denarius of the former with the Head of *Veſta*, diſtinguiſhed by her Name, and having the Inſcription AP. CLAVDI. C. F. PVLCHER. The Reverſe ſhews the Temple and Image of the ſame Goddeſs, with the ſame Legend M. TVLLI. M. F. Pl. VI. 7. CICERO IIII VIR. That of the other Conſul has the Head of CONCORD, with C. NORBANVS: and on the Reverſe the Faſces, expreſſive of his Dignity; with the Caduceus, and an Ear of Corn, to ſignify the Peace and Plenty enſuing from the late Treaty. The Conſuls had now for the firſt Time two Queſtors each: for Offices began to be ſtrangely multiplied, the Triumvirs having ſuch Numbers to gratify; inſomuch that the preſent Year beheld no fewer than ſixty-ſeven Prætors. And a very Youth was made Queſtor but the Day after he had taken up the manly Robe. The *Moors* at this Time paſſing

passing the Streights, made Incursions into *Spain*. And the War broke out afresh between OCTAVIAN and POMPEY, occasioned by the Desertion of *Menas*, the Freedman of the latter; who delivered up *Sardinia*, with the Fleet and Troops which he commanded, to OCTAVIAN. Several naval Engagements passed between them, with various Success. But the Elements were unfavourable to OCTAVIAN, who had the Misfortune to have almost his whole Fleet wrecked in a Storm. But the Arms of ANTONY were successful in the East, under his Lieutenant *Ventidius*, who gained a second and a third Victory over the *Parthians*, whose Prince *Pacorus* lost his Life in one of the Actions. For which prosperous Events *Ventidius* was allowed a Triumph. His other Lieutenant, *Sosius*, who commanded in *Syria* and *Cilicia*, subdued the *Aradians* by Famine, made himself Master of *Jerusalem*, and took *Antigonus* Prisoner, whom he afterwards beheaded, and advanced *Herod*, the *Ascalonite*, to the Government of *Judea*. And thus, by the Failure of the Royal Line, says *Josephus*, the Prophecy of *Daniel* was fulfilled.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

The Day before the Calends of *January*, the Power of the Triumvirate should have ceased, for the five Years then expired. But they who composed it were in no such Haste to part with their

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Authority. Before the Time came, they publicly declared themſelves Triumvirs for the Term of five Years longer, without conſulting either the Senate or the People. Coins, with their ſeveral Heads, were ſtruck, bearing the Title of ITER*um* R. P. C. That of OCTAVIAN is of Gold. On the Reverſe is his Equeſtrian Statue, holding the augural Staff. Underneath is a Crown of Laurel on the Beak of a Ship, with IMP. ITER. S. C. The Reverſe of ANTONY bears a Victory crowning a Trophy. That of LEPIDUS is marked with a Tripod, and the Faſces on each Side of it, with the Name of the *Quartumvir Monetalis* P. SEPVLLI*us* MACER.

Pl. VI. 8.

Pl. VI. 9.

Pl. VI. 10.

M. Vipſanius Agrippa, and *L. Caninius Gallus*, ſucceeded to the Faſces. The laſt of theſe I find upon ſome ancient Coins of AUGUSTUS to have been one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, when the Number of thoſe Officers was reduced. The former was Commander of the Sea-coaſt, and Admiral of the Fleet, as appears from his Medal of Gold before us, on which he wears a Roſtrate Crown, with the following Inſcription: M*arcus* AGRIPPA L. F. PRÆF*ectus* ORÆ MARIT*imæ* ET CLASS*is*. On the Reverſe ſtands *Neptune* with his left Foot reſting upon the Beak of a Ship, having the Trident in his right Hand, and a Dolphin upon the left: underneath EX. S. C. I obſerve, that the Name of

Pl. VI. 11.

Vipſanius

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Vipſanius is not marked upon any of his Coins. Nor did the Owner himſelf like it, as it beſpoke him of mean Place and obſcure Original. But what he wanted in Family was amply compenſated by the Greatneſs of his own Atchievements, and the ſupreme Dignity to which they raiſed him. After ſome Time *Caninius* abdicated; but who was ſubſtituted to that Dignity in his Room, both Hiſtorians and the Capitoline Fragments are ſilent. But we ſuppoſe with *Pighius*, that *T. Statilius Taurus* muſt have been the Man, becauſe it appears that he was *a ſecond Time* Conſul in the Year of the City 727, and there is no Room for him in any Year before, except the preſent. About this Time OCTAVIAN married *Livia Druſilla*, the Wife of *Tiberius Claudius Nero*, though ſhe was with Child by her Huſband, and was brought to bed three Months afterwards. Her Huſband, not daring to withſtand the Propoſal, played the Courtier, and affected great Complacency on this Occaſion, giving her Hand in Perſon to the Triumvir, who took high Satisfaction in the Preſent. She was one of the moſt amiable Ladies of her Time, and of a Prudence and Diſcretion well ſuited to the high Station to which her Charms had raiſed her. Great naval Preparations were now made for bringing the War to a Concluſion with *Sextus Pompey*, which

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

were committed to the Care of *Agrippa*. Vaſt Numbers he employed in building Ships in every Port of *Italy*, and converted the *Lucrine* and *Avernian* Lakes into a moſt admirable Harbour. ANTONY, then at *Athens*, was invited to take his Share in the War, and LEPIDUS entreated to get ready his Forces in *Africa* for the ſame Purpoſe. The former came to *Brunduſium*, but returned, unaccountably, without ſeeing OCTAVIAN, of whoſe Power he grew jealous; and the latter waſted the Year in Preparations. However an Interview and Reconciliation was afterwards brought about between OCTAVIAN and ANTONY by the Mediation of *Octavia*. He received of OCTAVIAN two Legions towards his *Parthian* Expedition, and left behind him a conſiderable Part of his Fleet in Exchange. Still further to cement this Amity, a Contract of Marriage was concluded between *Antyllus*, the Son of *Antony*, and *Julia*, the Daughter of OCTAVIAN. Thus they parted, and ANTONY ſet ſail for *Syria*, leaving his Wife and Children to the Protection of OCTAVIAN, who had now a mighty Army, and a growing Fleet, which threatened to bear down all Oppoſition. But the Winds and Waves were more bitter Enemies to him than *Pompey*, by which he loſt a Multitude of Ships; while the *Sicilians*, by the Convenience of their Ports, and the Dexterity of their Mariners,

ſuffered

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

ſuffered but little. *Pompey* was ſo extravagantly elated herewith, that he paid ſolemn Sacrifices to the ſuppoſed Deity of the Sea for his Aſſiſtance, and boaſted himſelf the Son of *Neptune*. His Coins record this Vanity. Hitherto they had been ſuch as might ſuit him modeſtly enough, bearing his own Effigies on one Side, with the Title SEX*tus* MAGN*us* PIVS IMP. with SAL*us* underneath, alluding to the Safety and Protection which the Proſcribed, and his Father's Adherents, found in him. The Name of PIUS he aſſumed from the Veneration which he bore for the Cauſe and Memory of his Father. Accordingly a PIETY is figured on the Reverſe, with the *Haſta pura* in one Hand, and a Branch of Laurel in the other. Or his own Head, incloſed in a Wreath or Branch of Laurel, as we have it in Gold, with MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER*um*: and for the Reverſe, his own and his Father's facing each other, with the *Lituus* and Tripod, and his Title PRAEF*ectus* CLAS*ſis* ET ORÆ MRIT*imæ* EX. S. C. But now we find them all inflated with his new Attachment. One has his Head with the Vaſe or *Guttus*, and the *Lituus* or augural Staff, to repreſent his Reception into the pontifical and augural Colleges, with MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. On the Reverſe we ſee *Neptune* holding a Branch of Laurel, and reſting his right Foot on the Beak of a Ship.

Pl. VI. 12.

Pl. VI. 13.

Pl. VI. 14.

On

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

On each Side are *Amphinomus* and *Anapias*, two *Sicilians* who are ſaid to have carried their Parents through the Midſt of the Flames in a Conflagration of Mount *Ætna:* and theſe formed the Symbol of Piety, with the *Catanèans* eſpecially. The Legend gives him the Title conferred upon him by the Senate, PRÆ*fectus* CLAS*ſis* ET ORÆ MRIT*imæ* EX S. C. A ſecond has his Head with a Dolphin and Trident, and the Inſcription NEPTVNI, as the Son of *Neptune* and *Salacia.* The Reverſe a Ship, and underneath Q. NASIDIVS, the Name of one of his Admirals. A third has the Statue of *Neptune*, raiſed upon a Ship, with Emblems expreſſing the Dominion of the Sea, and MAG. PIVS IMP. ITER. The Reverſe of this, to denote the Iſland of *Sicily*, has the Image of *Scylla*, as deſcribed by *Virgil:*

Pl. VI. 15.

Pl. VI. 16.

——— Aut quam fama ſecuta eſt,
Candida ſuccinctam latrantibus inguina monſtris
Dulichias vexaſſe rates, et gurgite in alto
Ah! timidos nautas canibus lacerâſſe marinis.

——— Or ſhe whom Fame reports,
With barking Monſters to her Waiſt annex'd,
The Ships of fam'd *Ulyſſes* to have vex'd,
And torn (alas!) with her Sea-Dogs accurs'd,
The trembling Sailors in the Whirl immers'd.

Pl. VI. 17. A fourth bears the Head of *Neptune*, with the ſame Inſcription, and has on its Reverſe a Trophy fixed upon

upon an Anchor, with the Office, conferred by the Senate, expreſſed in the Legend. I am aware that the Coins bearing this Legend PRÆ. CLAS. ET ORÆ MRIT. are generally aſcribed to *Pompey* the Father. And the Author confeſſes himſelf to have been formerly miſled, in his *Review of* ROMAN *Hiſtory*, by the Commentators on *Velleius*, in this Point, but is now convinced that *Patin*, in his *Familiæ Romanæ*, p. 219, has rightly attributed them to SEXTUS. The Father, when that Title was conferred upon him, acted with Proconſular Authority, and is called PRO COS. accordingly, in thoſe Coins which were ſtruck on the Occaſion by his Lieutenants *Piſo* and *Varro*, as we have already obſerved. Further, the Name of PIVS is never given to the Father, nor the Title of ITER*um* IMP*erator*. But to return. "*Pompey*," ſays *Appian*, "did not even lay hold of the Opportunity of ſo "many Shipwrecks: he only buſied himſelf with "Sacrifices to *Neptune* and *Salacia*, whoſe Son he "ſuffered himſelf to be called, perſuading himſelf "that his Adverſaries could not have been thus "twice diſtreſſed with Tempeſts, in the Summer "Seaſon, without the particular Favour of the "God. They ſay that he was ſo inflated on theſe "Accounts, as to change the ſcarlet Robe, which "was uſually worn by Generals, for one of a cæru-

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

" lean or ſea-green Colour, as being adopted by " *Neptune.*" *Dio Caſſius* likewiſe obſerves, that " he was ſo elated in Spirit, that he verily believed " himſelf the Son of *Neptune*, and put on the " cærulean Robe." When *Horace* therefore ſays, Epode 9,

> *Ut nuper actus cùm freto* Neptunius
> Dux *fugit uſtis Navibus.*
>
> As late when the Neptunian Youth, who ſpurn'd
> A mortal Birth, beheld his Navy burn'd,
> And fled affrighted through his Father's Waves. FRANCIS.

he does not, by the *Dux Neptunius*, mean ſimply the *Maritime Commander*, but throws out a moſt bitter Sarcaſm upon his preſent Vanity and ſubſequent Defeat. The Behaviour of theſe great Men, compared together, was truly ridiculous. For as *Pompey* was quite wild with the ſuppoſed Partiality of *Neptune* in his Favour, OCTAVIAN, on the other Side, was quite angry with him, declaring that he would conquer in Spite of *Neptune*; and at the next *Circenſian* Games, when the Statues of the Gods were brought out, as uſual, with all imaginable Honour, would not ſuffer that of *Neptune* to partake of it, but ordered him contemptuouſly to be carried off. At this time *Menas*, not thinking himſelf ſufficiently rewarded, went over again to his old Maſter *Pompey*, whom he left once more in the

following Year, returning to OCTAVIAN with ſeven Ships only. An extraordinary Prodigy is now ſaid to have happened. An Eagle on the Wing let fall a white Hen into the Lap of LIVIA, with a Branch of Laurel, having ripe Berries, in its Mouth. This was judged to be an Omen of much Importance. The Hen ſhe carefully kept, and planted the Branch, which ſtruck Root, and grew ſo proſperouſly, as to furniſh Laurel for the Conquerors in their Triumphs for a long Time after.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

But in that Year, which was the Year of the City DCCXVII, when *L. Gellius Poplicola*, and *M. Cocceius Nerva*, were advanced to the Conſulate, the *Sicilian* War was brought to a Concluſion. Theſe Conſuls abdicated in the Courſe of the Year, and their Subſtitutes were *L. Munatius Plancus* the ſecond Time, and *P. Sulpicius Quirinus*. At *Rome* the Ædileſhip was intermitted, and the Prætors and Tribunes exhibited in their Stead the uſual Shews and Entertainments to the People; all Perſons, qualified for the Office, fearing the Expence of it. *Mecænas*, though only of Equeſtrian Rank, was now at the Height of Power, governing all Things as the Deputy of *Octavian*, not only at *Rome*, but throughout all *Italy*. M. ANTONY, the Triumvir, with eighteen Legions, and ſixteen thouſand Horſe, entered *Armenia*, and invaded *Parthia* from thence.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Phraates met him at the Head of his Army, and cut in Pieces two of his Legions, together with *Statianus*, his Lieutenant. In this Expedition he was very near being deſtroyed, with all his Forces, of which he actually loſt not leſs than a fourth Part. The reſt were ſaved by a Deſerter, who yet was a *Roman*, who had been taken Priſoner by the Enemy in the Defeat of CRASSUS. By his Advice they retreated by a different Route, through Woods and over Mountains, where the *Parthian* Cavalry were little ſerviceable. About a third Part of the Slaves and Attendants upon the Camp were alſo loſt, with almoſt all the Baggage and Engines of War. A good Part of this Damage might have been prevented, if he had thought fit to winter in *Armenia*. But his Eagerneſs to return to the Embraces of *Cleopatra*, made deaf his Ears to the Wiſdom of this ſalutary Counſel. And, having with much Difficulty eſcaped the Danger, he had the Confidence to call himſelf victorious; and even ſtruck ſome Medals of Gold and Silver, with his own Head, and the Inſcription ANTONIVS AVGVR COS. DES. ITER. F. T. TERT.; having on the Reverſe the Bow and Arrow, and the *Parthian* Tiara, with III VIR R. P. C. IMP. TERTIO.

Pl. VI. 18.

All this while, many and loud were the Complaints at *Rome*; the uſual Supplies of Corn from

Sicily

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Sicily being ſtopped, and the Famine beginning to make its Appearance. But OCTAVIAN, having now a mighty Army and a numerous Fleet, refuſed to liſten to their Murmurs. The Seamen had been exerciſed all the Winter, and rendered very expert. In the Beginning of the Spring they ſet ſail, when *Agrippa*, by the Defeat of *Democharès*, one of the Freedmen and Admirals of *Pompey*, cleared the Streights of *Meſſana*. OCTAVIAN ſeized the Opportunity, and landed a large Body of his Forces at *Tauromínium*, but was attacked by *Pompey* on his Return, and narrowly eſcaped to the Continent. Here he grew extremely uneaſy for the Forces that he had landed in the Iſland, and diſpatched Orders to *Agrippa* to relieve them at all Events. They were in want of every Thing; and when their Leader, *Cornificius*, judged it neceſſary to attempt a Retreat to *Mylæ*, where AGRIPPA had landed ſome Troops, they were attacked on all Sides by the *Pompeians*, and brought into great Difficulties; from which, however, they were at laſt freed by the March of thoſe Troops to their Aſſiſtance. Preſently after, OCTAVIAN himſelf landed in the Iſland, and *Sextus* pitched his Camp over againſt him at *Artemiſium*. Some light Skirmiſhes enſued between the Horſe on both Sides, but they came not to a general Action. In the mean Time *Tiſienus Gallus* joined POMPEY from

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

Lilybeum, where he had endeavoured in vain to oppoſe the landing of LEPIDUS; and LEPIDUS himſelf marched towards OCTAVIAN. The former of theſe Triumvirs began to be too ſenſible of his own Importance on this Occaſion: he thought that OCTAVIAN uſed him ill, and more like his Lieutenant than his Equal or Partner in Empire. He therefore entered into a ſecret Correſpondence with *Pompey*; which OCTAVIAN ſuſpecting, reſolved to fight as ſoon as poſſible. He drew out his Army for ſeveral Days together, as *Agrippa* did his Fleet in Line of Battle. At length *Pompey*, dreading the Imputation of Cowardice, and fearing to be deſerted on that Account, determined to engage by Sea; on which Element he thought himſelf ſtrongeſt. The Action was very bloody, and the Victory obſtinately diſputed, in the Sight of both Armies drawn up on the Shore. But at length the Fortune of *Agrippa* prevailed: the mighty Fleet of *Pompey* was deſtroyed, ſeventeen Ships only excepted, which took Shelter in the Port of *Meſſana*. His Land Army, as if defeated with them, retired under the Walls of the ſame City. Himſelf, taking on Board his Treaſures, his Daughter, and a few of his Friends, fled by Night with the poor Remains of his Fleet towards the Coaſt of *Aſia*, leaving the Iſland to the Mercy of the Conqueror. The *Pompeian* Cavalry, with Part of the Foot, ſubmitted

to

to OCTAVIAN. LEPIDUS marched directly to *Meſſana*, to whom more than eight Legions there ſurrendered, and were incorporated with his Troops. The Place he gave up to be plundered by his Soldiers, notwithſtanding the Remonſtrances of AGRIPPA. He next took Poſſeſſion of a ſtrong Eminence, where he fortified his Camp, and anſwered the Complaints of OCTAVIAN with Recriminations and haughty Demands, which ſavoured of Hoſtility. The latter went to his Camp with an ordinary Guard, but was inſulted and wounded; notwithſtanding which he had the Addreſs to gain over many of them, and at laſt the whole Army. The deſerted Triumvir ſunk at once to abject Meanneſs, and, in a mourning Habit, threw himſelf at the Feet of his Rival, and begged his Life. OCTAVIAN deſpiſed him too much to fear him. He therefore ſuffered him to live; and he ſpent the reſt of his Days peaceably at *Circeii*, without Honour or Authority, unnoticed and unregarded. The whole Iſland of *Sicily* ſubmitted; Plenty was reſtored to *Rome*; and OCTAVIAN's Return thither was welcomed with incredible Joy and Magnificence. The Senate decreed him a Triumph; but he ſhewed his Moderation by accepting of an Ovation only.

SECOND TRIVMVIRATE.

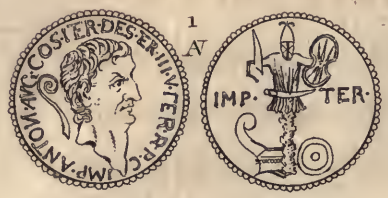
This naval Victory was commemorated by ſome Denarii, bearing a Ship manned, and carried with Sail

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Sail and Oars, the Mark of Felicity, with the Inſcription IMP. CAESAR.; on the Reverſe is a Victory, holding an Helm in her Left Hand, and placing a Wreath of Laurel on a Branch of Palm; the Legend DIVI. F. *Agrippa* was, on this Occaſion, preſented with a Crown of Gold; in the Flower-Work of which the Beaks of Ships were repreſented, as in the Medal which we have given of him already. This was an Honour never conferred on any Perſon before or after him. A Statue of Gold was erected before the Roſtra to OCTAVIAN, by a public Decree, with an Inſcription, teſtifying that he had eſtabliſhed Peace by Sea and Land; and his Perſon was rendered ſacred, by being inveſted with the TRIBUNITIAL POWER for ever. This Honour is perpetuated in the following Coin; by the Reverſe of which it appears, that the Directors of the Coinage were now reduced to their original Number. It is incloſed in a Wreath of Laurel; the Privilege of being always crowned with it being conferred upon him at the ſame Time. However, the Reader will obſerve that the Coin, though recording the high Dignity and Privilege now conferred, was not ſtruck till ſome Years after, when the Name of OCTAVIAN was ſwallowed up and loſt in the ſolemn Title of AUGUSTUS. *Statilius Taurus* had been diſpatched into *Africa*, to ſecure the two Provinces there, which had

Pl. VI. 19.


1
AV
IMP·ANTONINVS·AVG·COS·TER·DES·ER·IIII·VIR·R·P·C
IMP· TER·

2
AR
BONO·EVENTVI
IMP·CAES·TRAIANAVG
PVTEAL
SCRIBON

3
AR
T·STATILI·
C·MEMMIVS
L·F·IMVS PR·COS

4
AV
EX·S·C
C·NORBANVS·F·
FLACCVS
PR·COS

5
AV
DIVVS·IVLIVS·CAESAR·DIVI·F·PONT·IMP·P·R·COS·TER·REI·P·C·DES
IIIVIR·R·P·C·

6
AR
IMP·CAESAR
III·VIR·ITER·RPC
COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG

7
AR
SALVTIS
III·VIR·VALET·M·ACILIVS

8
AE
C·SOSIVS
IMP

9
AR
COS·ITER·ET·TER·DESIG
DIVOIVL

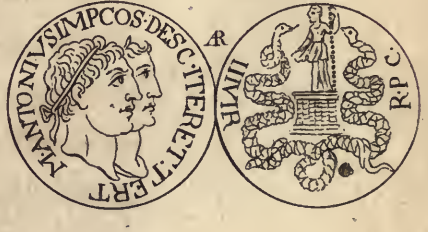
10
AV
ALEXANDR·AEG·YPT·
IMP·M·ANTONINVS·IMP·IIII·COS·DES·III·IIIVIR·R·P·C

11
AR
M·ANTO·COS·III
IMP IIII
C·CARPVSIVS·P
ANTONIVS·AVG·S

12
AR
M·ANTO·COSIII
IMP IIII
SCARPVS
LEG·VIII
IMP

13
AR
ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΤΡΑΦΑΝΕΣ
ΑΝΤ·ΚΑΙΣ·ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑΤΡΟΣ·ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤ·ΠΡΤΡΙΤΟΝ·ΤΡΙΚ·ΝΑΝΑΡΧΟΝ

14
AE
III·VIR·R·P·C·M·ANTIM·IMP·T·COS·DESIG
PRAEF·CLASS·FIC
B


AR
M·ANTONIVS·IMPCOS·DES·C·TER·T·ERT
IIIVIR·R·P·C·

16
AR
PONTIF
IMP CAES
DIVI F

17
AE
KAICA
POC
L A

18
AE
IMP·AVG·DIVI·F

19
AR
REX IVBA
BACILISSA CLEOPATRA

20
AV
DIVVS·AVGVSTVS·PATER·PATRIAE
CAESAR·AVGVSTVS
TI·CAESAR
PONTIF·MAXIM

MATHEMATICAL
FIELDS.
SOCIETY

had been under the Government of *Lepidus*; in which he met with little Difficulty.

The next Year *Sextus Pompey*, who had collected a Body of Forces in *Aſia*, made himſelf Maſter of ſome Cities; but was ſoon defeated by ANTONY's Lieutenants, and put to Death. This Event gave great Satisfaction to OCTAVIAN, who, on Account thereof, exhibited the Equeſtrian Games, and raiſed Statues in the Temple of *Concord*, to the Honour of ANTONY. This was in the Year of the City DCCXVIII, when *L. Cornificius* and *Sextus Pompeius Foſtulus* were Conſuls. Of the former, I find no Medallic Memorial; but the Denarius of the latter has on the adverſe Face the galeated Head of ROME, and the ſacerdotal Guttus: on the Reverſe the traditional Hiſtory of his ſuppoſed Anceſtor, diſcovering the Wolf giving Suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*, under the *Ficus Ruminalis*; the Legend SEX. POM. FOSTVLVS; underneath ROMA. Pl. VI. 20.

In the Year enſuing, ANTONY, though abſent, had the Title of Conſul; which he kept for a Day only. His Medal, on this Occaſion, has the *Lituus* behind his Head, which is ſurrounded with his Titles, IMP. ANTON. AVG. COS. TER. DES. TER. III. V. TER. R. P. C.: the Reverſe bears a Trophy with a Patera, and the Beak of a Ship at the Foot of it; in the Area IMP. TER. His Colleague in the Office Pl. VII. 1.

was

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

was *L. Scribonius Libo*, whoſe Denarius on one Side has *his* Puteal, as it is called. But what that was, Authors are not agreed. The Word properly ſignifies the Cover of a Well. But to give the Reader a tolerable Notion of this Place, which was of moſt eminent Note in ancient *Rome*, we muſt lay before him what the ſeveral Authors or Commentators have laid down relating to it. *Torrentius* upon *Horace* obſerves, that according to *P. Victor*, it was in the eighth Region of the City, and that *Dionyſius*, in his third Book of Roman Antiquities, where ſpeaking of the Statue of *Attius Navius*, erected in the Forum, and in Front of the Senate-Houſe, not far from the *Ficus Ruminalis*, ſays, that nearly in the ſame Place the Razor and Whetſtone were buried, by which *Attius* obtained Credit to his Divination. So ſays *Cicero*, "We have received from our Anceſtors, that "this ſame Whetſtone and Razor were buried in "the Comitium, and a Well-cover laid over them." The ancient Coins which I preſerve, ſays he, repreſent it as an Altar crowned, and bearing the Name of *Scribonius Libo*, who either builded or reſtored it, or perhaps founded the Court of Juſtice adjoining to it. *Pliny* the Elder ſpeaks of a Fig-tree growing at *Rome*, in the *Forum* and *Comitium*, which was held in much Veneration; being ſacred on Account of the Lightning there buried, but much more as the

Memorial

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Memorial of her who was the Nurſe of our Founder *Romulus* and *Remus*; becauſe under it the Wolf was diſcovered by *Fauſtulus*, affording her *(Rumen)* Udder to the Children. It was therefore called the *Ficus Ruminalis*. From the above-cited Paſſage of *Pliny*, *Salmaſius* will have it, that there were two reſpectable Fig-trees, one in the Forum (the *Ficus Ruminalis)* and another in the *Comitium* (the *Ficus Navia)*; but whether planted by *Attius Navius* the Augur, or ſprung from a Sucker of the other, he leaves us in the Dark. But we apprehend that *Pliny* intended only one Tree (the *Ficus Ruminalis)* which grew in the *Forum* and *Comitium*, as he ſays; which it might very well do, the *Comitium*, or Place of Voting, being in the Middle of the *Forum*. He adds, that every Place ſtruck with Lightning was deemed religious; and became ſacred by the raiſing of an Altar, and the Oblation of Sacrifice. This Well, then, having been ſtruck by Lightning, and proper Expiations made, the purified Place, over which a Building was raiſed, was called the PUTEAL; and *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus* is expreſs, that an Altar was erected there. This then is the PUTEAL delineated on the Coins of *Scribonius Libo*; which bear on the other Side the Buſt of an imaginary Deity, called GOOD or HAPPY EVENT. This before us was reſtored by the Emperor TRAJAN. Pl. VII. 2.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

I find three Triumphs this Year, recorded on the Capitoline Marbles, which the Hiſtorians have taken little or no Notice of. The firſt is that of *T. Statilius Taurus*, the Day before the Kalends of *July*. Though he had taken peaceable Poſſeſſion of *Africa* after the Degradation of LEPIDUS, ſome Diſturbances ſoon after took Place, which gave Occaſion for thoſe Succeſſes which were now crowned with Triumph. His Denarius, on this Account, repreſents a Trophy raiſed upon Naval Spoils, and crowned by a VICTORY; underneath is T. STATILI.: and on the other Side the Head of NEPTUNE with his Trident, and TAVRVS PR. COS. with the Name of C. MEMMIVS, who ſtruck the Coin.

Pl. VII. 3.

The next was that of *C. Soſius*, whoſe Victories in *Aſia*, as the Lieutenant of ANTONY, entitled him to this Honour, on the third of the Nones of *September*.

The laſt was that of *Norbanus Flaccus*, for his Succeſſes in *Spain*, a Province which always yielded Matter for Triumphs. It was exhibited on the fourth of the Ides of *October*. His Medal is of Gold, and bears his own Head, with the Title FLACCVS PR. COS. In the Reverſe he ſits with a Branch of Laurel in his right Hand, a VICTORY crowns

Pl. VII. 4.

crowns him behind, and a Trophy ſtands before him; underneath, C. NORBAN. C. F. ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

This Winter OCTAVIAN was making War in *Dalmatia*, whence he returned to *Rome*, to take Poſſeſſion of the Conſulate a ſecond Time; which he did for a few Hours only, and then haſtened to the Army again. The Medal of Gold, commemorating this Event, bears his Head, with the Inſcription IMP*erator* CAESAR DIVI F*ilius* PONT*ifex* IMP*erator* TER*tiò* COS*ul* ITER*um* ET TER*tiò* DES*ignatus*. On the Reverſe are the Vaſe or Guttus, the Lituus, the Adſperſorium, and the Sympulum; and underneath III VIR. ITER*um* R*ei* P*ublicæ* C*onſtituendæ*. For it is obſerved, that he and ANTONY ſtill arbitrarily retained the Title and Authority of the Triumvirate, though one of the three had been ſtript of his Power, and the ſecond Quinquennial Term had expired. His Denarius alſo has IMP CAESAR III VIR ITER R. P. C. with the ſame Reverſe, and COS. ITER. ET TER DESIG. Pl. VII. 5. Pl. VII. 6.

Bocchus, King of *Mauritania*, being now dead, his Dominions became a *Roman* Province. The *Dalmatians* ſubmitted, gave Hoſtages, and delivered up the *Roman* Enſigns which they had formerly taken. For this a Triumph was decreed to OCTAVIAN, which he thought proper to defer. Mean-

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

time ANTONY marched to the *Araxes*, as intending againſt the *Perſian*. Inſtead of which, he only amuſed himſelf with a Treaty with the King of the *Medes*, to whom he preſented a Part of *Armenia* which he had lately ſeized, and received in Return the Promiſe of his Aſſiſtance againſt OCTAVIAN, in caſe a War ſhould break out.

This Year *Agrippa*, though he had been already Conſul, accepted of the Ædileſhip, in order to engage the Affections of the People by his Liberality and Munificence. He repaired almoſt all the public Edifices at his own Expence; reſtored the Highways and Aquæducts that were gone to Decay; opened Common Sewers under every Part of the City, introducing for the Purpoſe the Streams of ſeven Rivers, and making literally a ſubterraneous Navigation, by which Way himſelf ſailed into the *Tiber*. He repaired the *Circus*, exhibited moſt magnificent Shews, and particularly the Equeſtrian one of *Troy*, as it was called, performed by the Youth of *Rome*. He threw Tickets into the Theatre, entitling the Bearers to Silver, to Raiment, and other Gifts of Price. Barbers were hired at his Charge for the public Uſe, and Oil and Salt diſtributed *gratis* at all the Baths.

Manius Acilius Aviola was one of the Conſuls (for there were ſeven in all) in the Courſe of this Year.

Year. His Denarius bears on one Side the laureate Head of the DEA SALUS, with the Title of SALVTIS, whoſe Temple was on the Quirinal Mount in the ſixth Region of the City. The Reverſe has the ſame Goddeſs leaning on a Pillar, and holding the Serpent of *Æſculapius* in her right Hand, which is the Symbol of Health, with the Legend *Manius* ACILIVS III VIR VALETV*dinis*. We ſuppoſe the Statue of this Goddeſs to have been erected by OCTAVIAN in the ſame Manner. For though he was not fond of having many Statues raiſed to his *own* Honour, yet, out of the Monies preſented for that Purpoſe, *Dio Caſſius* informs us, that he reared them to the SALVS PVBLICA, to CONCORDIA and PAX.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Pl. VII. 7.

It ſhould ſeem then, from the Coin before us, that there was at this Time in *Rome* an Office of Health, under the Direction of three Inſpectors, who were called the TRIUMVIRI VALETUDINIS, one of whom was our *Acilius*; an Office highly neceſſary from the continual Conflux of People of all Nations to that Metropolis of the World. It is eaſy to conceive, that their Care muſt have been employed particularly in ſeeing that the ſeveral Parts of the City were kept clean and airy, and in the Separation of thoſe who were infected with the Plague, or other contagious Diſtempers, to which

it

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

it muſt have been very obnoxious: an Inſtitution worthy to be imitated in all populous Capitals. And, as the Hiſtorians are ſilent on this Head, and our Aſſertion is founded ſolely on the Authority of this Denarius, it is an Argument, amongſt many others, ſtrongly evincing the Utility of medallic Literature.

We cannot diſmiſs this Article without taking Notice of the unhappy End of this Magiſtrate, who, being carried out as dead, and laid upon the funeral Pile, revived when it was too late; for the Fire was lighted, and the Pile in Flames, ſo that he was really burnt alive.

The Conſuls of the next Year, DCCXXI. were *Cneius Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Caius Soſius*, both of them the faſt Friends and Lieutenants of ANTONY. The Name of the laſt we find on one of ANTONY's Coins, having on the adverſe Side the Head of the Triumvir, with a Globe behind, and the Word IMP. On the Reverſe ſtands an Eagle graſping in his Talons the Lightning of *Jove*, before him the *Caduceus*, and behind C. SOSIVS. *Goltzius* here ſeems to have miſtaken his own Coin, reading in the Index of his *Faſti* C. SOSIVS IMPERATOR, as if it was the Conſul's Head, and not that of the Triumvir. But *Voſſius*, in his Notes on *Velleius*, has juſtly obſerved, that it is a

Pl. VII. 8.

Coin

Coin of ANTONY, of whom the Head bears ſo great a Likeneſs, that the leaſt Attention may diſtinguiſh it. But what the Letters Z A on the Reverſe mean muſt be left to the ingenious Reader. ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

This Year the Jealouſies of OCTAVIAN and ANTONY broke out into an open Rupture. *Soſius*, on his Entrance into Office, took upon him to inveigh bitterly againſt the former, whom he loaded with many Accuſations, extolling at the ſame Time his Patron ANTONY with Praiſes beyond Meaſure. He went ſo far as to propoſe a Decree to his Prejudice, which was prevented by *Nonius Balbus* the Tribune. This occaſioned Recriminations afterwards; for OCTAVIAN was then abſent. But having received Advice of theſe Proceedings, he returned to *Rome* with ſuch an armed Force as inſpirited his Friends, and ſtruck his Adverſaries with Terror. A Senate was called, wherein he opened himſelf freely both againſt ANTONY and *Soſius*. At an Aſſembly of the *Roman* People he expoſed the Will of ANTONY, which had been laid up with the Veſtal Virgins, wherein the Children of *Cleopatra* were named his Heirs, and the Oriental Provinces alienated. For theſe, and other Grievances, his Authority was abrogated, his Power of being Conſul the following Year (as had been agreed) was taken from him, and War declared againſt *Cleopatra*. The Conſuls

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

had the Liberty of joining the Party which they had eſpouſed, and made uſe of it accordingly. On the other Side, all Encouragement was propoſed for ſuch as ſhould deſert ANTONY, which was embraced by *M. Titius*, his Lieutenant and one of the next Year's Conſuls, and *L. Plancus*, who had been honoured with that Dignity but four Years before. Thus was the *Roman* World once more divided; all *Italy*, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Africa*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Illyricum*, being on the Side of OCTAVIAN, and *Macedonia*, *Greece*, *Cyrene*, *Egypt*, and all *Aſia*, with its Kings and Potentates, following the Fortune of ANTONY.

In a former Part of this Work it is ſaid, that OCTAVIAN, ſoon after the Death of his Great Uncle JULIUS, raiſed a magnificent Temple to *Venus*, in which he placed the brazen Statue of the Dictator with the *Julian* Star upon his Head. In his ſecond Conſulate ſome Denarii were ſtruck to commemorate that Event. On one Side is the Head of OCTAVIAN, with the Title IMP. CAESAR DIVI F. III. VIR ITER. R. P. C. On the other is the Temple of *Venus*, in which ſtands the Statue of the Dictator, with the Lituus or Augural Staff in his right Hand; on the Pediment the Star is repreſented, and underneath it are the Words DIVO IVL. On the Side of it is an Altar, with Fire burning

Pl. VII. 9.

burning on it. The Legend, which relates entirely to Octavian, is COS. ITER. ET TER. DESIG. Antony and Octavian.

About this Time Antony ſtruck ſome Denarii at *Alexandria*, with his own Effigies, and the Augural Staff behind it, having the Inſcription IMP. ANTON. AVG. IMP. IIII. COS. DES III. III. VIR. II. R. P. C. On the Reverſe is the Palm-tree, ſurrounded by a Wreath of Ivy, and in the Area ALEXANDR. AEGYPT. The Ivy-wreath is the Attibute of *Bacchus*, whoſe Name Antony aſſumed, and whoſe Divinity he pretended to perſonate; and the Palm-tree is the proper Repreſentative of *Egypt* on many ancient Coins. *Alexandria*, the Capital of it, was become his favourite Place of Reſidence, which he honoured with the Title of *New Rome*. This he entered in his mock Triumph over the *Parthians*, when he led *Artabazes* in Chains. This Country he now conſidered as his peculiar Domain, appearing frequently in the Habit of *Oſiris*, as *Cleopatra* did in that of *Iſis*. In this Attire, and ſeated with her on a Throne of Gold, he proclaimed her *Queen of Kings*, and her Son *Cæſarion*, whom ſhe had by the Dictator, King of Kings; conferring upon them jointly the Kingdoms of *Egypt* and *Cyprus*. For he affirmed her to have been the Wife of the Dictator, and acknowledged *Cæſarion* as his lawful Son. At the ſame Time, to

Pl. VII. 10.

Goltz. p. 199. f. 5.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

his own Children by her he gave, to *Ptolemy*, *Syria*, and all the Countries between the *Mediterranean* and the *Euphrates*; to young *Cleopatra*, *Cyrene*; and to *Alexander*, *Armenia*, and all *Asia* on the other Side the *Euphrates*, as far as *India*, as if it had been already conquered. Not content with this, he sent Letters to *Rome*, requiring to have these Grants publicly ratified by the People. But the Consuls, *Ahenobarbus* and *Sosius*, were too prudent to suffer them to be recited.

In the Midst of his warlike Preparations, OCTAVIAN entered upon his third Consulate. It was the Year when ANTONY should have borne the Fasces; but his Transactions in *Egypt* had given such Offence, that he was declared disqualified for that Honour. He now took upon him the Title notwithstanding, as we find by some of his Coins. They have the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*; the Inscription M ANTO. COS. III. IMP. IIII. One Reverse is a *Victory*; the other the Eagle and Ensigns of LEC. VIII.: the Legend of the first is ANTONIVS AVG*ur*, with SCARPVS IMP. on both, who was his Lieutenant in *Lybia*, where stood the Temple of this *Jupiter*. As OCTAVIAN spent the whole Winter in amassing Money, in mustering Troops, in providing a Fleet, and exercising the Soldiers and Mariners, ANTONY was not less diligent

Pl. VII. 11.

Pl. VII. 12.

in preparing for his Defence. His Forces on the March againſt *Parthia* were recalled, and his Lieutenant *Canidius* was ordered to take the Route of *Ionia*, at the Head of ſixteen Legions. Himſelf ſet out for *Epheſus* with *Cleopatra*, where his Fleet rendezvouſed, conſiſting of eight hundred Sail. Here it was fatally concluded that the Queen ſhould aſſiſt the Expedition in Perſon. Hence they ſailed to *Samos*, where the *Aſiatic* Auxiliaries were to join them; and here they waſted the precious Time in Entertainments, and the moſt ſhameful Diſſipation of every Kind. *Athens* received them next, where the ſame thoughtleſs Extravagancies were continued. Here ſeveral of his Friends, and amongſt them *Dellius* and *M. Syllanus*, dreading the Conſequences of ſuch abandoned Luxury, and the imperious Diſpoſition of the Queen, deſerted him. At length the Fleet ſailed, and entered the *Ambracian* Gulph, while *Canidius*, having paſſed the *Helleſpont*, marched and encamped at *Actium*, in the Neighbourhood of it. The Land Forces of OCTAVIAN were encamped on the other Side of the Gulph over againſt them. While the Armies were in this Situation, *Agrippa* made himſelf Maſter of *Methona*, *Leucas*, *Patræ*, and *Corinth*, and defeated *Soſius*, one of ANTONY's Admirals; in the Execution of which Enterprizes

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Bogud, King of *Mauritania*, and *Tracondimotus*, King of *Cilicia*, of the Party of ANTONY, together with *Sosius* himself, were slain. A large Body of Horse, commanded by ANTONY in Person, was suddenly assailed and put to Flight by *Titius* and *Statilius Taurus*. These were joined by *Philadelphus*, King of *Paphlagonia*. On this ill Success of his Affairs, many more of ANTONY's best Friends left him; and even *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, not able to endure the Haughtiness of *Cleopatra*, went over to OCTAVIAN. This rendered ANTONY suspicious and cruel, insomuch that he put to Death *Iamblichus*, one of the Kings of *Arabia*, with Torture, and *Quintus Postumius*, a *Roman* Senator. At the same Time, the Uneasiness of *Cleopatra* was such, that he himself was infected with Fear. He therefore, by Night, removed his Forces farther from the Enemy; and, when Provision began to fail, held a Council, to consider whether it was proper to come to a decisive Action immediately, or to march off and protract the War. And here, as they differed in Opinion, the Advice of *Cleopatra* prevailed, which was, to put strong Garrisons in all the defensible Places, and return to *Egypt*. But as this was not to be done privately, that it might not look like a Flight, and discourage their Friends, there was first a Necessity for coming to an Engagement

gagement by Sea. To this ſtrange Reſolution was owing the Queen's precipitate Retreat in the Midſt of the Action, the ſhameful Weakneſs of ANTONY in following her, and the total Defeat which enſued. ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

In Conſequence of the unaccountable Concluſion now ſpoken of, they ſet Fire to the Veſſels that were judged leaſt uſeful, manned the reſt in the beſt Manner they could, and carried on Board all that was valuable by Night. The remaining Ships were ſtrongly ribbed with thick Timber, and very lofty, having many of them Caſtles built upon their Decks, but, of Courſe, unwieldy and inactive. They contained, beſides Mariners, two thouſand Archers, and twenty thouſand Legionaries. The Fleet of OCTAVIAN was alſo well ſtored with Legionary Soldiers, but the Veſſels were of moderate Size, light, and quick of Motion, ready at an Onſet, and eaſily eluding an Attack.

On the ſecond Day of *September*, ANTONY ſailed with his Fleet to the Mouth of the Gulph, and drew up his Ships in Line of Battle, under the Command of *Publicola* and *Soſius*. Here they continued thickening their Line; and *Agrippa*, who commanded in chief OCTAVIAN's Fleet, not caring to attack them in this Situation, waited at ſome Diſtance till Noon. A Gale then ſpringing up, the left Wing of ANTONY taking the Advantage of it, ſailed out, and to encourage them, the right Wing

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Wing of OCTAVIAN gave back. But when *Agrippa* perceived that they had now given him Sea-room enough for the Purpoſe, he ordered his light Gallies to extend their Line, and endeavour to ſurround them. This was obſerved by ANTONY, who was therefore called out to their Aſſiſtance even by Neceſſity, and not without Reluctance, which brought on a general Action in Sight of the two Armies, who were drawn up on Shore. This Conflict did by no Means reſemble the Sea-fights of that Time, but ſeemed rather like the Attack of ſome fortified Place, where the Defendants, from their high Walls and Towers, endeavoured to overwhelm the Aſſailants with Stones and Darts, and Weapons of every Kind; for their better Security againſt which, the *Octavian* Ships were covered with a Sort of Awning. Theſe, wherever they found themſelves unable to prevail, retired nimbly to another Veſſel of the Enemy, watching every Opportunity, doing all the Miſchief in their Power, and chiefly by deſtroying the Oars and Rudders of the *Antonians*, by which their unwieldy Bulk was rendered uſeleſs. This Conteſt had continued ſome Hours, and the Event was yet uncertain, when *Cleopatra*, who had been ſtationed in the Rear, no longer able to bear the Terror and Anxiety of Mind under which ſhe laboured, gave Orders to her People to hoiſt

hoiſt Sail, and take the Benefit of the Wind, which blew fair for *Peloponneſus*. ANTONY ſaw it, and not dreaming that they fled by the Queen's Order, but ſuppoſing that their own Fears had given Wings to the *Egyptian* Squadron, went himſelf in Purſuit of them. This Motion occaſioned a general Conſternation amongſt the *Antonians*. Some ſpread their Sails and fled; others, to do it more effectually, broke down the Towers and other Defences raiſed upon their Decks, and tumbled them into the Sea together. The *Octavians*, ſeeing their Confuſion, continued the Attack with redoubled Ardour. But there was ſtill a ſufficient Number of brave Men left to find them full Employment. For a long Time yet the Diſpute held on with doubtful Iſſue, when OCTAVIAN commanded Fire to be brought from the Camp. This Sort of Offence he had determined not to make Uſe of, but in the laſt Reſort; having his Eye upon the immenſe Wealth that was on Board the Enemy. This varied the Engagement with a new Face of Terror. Flaming Arrows were ſhot in Sheets of Fire againſt them. Torches and Flambeaux were hurled aloft; and Pots filled with burning Coals and Pitch were thrown from the Engines. All this while the Wind grew violent, and the Effect was dreadful; ſome being ſuffocated with the Smoke; others burnt to Death;

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Death; while others, to avoid the Flames, leaped into the Sea, and were drowned in the Waves, or knocked on the Head by their Enemies. And many there were, who, diſdaining a Surrender, either ſlew one another, or put an End to their own Lives. The reſt, finding all further Reſiſtance vain, at length ſubmitted; and the Number of Ships taken amounted to three hundred.

This Victory raiſed OCTAVIAN to the abſolute Government of the *Roman* World. On the ſame Day he dedicated a Ship, of every Size or Rate taken from the Enemy, to the *Actian Apollo*, ſo called becauſe a Temple had been erected to him at *Actium*; which OCTAVIAN now enlarged, aſcribing his Succeſs to the Patronage of this ſuppoſed Deity. This is evident from the Medals of Gold which were ſtruck the following Year, whereon appears the Head of the Conqueror, with his Titles CAESAR DIVI F. IMP. V̄. COS. IIII.: and on the Reverſe, *Apollo* with his Harp; underneath, ACT. ANTONY's Army, after waiting a whole Week for News of him, and finding themſelves deſerted by *Canidius*, and their principal Officers, treated with the Conqueror, and entered into his Service. Where his own had encamped, he afterwards builded a City, as the Memorial of his Victory, calling it *Nicopolis*. *Vaillant*, in his *Greek* Coins of the *Roman*

Emperors, has deſcribed ſeveral that were ſtruck here afterwards, in Honour of this Event, which bear his Head, with the Title of ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ, or AUGUSTUS their FOUNDER. On the Reverſe, the Place is denominated ΙΕΡΑ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΣ, or the SACRED NICOPOLIS. One of theſe has a Palm-Branch within a Roſtral Crown; another, a VICTORY ſtanding, in her right Hand a Wreath, and her left a Palm-Branch; another, the Lightning, with a Caduceus in the Middle.

After the Action a light Squadron was diſpatched in Purſuit of ANTONY, which returned without Effect. He arrived ſafe in *Peloponneſus*, with *Cleopatra*, where it was judged neceſſary for them to part for a while. The Queen therefore ſailed on for *Egypt*, which ſhe entered in pretended Triumph, having adorned her Ships with Crowns of Victory. She then put to Death ſuch of the Nobility as ſhe imagined to be diſaffected to her Intereſt; and, by ſeizing upon their Eſtates, and plundering the Treaſuries of the Temples (for ſhe ſpared no Place, however ſacred deemed) amaſſed an immenſe Fund of Money. Her Intent was to ſtrengthen herſelf by ſuch Means with freſh Troops and Alliances. To draw over the Monarch of *Media* particularly, ſhe ordered his Rival, the King of *Armenia*, to be executed, and ſent him his Head. In the mean

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Time ANTONY had ſent Meſſengers to *Pinarius Scarpus*, his Lieutenant in *Africa*, who commanded an Army there, which had been raiſed for the Defence of *Egypt*. But this Officer refuſed to receive him, and ſlew his Meſſengers. He therefore followed the Queen to *Alexandria*, where they made great Preparations for their Defence. He declared the Queen's Son, *Cæſarion*, and *Antyllus*, his own Son by *Fulvia*, to be of Age; honouring them with Command and Power, that they might be enabled to continue the War. But this only brought on afterwards the Deſtruction of the young Men. They had determined, as a laſt Reſource, to leave *Egypt*, and retire to *India* by the Way of the *Red Sea*, where Ships were provided accordingly. But theſe were deſtroyed by the *Arabians*, at the Perſuaſion of *Q. Didius*. And the ſeveral Kings and Rulers of the Eaſt refuſed them Aſſiſtance in their Neceſſity. They had Recourſe therefore to the Clemency of the Victor, whom ANTONY reminded of their former Friendſhip and Alliance, and to whom he even delivered up *Turullius*, who had been concerned in the Aſſaſſination of the Dictator, though he was at that Time one of his intimate Friends. But the deprecatory Preſents of *Cleopatra* were coſtly, conſiſting of a Crown and Scepter of Gold, and a Royal Throne. OCTAVIAN accepted the Gifts,

Antony and Octavian.

Gifts, for the Omen's Sake, and executed *Turullius*, but gave no Anſwer to Antony. To the Queen's Meſſage he anſwered in public, that if ſhe would lay down her Arms, and ſubmit Herſelf and her Dominions to his Mercy, he would conſider what was proper to be done; but at the ſame Time ſent her private Aſſurances that ſhe might depend upon his Favour and Protection, if ſhe would diſpoſe of Antony. And though he could not prevail upon her ſo far, yet did he gain from her Intimations plain enough that ſhe would deliver up both Him, Herſelf, and her Kingdom, to his Diſcretion.

Octavian, after the Victory of *Actium*, ſent many of his Land Forces back to *Italy*, and ſailed himſelf for *Samos*, where he was ſcarce arrived, when Intelligence was brought to him that the Troops remanded home had mutinied, and that his Preſence among them was abſolutely neceſſary. He therefore ſailed back again to *Brunduſium*, where he ſtayed only ſeven-and-twenty Days, and, having ſubdued this Spirit in the Soldiery, moved Eaſtward once more. On his Arrival in *Syria*, he commiſſioned *Cornelius Gallus* to take Charge of the Army of *Scarpus*, which had revolted from Antony, and poſſeſs himſelf of *Pæritonium*, a City and Sea-port on the Weſtern Side of *Egypt*, while himſelf ſhould march to *Peluſium*. *Gallus* ſucceeded; but Antony, confident

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

that he ſhould draw over that Army again to his Party, marched againſt him. He found, however, his Efforts ineffectual, being repulſed by Land, and having his Fleet deſtroyed in the Harbour by a Stratagem of the Enemy. OCTAVIAN was about the ſame Time admitted into *Peluſium* by the Infidelity of the Queen, from which Place he marched with all Speed to *Alexandria*. His Cavalry, being greatly fatigued, were inſtantly on their Arrival attacked and defeated by ANTONY. Encouraged by this, he made another Sally, wherein he was driven back with great Loſs, being deſerted by the *Egyptians*, who had the ſecret Orders of *Cleopatra* for their Behaviour. His Friends perceived the Treachery, and reported it; but the Love of ANTONY would ſtill be blind. The next Day he ſailed out of the Harbour with all his naval Strength, when the whole *Egyptian* Fleet went over to OCTAVIAN. Forced therefore to have Recourſe to the Land Forces once more, he haſtened on Shore, when he found that theſe alſo had taken Part with the Enemy. He then ran to the Palace in Deſpair, with Deſign to wreak his Vengeance on the faithleſs Queen. But here he was told, that having ſhut herſelf up in the ſumptuous Monument which ſhe had been for ſome Time paſt erecting, ſhe had put an End to her own Life. This melted him down, converting all

all his Rage into Tenderneſs. He determined to die likewiſe, and entreated one of his Slaves to diſpatch him. But, inſtead of pointing the Weapon at his Maſter, he ſtabbed himſelf. Animated by this Example, he wounded himſelf with his own Sword, and fell upon his Face, and his Attendants ſuppoſed him dead. But a great Outcry being made on this Occaſion, *Cleopatra* looked out from the Top of the Monument, the Gate of which was ſo contrived, that, being once ſhut, it could not be opened. The Sight of the Queen was followed by another extraordinary Exclamation, which ſeemed to awaken ANTONY. Hearing that ſhe was ſtill living, he raiſed himſelf, hoping that the Stroke which he had given himſelf might not prove mortal. But a great Quantity of Blood iſſuing from the Wound, convinced him of the contrary. He then deſired to be conveyed to the Monument; where *Cleopatra*, aſſiſted by thoſe who were with her, drew him up to the Top, with much Toil, by the Ropes made uſe of for drawing up the Stones, and in her Arms he expired.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

In this Monument the Queen herſelf was ſoon after ſurprized by *Proculeius*, and ſo became the Captive of OCTAVIAN; of whom ſhe obtained Leave to bury the Body of her deceaſed Huſband (for ſuch he was, having married her after his di-

vorcing

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

vorcing *Octavia)* in ſuch Manner as ſhe ſhould think proper. His Obſequies were therefore royally performed; after which ſhe removed to the Palace. All this while ſhe was cloſely watched by *Epaphroditus*, the Freedman of OCTAVIAN, commiſſioned by his Maſter for that Purpoſe, that ſhe might not do Violence to herſelf, and he ſcarce ſuffered her a Moment out of his Sight. Here ſhe was honoured with a Viſit by OCTAVIAN, whom ſhe received in a mourning Habit, a Dreſs which mightily became her. In this Interview ſhe exerted all her Art to captivate her Conqueror, who evidently feared her Power in that Reſpect; for he kept his Eyes all the Time fixed upon the Ground, and at parting only bade her "be of good Courage, for ſhe ſhould "have no Hurt." This looked inauſpicious. Her high Spirit diſdained a Thought of being led in Triumph, or of living leſs than Queen of *Egypt*. Having therefore received further Aſſurances that ſuch was really the Intention of OCTAVIAN, ſhe pretended to make herſelf ready for the Voyage, and to collect ſuch Jewels and Curioſities as might be acceptable to LIVIA and *Octavia*, expreſſing much Confidence in the Generoſity of OCTAVIAN. Having thus lulled them into a Perſuaſion that ſhe had given over all Thoughts of dying, and induced her Keepers thereby to remit ſomewhat of their

wonted Vigilance, ſhe ordered a ſumptuous Entertainment for her Friends, of which ſhe partook with much Chearfulneſs. In the Midſt of their Pleaſantry, ſhe delivered a Letter to *Epaphroditus*, deſiring him to bear it forthwith to OCTAVIAN, as containing Buſineſs of high Importance. This Opportunity of his Abſence ſhe laid hold of for the Perpetration of her Deſign. As ſoon as he was gone, ſhe retired with two of her Women, carrying a Baſket of Figs which had been brought to her, and in which an Aſp was concealed. Being now dreſſed in the moſt elegant Manner poſſible, and with all her regal Ornaments about her, ſhe applied the Aſp to her Arm, and expired without any Senſe of Pain.

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Auſa et jacentem viſere regiam
Vultu ſereno fortis, et aſperas
Tractare ſerpentes, ut atrum
Corpore combiberet venenum,
Deliberatâ morte ferocior:
Sævis Liburnis ſcilicet invidens
Privata deduci ſuperbo,
Non humilis mulier, triumpho. HORAT. Ode 37. l. 1.

Unmov'd ſhe ſaw her State deſtroy'd,
Her Palace now a lonely void,
Nor with her profligated Hoſt,
For Succour fled to ſome far-diſtant Coaſt.
With fearleſs Hand ſhe dar'd to graſp
The Writhings of the wrathful Aſp,
And ſuck the Poiſon through her Veins,
Reſolv'd on Death, and fiercer from its Pains.

Then

ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN.

Then ſcorning to be led, the Boaſt
Of mighty CÆSAR's naval Hoſt,
And arm'd with more than mortal Spleen,
Defrauds a Triumph, and expires a Queen. FRANCIS.

Such was the End of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA, after a Life of continual Diſſipation. He had been always a Lover of Pleaſure, though by no Means a Perſon of that abandoned Profligacy, which the Philippics of *Cicero* repreſent him to have been. For before his Intimacy with the Queen of *Egypt*, we have ſufficient Evidence of his Abilities both in Council and in Camps, as well as of his Magnanimity and Fortitude in adverſe Times. But his Bravery was quite diſſolved in the Arms of *Cleopatra*, nor after his Connection with her do we hear of any Thing from him which was truly great and gallant. A profitable Leſſon of Continence and Caution, to all thoſe who would ſhine in any public Sphere of Life! Indeed, if his Behaviour could admit of any Excuſe, he is in ſome Sort entitled to it; as there are very few perhaps who could have borne up againſt ſo powerful a Temptation. The Dictator himſelf, whoſe Prudence, Policy, and Vigilance, are well known, after his Defeat of *Pompey*, fell ſo far under it that it had nearly completed his Ruin. Her Form and Features were moſt elegant. The Modulation of her Voice was inexpreſſibly

inexpreſſibly ſweet and engaging: and in her particular Addreſs to others, a Sort of Enchantment accompanied her Aſpect and Speech, inſomuch that, however cold from Age or Conſtitution they might be, it was impoſſible for them not to love her. Her acquired Beauties were equal to the natural. Beſides the *Greek* and *Latin*, ſhe was Miſtreſs of almoſt all the Languages of the Eaſt, in which ſhe delivered her Sentiments to the ſeveral Princes and Ambaſſadors of it with ſuch Propriety, Grace, and Dignity, as was truly wonderful. But theſe rich Endowments were not without their Alloy. The Conſciouſneſs of her own Accompliſhments ſwelled into Pride, at the ſame Time that her Deſire of pleaſing degenerated into Licentiouſneſs. Her Love of Wealth, as the Means of Power, grew to be rapacious; yet her Bounty was real Prodigality. Her Fear of being ſupplanted deviated into Cruelty, and her Ambition knew no Limits. For ſhe aſpired to the Dominion of *Rome* itſelf; by which unreaſonable Aim ſhe loſt that of her own Country and Herſelf. She was the laſt of the *Ptolemies* who governed *Egypt*, and died in the thirty-ninth Year of her Age and the twenty-third of her Reign. By her Treachery to ANTONY at laſt ſhe had hoped ſtill to ſecure that Kingdom to her Family,

OCTAVIAN.

mily, but finding that impracticable, reſolved to die and be buried with him.

All the *Greek* Coins that I have ſeen of CLEOPATRA ſingly, or of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA joined, are very indifferently executed. The beſt has the Face of *Cleopatra* wearing the Diadem, with BACIAICCA ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ; with the Head of *Antony* on the other Side, inſcribed ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ; i. e. *Regina Cleopatra Dea Junior*, and *Antonius Imperator tertio Triumvir.* But the former have generally the Head of the Queen on one Side, and the *Egyptian* Eagle graſping the Lightning, as on all the Coins of the *Ptolemies*, on the Reverſe: the Legend ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Thoſe of the *Roman* Stamp are much more elegant. One of them has the Heads of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA adverſe, or facing each other, with the Inſcription M. ANT. IMP. IT. COS. DESIG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Behind the Head of *Cleopatra* is the Prow of a Ship. On the Reverſe is a Ship carried, with Sails and Oars, and underneath it PRÆF. CLASS. F. C. for *Præfectus Claſſis fieri curavit.* Another has the Heads joined, with M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITERET. TERT. The Reverſe differs but little from one of ANTONY's already mentioned.

Pl. VII. 13.

Pl. VII. 14.

mentioned. It contains the Figure of *Iſis* ſtanding on a Pedeſtal, in her Hand a Scepter of the Lotus; a Serpent riſes on its Folds on each Side as high as the Shoulders of the Figure. The Legend is only a Continuation of ANTONY's Titles, III VIR R. P. C. OCTAVIAN. Pl. VII. 15.

Medallic Memorials of the Succeſs of OCTAVIAN on this Occaſion are not wanting. One of theſe alſo bears the Head of *Jupiter Ammon*, with the Word PONTIF*ex:* on the other Side, a VICTORY is repreſented ſtanding upon a Globe, holding a Wreath in her right Hand and a Palm-branch in her left. In the Area, IMP CAES DIVI F. Pl. VII. 16.

Another has only a full Ear of Corn, with the Greek Inſcription KAICAPOC. On the Reverſe is the Palm-tree, the Type of *Alexandria:* in the Area are the Letters L. A. The Year of OCTAVIAN's Conqueſt of *Egypt* proved uncommonly fruitful; and to ſecure, as far as might be, this Fertility, the Victor had all the Reſervoirs or Foſſes, dug for the Reception of the Waters of the *Nile*, effectually cleanſed and put in Order. Whence the Poet *Virgil* Pl. VII. 17.

——————— *te maximus orbis*
Auctorem frugum tempeſtatumque potentem
Accipiat. Georg. I. l. 26.

Thee let the World repute
Lord of its Seaſons, Author of its Fruit.

OCTAVIAN. From this Year the *Egyptians* began a new Computation of Time, calling it the Æra of the Victory of *Actium*. In the firſt Year of this Æra was the Coin before us ſtruck. This appears from the Letters L. A. The Greeks called the Year *Lycabas*, from *Lycus* the Sun, whoſe ſuppoſed Revolution forms it, and A is the Numerical Letter for one. So that the L. A. ſignify *the firſt Year*.

Pl. VII. 18. Patin. Imp. Rom. p. 30. f. 2. Another bears the Head of OCTAVIAN, but was ſtruck after the Title of AUGUSTUS had been conferred upon him, with the Inſcription IMP. AVG. DIVI F. Behind the Head is the Caduceus of Peace, and on the Reverſe, the *Egyptian* Labyrinth, nearly as it appears on one of the Coins of M. AURELIUS.

This Event happened in the Year of the City DCCXXIII. when OCTAVIAN was a fourth Time Conſul. He reduced *Egypt* to the Form of a *Roman* Province, appointing *Cornelius Gallus*, an Equeſtrian, to be the firſt Governor. This is the Poet of that Name who is celebrated by *Virgil*. *Cæſarion*, the Son of *Cleopatra* by the Dictator, and as ſuch capable of creating Troubles, was put to Death. *Antyllus*, the eldeſt Son of ANTONY by *Fulvia*, periſhed in the ſame Manner. *Julius Antonius*, another Son by *Fulvia*, afterwards married one of the Daughters of *Octavia*, and was in great Favour

Favour with the Conqueror, till his Amour with *Julia* his Daughter, which proved fatal to him. *Cleopatra*, the Queen's youngeſt Daughter, was educated in a princely Manner by the ſame *Octavia*, and married to *Juba* the *Mauritanian* King, ſome of whoſe Coins in Silver are yet to be found. On the one Side you have his Buſt, with the Title REX IVBA; on the Reverſe, the *Lotus* and *Siſtrum*, with BACIΛI ΚΛЄOΠATRA. And to the Care of theſe two were the remaining Brothers, named *Alexander* and *Ptolemy*, whom *Cleopatra* bore to ANTONY, committed. This Triumvir had alſo two Daughters by the Siſter of OCTAVIAN. Theſe were called *Antonia* major, and *Antonia* minor. The eldeſt was married to *L. Domitius Ahenobarbus*, and was the Grandmother of the Emperor NERO. The youngeſt became the Wife of *Druſus*, and the Mother of the Emperor CLAUDIUS. OCTAVIAN. Pl. VII. 19.

OCTAVIAN having ſettled the Affairs of *Egypt*, and of all the Eaſtern Provinces, in the Winter, returned to *Rome* the following Year, where his Victories were celebrated by three ſucceſſive Triumphs; in which Year he was the fifth Time Conſul. The firſt Day's Triumph was for his Succeſſes over the *Pannonians*, *Dalmatians*, and others, before his laſt Diſpute with ANTONY: the ſecond was for the Victory of *Actium* by Sea: and the third, by much

the

Octavian.

the moſt ſplendid and magnificent, for the Subduction of *Egypt*. The Wealth which he brought with him from that Kingdom was ſo immenſe, that it ſunk the Intereſt of Money more than one Half, and raiſed the Value of Land accordingly. What Crowns, Supplications, Privileges, and extraordinary Honours were decreed to him on this Occaſion, it were almoſt ſuperfluous to ſay. The Tribunitial Power and Authority for Life, extending Half a Mile beyond the Walls; the Judgment of Appeals, which had always been made to the People before; that all his Acts ſhould be confirmed yearly by the Oaths of the ſucceeding Conſuls on the firſt of *January*, the Day of their Entrance into Office; the Power of enlarging the Pontifical College as he pleaſed; that the ſame Prayers and Sacrifices ſhould conſtantly be offered for him as for the Senate and People of *Rome*, and Libations made for him at all Entertainments, both public and private. The Day on which he made his Entrance was declared a perpetual Feſtival; he was ſtiled Imperator in the moſt unlimited Senſe of the Word; and in foreign Countries even Temples were erected, and Divine Honours paid to him. But nothing gave him ſo much Delight as his ſhutting up the Temple of *Janus*. His triumphal Coin is of Gold, bearing his Head, with

CAESARI

MATH.
NATURAL
SOCIETY

1 AV

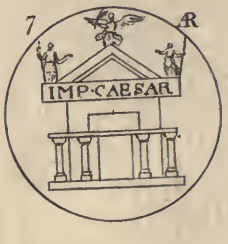
2 AR

3 AR

4 AR

5 AR

6 AR



7 AR

8 AR

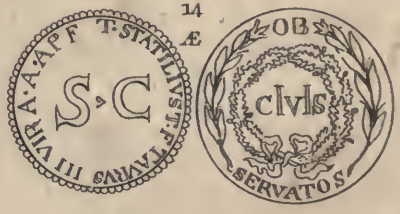
9 AR

10 AV

11 AR

12 AR

13 AR



14 Æ

15 AR

16 AR

17 Æ

18 Æ

19 Æ

20 AR

CAESARI DIVI F. COS. V. IMP. VII. On the Reverſe is the uſual quadrigated Car; and underneath, S. P. Q. R. At the ſame Time triumphed *C. Carrinas*, over the *Morini* and *Suevi*. His Denarius too bears the Head of OCTAVIAN, whoſe Lieutenant he was in *Gaul*, with IMP CAESAR DIVI IVLI F. The Reverſe bears a VICTORY, ſtanding on the Prow of a Ship; in her right Hand the Wreath of Laurel, and a Palm-branch in her Left; the Legend C. CARRINAS C. F. PRO COS. *L. Autronius Paetus* alſo triumphed in the following Month, for ſome Succeſſes obtained in *Africa*. His Denarius ſhews the galeated Head of *Rome*, with PAETVS PR. COS. On the other Side is the quadrigated Car; and underneath, L. AVTRONIVS. This Year OCTAVIAN was honoured by the Senate with the illuſtrious Title of FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. We therefore find it added afterwards to one of his Triumphal Coins of Gold, the Inſcription of which runs thus, CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. OCTAVIAN. Pl. VII. 20.

OCTAVIAN continued his Conſulſhip for ſix Years longer, without Intermiſſion. While he was now a ſixth Time diſcharging that Office, AGRIPPA ſhared it with him for the ſecond Time. His Medal is of Gold, having on one Side the Heads of JULIUS and OCTAVIAN. Behind that of the former Pl. VIII. 1.

Octavian. are the Words DIVOS IVLIVS; behind the latter, DIVI F. On the other Side is the Head of Agrippa, with a Roſtral Crown; and underneath it the *Three Legs conjoined*, being the Type of *Sicily*, with the Title M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. ITER. DES. TER. The Coin of Octavian is a beautiful Medallion of Silver, bearing his laureate Head, with this pompous Inſcription, IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS P. Pl. VIII. 2. R. VINDEX. On the Reverſe, incloſed within a Wreath of Olive, ſtands the Figure of Peace, holding a Caduceus in her right Hand; behind her a Serpent, the Emblem of Light and Health, riſes from an open Cheſt; in the Area, PAX. As he calls himſelf here *The Aſſertor of the Roman Freedom*, ſo he ſeems from this Time to have taken up a Reſolution of convincing the People that they were not Slaves. To this End he exhibited the moſt magnificent Spectacles; made public Diſtributions of Corn and Money; readily aſſiſted the poorer Senators; ſupplied the public Treaſury, appointing two annual Treaſurers of Prætorian Rank; cancelled the old Debts due to the Public, making void all Securities given to the State before the Battle of *Actium*. And, as many iniquitous Ordinances had paſſed in the Courſe of the Civil Wars, chiefly by the Authority of Lepidus and Antony, by

by one public Edict he repealed them all, fixing this Year of his ſixth Conſulſhip as the utmoſt Limit of Duration for thoſe Laws. Hence we ſee on the Reverſe of one of his Coins, a SOLAR TERMINUS fixt upon the LIGHTNING, the Symbol of Power; and in the Area, IMP. CAESA. This I conceive to have been the Intention of the Coin before us; though I am aware that others have viewed it in a very different Light. The Emperor was ever careful to bring his Deſigns to Maturity, before he proceeded to the Execution of them, having frequently in his Mouth the *Greek* Adage Σπεῦδε βραδέως, *Haſten ſlowly*: "Which Saying," ſay they "he expreſſed "upon his Coins, when he joined a *Terminus* to "the *Lightning*." (See *Grævius*'s Edition of *Suetonius*, 1691, p. 151; alſo the *Leyden* Edition of *Aulus Gellius*, p. 520; and *Ozell's Rabelais*, in 12°, p. 174, Note 4.) But fond as he was of this proverbial Speech, I find it expreſſed upon his Coins ſome Years after this by a very different Device. Theſe have the laureate Head of CAESAR AVGVSTVS; and on the Reverſe a *Crab*, with open Claws, ſeizing a *Butterfly*. It is the Emblem of *Deliberation* arreſting *Speed*, and alludes to the cautious Prudence of AUGUSTUS, who uſed to declare, that nothing was leſs ſuitable to the Character of a compleat General than Haſte and Temerity.

OCTAVIAN.

Pl. VIII. 3.

Pl. VIII. 4.

OCTAVIAN.

" Haſten therefore leiſurely," ſaid he, " for the " *cautious* is preferable to the *raſh* Soldier, and that " is always done ſoon enough, which is done well " enough." The Legend only gives the Name of M. DVRMIVS the III. VIR *Monetalis* who ſtruck it. By theſe Means he ſecured the Eſteem of all, and eſtabliſhed his Power upon the beſt Foundation, the Good-will of the Citizens. He now compleated a Cenſus of them, by which their Number appeared to be 4,164,000. He purged the Senate of all mean and unworthy Members; filled up the Number of Patricians, which had been much diminiſhed by the Civil Wars; and ordained that no Senator ſhould paſs out of *Italy* without his Permiſſion, except to *Sicily* or the *Narbonenſian Gaul*. By which he reſtored its Dignity to that venerable Council, and provided againſt future Troubles. He was rigid in reforming the Equeſtrian Order; and made ſeveral wholeſome Laws for the Reſtraint of Luxury and Expence, of Corruption, Adultery, and Immodeſty, and for the Encouragement of Marriage. He ſecured the City, as much as might be, againſt Inundations and Fires; and ſo repaired and adorned it with public Buildings, as to have Reaſon to boaſt afterwards, that, though he had found it of Brick, he ſhould leave it of Marble. The principal of theſe Works were the Forum, with the

the Temple of MARS THE AVENGER, which is therefore repreſented on the Reverſe of one of his Coins; Pl. VIII. 5. of OLYMPIAN JOVE, which we likewiſe find ſo depicted; Pl. VIII. 6. and of APOLLO, in the *Palatium*, with its Library, which the Author takes to be repreſented on the Reverſe referred to. Pl. VIII. 7. Many other Temples, ruinous through Age, or conſumed by Fire, he repaired or re-edified. He took upon himſelf the Reparation of the *Flaminian* Way from *Rome* to *Ariminum*, committing to thoſe of the higheſt Rank the Care of the other public Ways. For this, triumphal Arches, filled with Trophies and Statues, were erected to him on the Bridge of the *Tiber*, and at *Ariminum*, which are repreſented in the Reverſes annexed, the laſt of which expreſſes the Reaſon in Pl. VIII. 8. the Legend, QVOD. VIAE. MVN*itæ* SVNT. Another, ſtruck by CN. CINNA MAGNUS, informs Pl. VIII. 9. us how the Expence of this great Work was defrayed, even from ſuch Monies as AUGUSTUS himſelf had delivered into the public Treaſury. It exhibits his Head, crowned with a Civic Wreath, and the Title AVGVSTO CAESARI. On the Reverſe is a Pedeſtal, inſcribed with S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAE. QVOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. Pl. VIII. 10. AD. A. DE. *Senatus Populus que Romanus Imperatori Cæſari Quod Viæ munitæ ſunt ex ea Pecunia*

OCTAVIAN. *quam is ad Ærarium detulit.* Around the Verge, CN. CINNA MAGNVS III. VIR.

At this Time, OCTAVIAN entertained ſerious Thoughts of reſigning all his Power, and reſtoring the ancient Conſtitution. To this End he had a long Conſultation with his ſincere Friends, *Agrippa* and *Mecænas.* The former encouraged this Diſpoſition by every Argument in his Power; but the latter, by Concluſions drawn from paſt Experience, and the Condition of the preſent Times, convinced him that he could no otherwiſe be ſafe, than by retaining his Authority. He gave him, at the ſame Time, the moſt excellent Rules that could be given for the Regulation of his Conduct. Theſe are imparted to us at large by *Dio Caſſius.* He adviſed him particularly ſo to govern others as he would wiſh to be governed himſelf, was he in a private Station. "For how is it poſſible," ſays he, "for "Men not to reſpect and love the Prince, whoſe "Moderation, Integrity, Prudence, Bravery, inof-"fenſive Behaviour, and Condeſcenſion, they ſhall "have continually before their Eyes?" Theſe Thoughts were therefore laid aſide for the preſent. Yet on the Ides, the 13th, of *January* of the following Year, when himſelf was the ſeventh Time, and *Agrippa* a third Time, Conſul, a Feint was made

made by OCTAVIAN, in full Senate, to the ſame Purpoſe. This Propoſal was a Maſter-ſtroke of Policy, and anſwered many weighty Ends. While he was yet making it, he met with frequent Interruptions. But when he had finiſhed, all of them, with many and vehement Entreaties, beſought him to take upon himſelf the Management of the Commonwealth, and at length, though with much ſeeming Difficulty, prevailed. Yet there were ſome Conditions which he ſtill inſiſted upon. One of them was, that they ſhould ſhare with him the Burden, which would be otherwiſe too weighty for him. The weaker and more peaceable Provinces were therefore to be under the Direction of the Senate and People. Theſe were *Africa*, *Numidia*, *Aſia*, *Greece* with *Epirus*, *Dalmatia*, *Macedonia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, *Cyrene*, *Bithynia* with *Pontus*, *Sardinia*, and *Hiſpania Bætica*. Thoſe reſerved for OCTAVIAN were, the reſt of *Spain*, all *Gaul*, with the neighbouring People, *Cælo-Syria*, *Phenicia*, *Cilicia*, *Cyprus*, and *Egypt*. But afterwards he exchanged with the Senate the Iſland of *Cyprus* and the *Narbonenſian Gaul*, for the Province of *Dalmatia*; and more Changes were made in After-times. Another Condition was, that he would hold the Reins for ten Years, and no longer. By the Expiration of which Term, he doubted not but that all Matters

OCTAVIAN.

Octavian. concerning the Empire would be in ſo peaceable and orderly a Train, that they would have no further Need of his Aſſiſtance; and that, could this deſireable Event be brought about much ſooner, he would with Joy retire the ſooner to that Repoſe which moſt of all he coveted. Thus all Parties were pleaſed, or ſeemed to be ſo; and the Senate decreed a double Stipend for the military Guard of the Emperor. And thus Octavian reigned with abſolute and imperial Authority, by the unanimous Election and Appointment of the Senate and People of *Rome*. To do him the more Honour, therefore, it was ordained, that Laurels ſhould be placed before his Palace, and Wreaths of Oak ſuſpended on them, intimating him to be the perpetual Conqueror of Enemies, and the Saviour of the Citizens.

Avgvstvs. At the ſame Time, the venerable Title of AVGVSTVS was conferred upon him, and appears accordingly upon the Medals of Gold which were ſtruck

Pl. VIII. 11. on this Occaſion. Theſe have the laureate Head of Octavian, with the Title AVGVSTVS. D. F. COS. VII. CIVIBVS. SERVATEIS.; the Reverſe has an Eagle cowering, between two Laurel-trees, and holding in his Talons a Civic Crown. By this Name he is therefore diſtinguiſhed for the future on all *Roman* Coins, as on the *Greek* by that of ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, and muſt therefore ſo be called. The Coins

Coins of *Agrippa*, of this Date, bear his roſtrate Head, with M. AGRIPPA. L. F. COS. III; the Reverſe, as uſual, ſhews the Figure of *Neptune* holding a Dolphin upon his right Hand, and the Trident in his Left; in the Area S C, for *Senatûs Conſulto*. We meet with ſome of the ſame, which appear by the Legend of the Reverſe to have been reſtored by TITUS and DOMITIAN. AVGVSTVS. Pl. VIII. 12.

This Year *M. Valerius Meſſala* was permitted to triumph, for ſome Advantages obtained in *Gaul*.

By a Law preferred by *Sextus Pacuvius*, one of the Tribunes of the People, the Name of the Month SEXTILIS was changed to AUGUST, in Honour of the Emperor.

M. Licinius Craſſus alſo triumphed at this Time, for his late Succeſſes againſt the *Dacians* and *Baſtarnæ*, who had invaded *Thrace*. His Denarius has on one Side a bigated Car; underneath it M. CRASS. M. F.: and on the other a VICTORY. Pl. VIII. 13.

AUGUSTUS now marched with an Army, in order to invade *Britain*; but while he was in *Gaul*, the *Britiſh* Ambaſſadors waited upon him, and, by their Submiſſion, obtained Peace. Having therefore ſettled the Affairs of *Gaul*, he marched into *Spain*, and was at *Tarraco*, the Capital of the Province to which it gave Name, when he entered into his eighth Conſulſhip. *Statilius Taurus*, who had

AVGVSTVS.

had once before enjoyed that Dignity, being his Colleague. This laſt was alſo one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, or Maſters of the Mint, at this Time, as
Pl. VIII. 14. appears from the Coin referred to, which bears his Title as ſuch, and has on the Reverſe the Civic Crown between two Laurels, with the Legend OB CIVIS SERVATOS. Others of the ſame Tenor were ſtruck by *Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Cornelius Scipio*, his Collegues in Office, and after them by *Quinctilius Varus*, *Plotius Rufus*, and *Aſinius Gallus*.
Pl. VIII. 15. The Denarius of AUGUSTUS for this Year has alſo on its Reverſe the two Laurels, incloſing a curule Chair, with three civic Crowns, and the Name of another Mint-maſter, L. MESCINIus RVFVS III. VIR. The third of theſe Officers was *Petronius Turpilianus*, whoſe Medal of Gold bears on one Side the Head of the *Dea Libera*, with TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR; and on the other a Civic Crown, incloſing the Legend AVGVSTO OB. C. S. for *ob Cives Servatos*, as in the former.

The *Salaſſi*, *Cantabrians*, and *Aſturians*, were now in Arms. The former of theſe were eaſily ſubdued by *Terentius Varro*. But the Emperor, who had undertaken the more difficult Expedition againſt the two latter, being confined at *Tarraco* by Sickneſs, committed the Management of the War againſt them to *C. Antiſtius* and *T. Cariſius*, who in this

and

and the following Campaign, when AUGUSTUS was Conſul for the ninth Time, were attended with Succeſs. On which Account the Temple of *Janus* was again ſhut, as appears from the Coin referred to, the Reverſe of which has the Temple of that Deity cloſed; and in the Area IAN*um* CLV*ſit*. A Triumph was decreed for the Emperor, which he refuſed. Triumphal Ornaments were then voted for him, to be worn on every firſt of *January*, and a magnificent Trophy was erected upon the *Alps*. AVGVSTVS. Pl. VIII. 16.

All this while *Agrippa* was embelliſhing *Rome* with new Structures. He enlarged and adorned with Wainſcot and Pictures the *Septa* in the *Campus Martius*, a Kind of circular Piazza, where the Aſſemblies of the People were held, calling it, in Honour of AUGUSTUS, the *Septa Julia*. He erected the Temple of *Neptune* with the *Argonautic* Portico, ſo diſtinguiſhed from the Figures there exhibited; the *Baths* called by his Name; and the *Pantheon*, which is yet entire. By ſuch Munificence he ſecured to himſelf the Affection of the Emperor, and the Eſteem of all Men.

A new Colony was now founded upon the *Tagus*, in *Luſitania*, and the Place denominated *Emerita*, becauſe it conſiſted of old Soldiers now diſcharged the Service, who were called *Emeriti*. The modern Name of it is *Merida*. The Memorial of its Foundation is upon a Copper Coin, bearing Pl. VIII. 17.

AVGVSTVS. the Head of AUGUSTUS; and, on the Reverſe, one driving a Yoke of Oxen: underneath EMERITA.

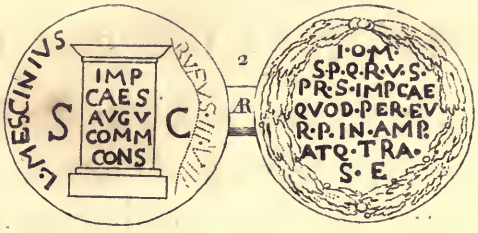
Pl. VIII. 18. Another Reverſe has the Figure of the Colony itſelf.

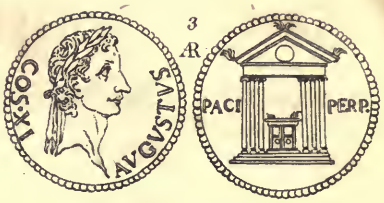
The Marriage of *Marcellus*, the Son of OCTAVIA, with JULIA, the Daughter of AUGUSTUS, was now celebrated by *Agrippa* with great Magnificence. *Amyntas*, King of *Gallogrecia* with *Lycaonia*, now dying, his Dominions were reduced into the Form of a *Roman* Province, of which *M. Lollius* was the firſt Governor.

AUGUSTUS was now preparing for his Return to *Rome*, when he entered into his tenth Conſulſhip; and, as he propoſed to give the People a Taſte of his Liberality, by diſtributing to every Man one hundred Denarii, (yet refuſed to do it without Conſent of the Senate, as it would be an Infringement of former Decrees) a very extraordinary Reſolution paſſed, declaring him "free from the Obligation of every Law." The Senate ſwore to the Obſervance of his Acts on the Kalends of *January*, and, on his Arrival, ordered public Vows and Sacrifices for his Health and Return. Theſe are commemorated

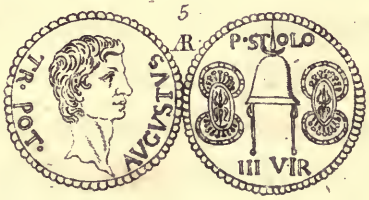
Pl. VIII. 19. on one of his Coins, with his Head, and the Inſcription *Senatus Populus Que Romanus* CAESARI AVGVSTO. On the Reverſe ſtands the Figure of a Soldier galeated, holding the *Labarum* or Enſign in his right Hand, and the *Parazonium* or

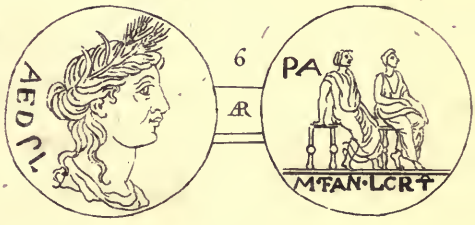
1
Æ
S C
PROVIDENT


L·AESCINIVS
IMP
CAES
AVGV
COMM
CONS
S C
RVFVS·IIIVIR
2
ÆR
I·O·M·
SP·Q·R·V·S·
PRS·IMPCAE
QVOD·PER·EV
R·P·IN·AMP
ATQ·TRA·
S·E


3
ÆR
COS·XI
AVGVSTVS
PACI
PERP

4
ÆR
M·AG·RVPPA
COSSVS LENTVLVS
COSSVS LENTVLVS
AVGVSTVS


5
ÆR
TR·POT·
AVGVSTVS
P·STOLO
III VIR


6
ÆR
AED·CL
PA
M·FAN·LCR·F

7
ÆR
IMP·IX·TR·POT·V
IMP·IX·TR·POT·V
S·P·R
SIGNIS
RECEPTIS

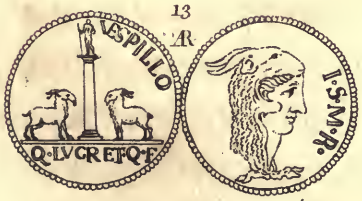
8
ÆR
TVRPILIANVS III·VIR
PER ON
CAESAR
AVGVSTVS

9
ÆR
IMP·CAESARI AVG·COS XIII·TRIB·POT·XIII
S·P·Q·R·
CIVIB ET
SIGN·MILIT·
A·PARTHIS
RESTIT·

10
ÆR
M·DVRMIVS·III·VIR·MONORI·
RECE CAESAR AVGVSTVS SICN

11
ÆR
L·AESCINIVS RVFVS
SPQR
VPRED
CAES

12
ÆR
Q·RVSTIVS
FORTVNA
CAESARI·AVGVSTO
FOR·RE
ANTIAT
EX·S·C·


13
ÆR
L·SPILLO
Q·LVCRETQ·F
I·S·M·R·

14
ÆR
TRIB·POT·COS·TER·
M·AGRIPPA
CAESAR
AVGVSTVS

15
ÆR
TR·POT·II
AVGVSTVS
IMP·
CAES·
AVG·
LVD·
SAEC·
XV
SC
RVFVS·IIIVIR

16
ÆR
AVGVST·TR·POT·XIII COS·XIII IMP·XIIII P·P·
C·CAESAR AVGVSTI·F·COS·DESIG·PRINCIPI IVVENT

17
Æ
AVG·
TRIB·POT·

18
ÆR
TI·CLAVDI·
TI·F·NERO
EX S·C

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

ſmall Sword in his left. The Legend is VOT*a* P*ub-* AVGVSTVS.
lica SVSC*epta* PRO SAL*ute* ET RED*itu* I*ovi* O*ptimo* Pl. VIII. 20.
M*aximo* SACR*a*. There is a very fine Medallion of Silver, with a curious Head of AUGUSTUS on one Side, and an Altar carved with Feſtoons and Figures, which may have been ſtruck on this Occaſion. Another has a plain Altar on the Reverſe, Pl. IX. 1.
with S C on the Sides, and underneath PROVIDENT*iæ*, as inſcribed to the Providence of AUGUSTUS. There is another, ſtruck by *Miſcennius Rufus* above mentioned, with a Pedeſtal, inſcribed IMP. CAES. AVGV. COMM. CONS; on the Sides, S. C. *Impereatori Cæſari Auguſto Communi Conſenſu, Senatûs Conſulto.* This ſufficiently explains the former. On the other Side, incloſed within a Pl. IX. 2.
Civic Crown, I. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. PR. S. IMP. CAE. QVOD. PER. EV. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ. TRAN. S. E. *Jovi Optimo Maximo Senatus Populus Que Romanus Vota Solvit Pro Salute Imperatoris Cæſaris Quod Per Eum Res Publica in Ampliore Atque Tranquilliore Statu Eſt*; though this laſt may not improbably relate to his Recovery from that Complaint which *Antonius Muſa* relieved.

High Honours were now paid to the Imperial Family, a Seat in the Senate being voted for young *Marcellus* amongſt thoſe of Pretorian Rank, with a Power of ſtanding for the Conſulate ten Years

AVGVSTVS.

ſooner than the Laws allowed; the Office of Edile was immediately conferred upon him, and he was admitted into the Pontifical College. *Tiberius* alſo, the Son of LIVIA by her former Huſband, was made Queſtor of the City before the uſual Time, being then but in his one-and-twentieth Year. In this Capacity he was very uſeful, and rendered himſelf popular in the preſent Scarcity, by introducing Plenty of Corn into the City. He was moreover permitted to hold the ſeveral Magiſtracies in Order five Years before the uſual Time.

On the Departure of AUGUSTUS from *Spain*, the *Cantabrians* and *Aſturians* treacherouſly put to Death many of the *Roman* Soldiers, and flew to Arms again; but were quickly brought into Order by *L. Aemilius*, who had been left Commander in thoſe Parts. At the ſame Time *Ælius Largus*, Governor of *Egypt*, led an Army into *Arabia Felix*, the greater Part of which periſhed for Want of Neceſſaries in that deſart Country, through the Heat of the Climate, and the pernicious Quality of the Water; after which, the Inhabitants ſpeedily recovered what Places they had loſt, and drove out the Invaders. While this Expedition was going forward, the Troops of *Candace*, Queen of *Ethiopia*, to the Number of thirty thouſand, made an Irruption into *Egypt*, but were repulſed and defeated

feated by *Petronius*, who ſucceeded to the Command. He purſued the Enemy beyond the Cataracts of the *Nile*, eight hundred and ſeventy Miles up into the Country, taking many Places, and among others *Tanape*, or *Napata*, which was the Royal Reſidence, and obliging the Queen to ſubmit to his Conditions.

AUGUSTUS, being now the eleventh Time Conſul, and having *Calpurnius Piſo* for his Colleague, relapſed into a grievous Fit of Sickneſs, which, it was generally ſuppoſed, would prove mortal. He called to him the Magiſtrates and principal Perſons of the Senatorian and Equeſtrian Orders, whom he acquainted with the State of the public Affairs, giving a little Book to *Piſo*, which contained an exact Account of the Armies and Revenues, drawn up by Himſelf, and delivering his Signet to *Agrippa*. He was however reſtored to Health by the cold Bath and cooling Potions preſcribed to him by *Antonius Muſa*, who, for this important Service, received great Rewards both from the Emperor and Senate, and, though a Freedman, was permitted to wear a Gold Ring. And for his Sake Immunity was granted to the whole Faculty for ever. But *Marcellus*, falling ſick ſoon after, died under the ſame Preſcription. AUGUSTUS, on his Recovery, carried his Will with him to the Senate, intending

AVGVSTVS. tending to recite it to them openly, to convince them that he had named no Succeſſor; but was prevented doing this by the unanimous Remonſtrance of that illuſtrious Body. He now appointed ten Prætors of the City for a Continuance of ſeveral Years, two of whom only at a Time were to diſcharge annually the Duties of that Office. At this Time he ſeems to have erected a Temple to *Perpetual Peace*, ſince his Medal of this Year repreſents ſuch a Temple on its Reverſe, with the Words in the Area, PACI PERP*etuæ*. There is another of this Year, having the Head of AVGVSTVS COS XI.; and on the other Side, that of *Agrippa*, with a Roſtrate and a Mural Crown. The Legend is M. AGRIPPA. COS. TER. and under it the Name of COSSVS LENTVLVS, who was Conſul in the Year of the City DCCLII. and at preſent one of the *Triumviri Monetales*.

Pl. IX. 3.

Pl. IX. 4.

The Emperor had retired to *Alba*, when he thought fit to abdicate his Office of Conſul, and appoint *L. Seſtius* to ſucceed him. This Perſon had been one of the Friends and Partizans of *Brutus*, and was publicly known to entertain the higheſt Eſteem and Veneration for his Memory, whoſe Statues he kept in his Houſe. This Act of Diſintereſtedneſs was therefore extremely grateful to all Ranks of People. The Senate, to ſhew

their

their Gratitude, inveſted him with Proconſular Authority for ever, and a Power ſuperior to all Governors in their reſpective Provinces. It was decreed, that he ſhould have a Right of propoſing to the Senate whatſoever he pleaſed, whether Conſul or not. And, to crown all, he was declared Perpetual Tribune of the People throughout the whole Extent of the *Roman* Empire. This Honour was very agreeable to him, as it rendered his Perſon inviolable in all Places. From this Time therefore we find it on all his Coins, as on the following, which ſhews his Head, with the Inſcription AVGVSTVS TR*ibunicià* POT*eſtate*. The Reverſe has the Pontifical *Apex* or Mitre, with two of the *Ancilia* or ſacred Shields, and the Name of the *Triumvir Monetalis* who ſtruck it, P. STOLO III. VIR. On a Coin of Bronze the ſame Officer has incloſed this Title in a Wreath of Laurel. From this Event he began to number the Years of his future Reign. But as his Succeſſors aſſumed this Title from the Moment they took Poſſeſſion of the Imperial Throne, it will follow, that the Number annexed to the Tribunitial Title on *their* Coins, is the Number of the Years which they have reigned already.

Pl. IX. 5.

But theſe were not the only Honours at this Time intended for him. For as at the latter End

of

AVGVSTVS.

of this Year, and the Beginning of the next, divers Calamities happened; as an Inundation of the *Tiber*, a Plague ravaging all *Italy*, and a Scarcity of Proviſions; the People, crying out that theſe Evils were inflicted by the Gods, becauſe *Auguſtus* now enjoyed no formal Magiſtracy, compelled the Senate to name him *Perpetual Dictator*. They waited upon him in a Body, with four-and-twenty Faſces accordingly. But this invidious Appellation he conſtantly refuſed, even rending his Robe, baring his Breaſt, and falling upon his Knees in the Fervency of his Paſſion. But the Office of *Proveditor of the City*, which they likewiſe offered, and which *Pompey* the Great once held, he readily accepted of; appointing two Deputies for the Diſcharge of it. Theſe were the *Ædiles Frumentarii*, or the Ediles of *Ceres*, to whom was committed the Care of ſeeing that the City was duly ſupplied with Corn. "Six Ediles," ſays *Dio*, "were then firſt appointed, "two Patrician, and four Plebeian, two of which "laſt are called the Ediles of *Ceres*." They appear ſeated in the Medal before us, on the Face of which is *Ceres* crowned with Ears of Corn; the Inſcription ÆD*iles* PL*ebis*.

Pl. IX. 6.

And in conferring theſe Honours our Author *(Dio)* is very poſitive that Adulation had no Share, but that the *Romans* herein acted with great Sincerity

of

of Heart; for that AUGUSTUS, on all Occaſions, treated them as a free People. An Inſtance he gives in the Caſe of *Teridates*, who, having been driven from the *Parthian* Throne by his Brother *Phraates*, had taken Refuge with AUGUSTUS, in Hopes of being reinſtated by him. Ambaſſadors from *Phraates* were now come to *Rome*, requiring not only his own Son, whom he had delivered to the Emperor on his Return from *Egypt*, but *Teridates* alſo, to be ſurrendered to him. Both Parties made Application to AUGUSTUS, who denied that the Cognizance of the Affair belonged to him. He therefore referred them to the Senate; who heard the Pleas of both, and then conſigned the Diſpute to him, who refuſed to ſurrender the fugitive Prince, but gave back his Son to *Phraates*, on Condition of his reſtoring the *Roman* Priſoners and Enſigns which had been taken in the unfortunate Expeditions of CRASSUS and ANTONY. This, however, was not immediately complied with. AVGVSTVS.

Two Years after, AUGUSTUS married his Daughter JULIA, the Widow of *Marcellus*, to his Favourite *Agrippa*; obliging him to repudiate his former Wife, though ſhe was the Daughter of his Siſter *Octavia*. Himſelf had quitted *Rome*, paſſing over into *Sicily* and *Greece*. Having ſettled the Affairs of thoſe Countries, he wintered in the Iſland of *Samos*.

AVGVSTVS.

The next Summer he viſited *Aſia* and *Bithynia*, when *Phraates*, fearing that he would carry his Arms into *Parthia*, ſued for Peace, delivered up all the *Roman* Enſigns in his Poſſeſſion, together with the Priſoners and Deſerters. This was Matter of great Glory. This Event is celebrated on ſeveral Medals. One of Silver, of the largeſt Size, has an excellent Head of AUGUSTUS, and under it IMP. IX. TR. PO. V.; on the Reverſe is a grand Triumphal Arch, and within it S. P. R. SIGNIS RECEPTIS. Another, ſtruck by TURPILIANUS, bears the Head of FERONIA, a Goddeſs in great Repute amongſt the *Sabines*, whoſe Countryman this Mint-officer was. The Title is therefore TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR.; under the Head FERON.: the other Side repreſents a Legionary Soldier on one Knee, holding out an Enſign; the Legend CAESAR AVGVSTVS SIGN. RECE. Another has the Head of AUGUSTUS, with IMP. CAESARI AVG. COS. XI. TR. POT. VI. S. P. Q. R.; the Reverſe has a Civic Crown incloſing the Legend CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A. PARTHIS. RESTIT. Another is inſcribed by *M. Durmius* the Triumvir HONORI, bearing the Head of HONOUR, and has the ſame Reverſe with the former of *Turpilianus*.

Pl. IX. 7.

Pl. IX. 8.

Pl. IX. 9. Goltz. p. 209. f. 3.

Pl. IX. 10. Col. Pemb. 140. f. 2.

The ſame Year *Julia* bore a Son to *Agrippa*, known

known by the Name of CAIVS CAESAR. And now AUGUSTUS returned to *Rome*, and was received with the uſual Gratulations, public Vows and Sacrifices; which appear on his Denarii, whereon we have his laureate Head without any Inſcription; and on the Reverſe the galeated Figure of *Mars*, already deſcribed, with the Name of the *Triumvir Monetalis*, and on the Baſe S. P. Q. R. V. P. RED. CAE. S. *Senatus Populuſque Romanus Vota pro Reditu Cæſaris Solvit.* The Day after his Arrival, he admitted *Tiberius* amongſt the Prætorians, and granted to his other Son-in-law, *Druſus*, the Liberty of ſtanding for Offices five Years before the legal Time. AVGVSTVS. Pl. IX. 11.

Many Honours were offered to AUGUSTUS on his Arrival; none of which he would admit of, ſave that he permitted the Day of his Return to be ranked as a Feſtival in the Kalendar, and called the *Auguſtalia*, and an Altar to be erected to RETURNING FORTUNE, which we have upon a Coin ſtruck by Q. RUSTIUS, inſcribed FOR. RE. *Fortunæ Reduci*: on the other Side are the Figures of *two Fortunes*, one being intended for the *Fortuna Redux*, and the other for the *Fortune of Antium*, according to the Legend FORTVNÆ ANTIAT*i*. The Title is CAESARI AVGVSTO; underneath EX S. C. The City of *Antium* was famous for its ſuperb Pl. IX. 12.

AVGVSTVS. Temple erected to this fickle Goddeſs; whence *Horace*, in that fine Ode inſcribed to her on the late intended Invaſion of *Britain* by AUGUSTUS,

O Diva gratum quæ regis Antium,
Præſens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus, vel ſuperbos
Vertere funeribus triumphos, &c.

Goddeſs, whom *Antium*, beauteous Town, obeys,
Whoſe various Will with inſtant Pow'r can raiſe
Frail Mortals from the Depths of cold Deſpair,
Or change proud Triumphs to the funeral Tear, &c. FRANCIS.

AUGUSTUS now gave another Inſtance of his Impartiality, by appointing *Q. Lucretius Veſpillo* to the Conſulate. For he had been of the Number of the Proſcribed, and concealed with Difficulty by the Affection of his Wife, till his Peace was made. Pl. IX. 13. His Denarius has reached us, having on one Side the Lactarian Column between two Goats. This Pillar ſtood in the Olitory or Green-market, and was ſo called, becauſe thither the good Women carried their young Children to be fed with Milk. At the Bottom is Q. LVCRET. Q. F. and on the Margin VESPILLO: on the other Side is the *Juno Siſpita*, of whom we have ſpoken ſufficiently before, with the Letters I. S. M. R. By this Coin, it ſhould ſeem that *Veſpillo*'s Family came from *Lanuvium*, where the *Juno Siſpita* was particularly worſhipped

worſhipped; or, that he ſtamped the Image of this great Goddeſs of the Women, (JUNO THE PRESERVER, as the Name implies) by Way of Gratitude for his own Safety by the Sex. With reſpect to the Letters, *Goltzius* ingenuouſly confeſſes that he can make nothing of them; and yet it is ſcarce poſſible to miſtake their Meaning, which *Patin* has given in the *Thorian Family*, and which is IVNO SISPITA MAXIMA REGINA: by which Title ſhe is always diſtinguiſhed by *Virgil*. AVGVSTVS.

——————— *Jam jam nec* maxima Juno
Nec Saturnius *hæc oculis* pater *aſpicit æquis.* Æneid. IV. l. 371.
Nor mightieſt *Juno* this, who reigns on high,
Nor Father *Jove*, can view with placid Eye.

——————— *Tibi*, maxima Juno,
Mactat ſacra ferens. Æneid. VIII. l. 84.
To Thee the ſolemn Sacrifice he pays,
Moſt mighty *Juno*.

——————— *ter* maxima Juno
Continuit. Æneid X. l. 685.
——————— Moſt mighty Juno thrice reſtrained.

This Year died the moſt excellent Poet, whom we have juſt now quoted, at *Brunduſium*. He left behind him great Wealth, though by no Means equal to the Merit of his Genius, which he bequeathed in Part to his Patrons AUGUSTUS and *Mecænas*.

As Vice and Immorality prevailed, the Emperor was

AVGVSTVS.

was prevailed upon to accept of the Office of *Præfectus Morum*, or *Governor of Morals*, with Cenſorian Power, for five Years. It was alſo decreed, that he ſhould enjoy the Conſular Authority for Life, have twelve Faſces borne before him, and ſit always in a Curule Chair between the two Conſuls. *Agrippa* was at this Time ſettling Affairs in *Gaul*, which Province was infeſted by the *Germans*, who thought proper to retire on his Approach. Thence he paſſed into *Spain*, where the *Cantabrians*, the Inhabitants of *Biſcay*, were once more in Arms; and it was not without great Difficulty that he brought that brave People under Subjection. On his Return to *Rome*, he carried his Succeſs with his uſual Moderation, aſcribing the Whole to the Auſpices of AUGUSTUS, and refuſing a Triumph. He then ſet himſelf to his old Employment of decorating the City with magnificent Temples and Aquæducts. But *L. Cornelius Balbus* accepted the Triumph allowed him for his Succeſs in *Africa*, having carried the *Roman* Arms to the River *Niger*. He was a *Spaniard* by Nation, and the firſt Foreigner that ever arrived at the Honour of a *Roman* Triumph. And it ſeems to have been permitted by AUGUSTUS, as another Inſtance of his Impartiality, and to ſhew the Public his Determination to reward Merit whereſoever he ſhould find it.

The next Year, as his Decennial Term of Empire was near its Expiration, he prolonged his Imperial Authority for five Years further; conferring alſo the Tribunitial Power upon *Agrippa* for the ſame Term, which, he ſaid, would be ſufficient for them both. This new Power of *Agrippa*, which was nothing leſs than Imperial, is recorded on the Coin before us. He paſſed many wiſe Laws, for the Diſcouragement of Celibacy, the Promotion of Marriage, and rewarding thoſe who ſhould be the Fathers of many Children; for the Suppreſſion of Bribery, and the Puniſhment of thoſe who had obtained Magiſtracies by corrupt Means, diſqualifying them for the Space of five Years. He purged the Senate, reducing the Number to ſix hundred; and reformed the *Sybilline* Books, deſtroying all, except ſuch as, upon the ſtricteſt Examination, were ſuppoſed to be genuine. Pl. IX. 14.

In the Year of the City DCCXXXVI, when *Furnius* and *Silanus* were Conſuls, *Julia* bore another Son to AGRIPPA, who was named *Lucius*, and whom, together with his Brother *Caius*, AUGUSTUS immediately adopted. About this Time the *Secular Games* were exhibited for three Days and Nights together. HORACE was worthily made Choice of to compoſe the Hymn which was ſung on this Occaſion, which is yet extant, and is one of the fineſt

Remains

AVGVSTVS.

Remains of Antiquity. For a full Explanation of the Whole, the Reader is referred to the Notes in Mr. *Francis*'s Edition of this Author. Fifteen Officers were appointed for the Regulation of theſe Games; and the preſent Celebration of them is recorded in Medals both of Gold and Silver. Theſe bear the Emperor's Head, with the Inſcription AVGVSTVS TR. POT. VII. The Reverſe ſhews a Pedeſtal, inſcribed IMP. CAES. AVG. LVD. SAEC. Next the Verge is the Name of him who ſtruck the Coin, L. MESCINIVS RVFVS III. VIR, who appears alſo, by the XV S. F. to have been one of the XV. VIR*i Sacris Faciendis*.

Pl. IX. 15.

Under Pretence of quieting ſome Commotions in *Gaul*, AUGUSTUS left *Rome*, having appointed *Taurus* to govern it in his Abſence. For *Mecænas* was now leſs gracious with him, whoſe Wife he had ungratefully taken away, and carried with him. TIBERIUS alſo went with him, but AGRIPPA he had ſent into *Syria*. The *Sicambri*, *Uſipetæ*, and *Tenchteri*, after crucifying ſome *Romans*, whom they had apprehended in their Territory, had paſſed the *Rhine*, and committed ſome Depredations in the *Gallic* Province, had routed a Body of Horſe ſent againſt them, and afterwards defeated *Lollius*, who commanded the Forces there. But hearing that AUGUSTUS was coming againſt them, they retired,

and

and accepted Conditions of Peace, giving Hoſtages for the Performance. Thus, though there was nothing left for him to do, yet AUGUSTUS continued here all this and the following Year. Meantime the *Rhætians*, who inhabited the *Trentine Alps*, were guilty of ſeveral Devaſtations in the Confines of both *Italy* and *Gaul*. DRUSUS was therefore ordered to march againſt them. He obtained a Victory, and was on that Account admitted to Prætorian Honours. Thus repulſed on the Side of *Italy*, they yet continued troubleſome on that of *Gaul*, where they were joined by the *Vindelici*, ſo that TIBERIUS alſo was diſpatched againſt them. Being now attacked in ſeveral Places, they were eaſily defeated and reduced. As the Country was very populous, their young Men, in order to prevent future Diſturbances, were carried off by the Conquerors, only ſufficient Numbers being left to till the Ground. At this Time ſeveral Colonies were ſettled both in *Gaul* and *Spain*, and two Cities built in the Countries lately conquered, the one called *Druſomagus*, now *Meminghen*, and the other *Auguſta Vindelicorum*, which is the modern *Augſburgh*. This laſt City we find repreſented upon Coins by the Figure of the *Nux Pinea*, or Pine-Apple. Thus we ſee it ſoon after on one of the Golden Medals of the Emperor, which on its Reverſe bears

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. IX. 16.

Goltz. p. 216. f. 1.

AVGVSTVS.

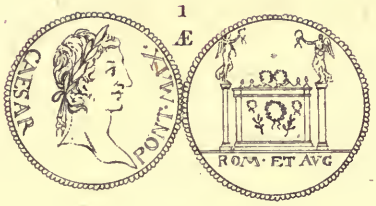
the Name of *Sempronius Gracchus*, who was his Lieutenant there with Proconſular Authority. And on the Reverſe of another, of the ſubſequent Year, we ſee *Germania* ſeated, with her *Head towered*, a Cornucopiæ in her left Hand, and holding out the Pine-Apple with the other.

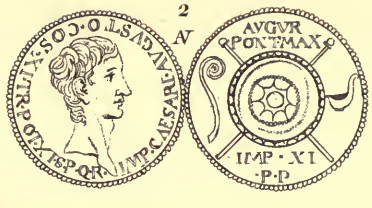
Pl. IX. 17. Goltz. p. 216. f. 3.

It was the Year of the City DCCXL, when TIBERIUS was advanced to the Conſulate, and AUGUSTUS returned to *Rome*. The Succeſs of the former is celebrated in his Denarius by the Repreſentation of an *Eagle* and *two Enſigns*, with TI. CLAVDI. TI. F. NERO. On the other Side is the laureate Head of *Jupiter*, with EX. S. C. His Brother DRUSUS had been left in *Germany*. All the Honours propoſed for the Emperor on his Arrival were rejected; and to avoid Ceremony, he entered by Night. M. LEPIDUS dying this Year, AUGUSTUS ſucceeded to the higheſt Prieſthood. Hence the Coin before us, with his laureate Head, and the Title CAESAR PONT*ifex* MAX*imus*. On the Reverſe, *two Victories* ſtanding upon Columns, on each Side an Altar, and holding out Crowns of Laurel. The Face of the Altar is decorated with a Civic Crown between two Branches of Laurel, and with two Wreaths of the ſame, and two other Wreaths of Laurel are laid upon the Top of it; underneath, ROMæ ET AVG*uſto*. Another, which

Pl. IX. 18.

Pl. X. 1.


1
Æ
CAESAR
PONTIMAX
ROM·ET AVG


2
AV
AVGVR
PONTMAX
IMP·XI
P·P

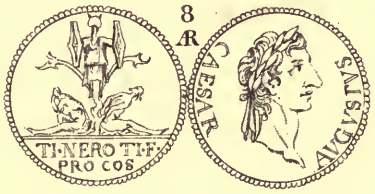
3
Æ
S·C

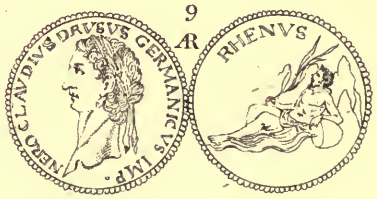
4
AV
AVGVR IMP XII PP

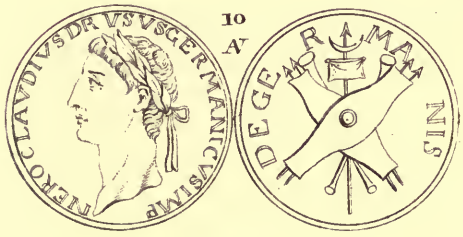
5
AV
AVGVSTVS

6
AR
AVGVSTVS

7
Æ
AVGVSTVS


8
AR
TI·NERO TI·F
PRO COS
CAESAR
AVGVSTVS


9
AR
RHENVS


10
AV
TI·CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP
DE GERMANIS

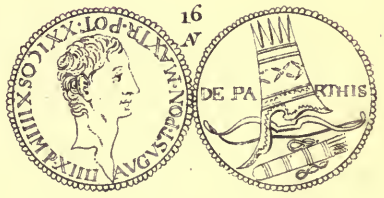
11
AR
EX·S·C
L·ASPRENAS
TI·C·CLAVD·TI·F
NERO
SALVS

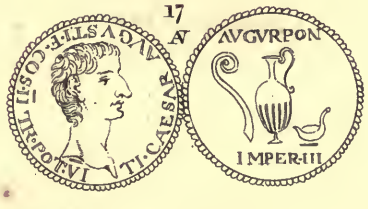
12
AR
IVSTITIA

13
AR
IVLIA AVGVSTI EX SC RIB F MAGRIP

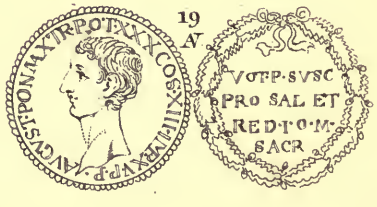
14
AV
C·CAESAR
AVGVS·F·

15
AV
C·L·CAESARES
AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE
CAESAR AVGVSTVS


16
AV
DE PARTHIS


17
AV
AVGVRPON
IMPERIII

18
AV
TI CAESAR AVG F PONCOS TRIBPOTVIIIMPIII
TI·CAESARAVGVSTVS N COS DES GERMANICVS


19
AV
VOTP·SVSC
PRO SAL ET
REDITV·M·
SACR

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

which is of Gold, has this added to his other Titles. Around the Head the Inſcription runs IMP*eratori* CAESARI. AVGVSTO. COS. XI. TR*ibunitiâ*. POT*eſtate* XI. S. P. Q. R. The Reverſe exhibits a *Shield*, with two *Haſtæ puræ*, a *Simpulum*, and the *Lituus*, with the Legend AVGVRI PONT*ifici* MAX*imo* IMP*eratori* XI. P*atri* P*atriæ*. A third has a *Victory* binding a Wreath upon his Head, with CAESAR AVGVST. PONT. MAX. TRIBVNIC. POT. The Reverſe S. C. ſurrounded by the Name of the *Triumvir Monetalis*, M. MAECILIVS TVLLVS III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. AVGVSTVS. Pl. X. 2. Pl. X. 3.

AGRIPPA now returning from *Syria*, AUGUSTUS prolonged to him the Tribunitial Power for other five Years, as he did the Imperial Authority to himſelf for the ſame Term. This done, AGRIPPA was diſpatched into *Illyricum*, againſt the *Pannonians*, who had taken Arms, and whom he quickly reduced to Order. This was the laſt Service which he performed: for ſoon after his Return, in the following Year, he died, and was buried in the Sepulchre which AUGUSTUS had erected for his own Family. On his Departure, the *Pannonians* again took Arms, ſo that it became neceſſary to ſend TIBERIUS againſt them, whom AUGUSTUS had now taken for his Aſſiſtant in the Government, having given him his Daughter JULIA to Wife, the Widow

AVGVSTVS.

of AGRIPPA. He, with the Help of the *Scordiſci*, effectually ſubdued and diſarmed the Enemy, carrying off their young Men, whom he ſold for Slaves. A Triumph was offered him; but, by the Direction of the Emperor, he contented himſelf with the Triumphal Ornaments. All this while DRUSUS was equally ſucceſsful. A Diſturbance had happened in *Gaul*, on Account of the *Cenſus* then taken, which he quieted with great Prudence and Diſcretion. He then turned his Arms againſt the *Sicambri*, *Uſipetæ*, *Tencteri*, and *Camavi*, and carried them even to the Banks of the *Weſer*, defeating their united Forces in ſeveral Battles with great Slaughter. He was therefore ſaluted *Imperator* by the Army, raiſed a Trophy, built ſeveral Forts in the Country, and opened that immenſe Work, which is called after him the *Foſſæ Druſianæ*. For theſe Succeſſes he was, on his Return, honoured with Triumphal Ornaments, and the Office of Prætor, after which it was decreed, that he ſhould be immediately inveſted with Proconſular Authority. In the mean Time died, to the great Concern of the Emperor, and of all *Rome*, his Siſter OCTAVIA, who, for her many Virtues and excellent Qualities, had been univerſally eſteemed and beloved. *Suetonius* informs us, that when OCTAVIUS and AGRIPPA were at *Apollonia* together (and

Pl. X. 4.

that

that was at the Time of the Dictator's Death) they took it into their Heads to consult the Mathematician *Theogenes* concerning their future Fortune; that AGRIPPA, who made the first Application, having great and almost incredible Things foretold for him, OCTAVIUS for a long while refused to declare the Time of his Nativity, apprehending that he had nothing to expect which could come near to the good Fortune of AGRIPPA. But being at length with much Difficulty persuaded, the Astrologer presently ran to him, and adored him. Hence he grew to have such Confidence in his supposed Destiny, as to boast publicly of his Horoscope, and to strike a Silver Coin, with the Figure of the Sign *Capricorn*, under which he was born. *Torrentius* upon the Place says, that he had several of them. I will therefore affirm, that many of this Sort were struck, both in Gold, Silver, and Copper. Those of Gold have the Emperor's Head, with his Titles, AVGVSTVS. PONT. MAX. TRIB. POT. XIII. COS. XI. On the Reverse is the Sign *Capricorn*, with a *Globe*, *Plough*, and *Cornucopiæ*, and a Continuation of his Titles, AVGVR. IMP. XII. P. P. These Figures intimate, that his Administration had given Plenty and Felicity to the World. There is a Silver Denarius of the same, but no Inscription round the Head, and only at the Bottom

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. X. 5.

Pl. X. 6.

Pl. X. 7.

AVGVSTVS. of the Reverſe AVGVSTVS. That of Copper has the *Capricorn* and *Cornucopiæ* only, and at the Bottom as the other. After this, the very bold Behaviour of young OCTAVIUS, for the firſt two or three Years after his Uncle's Deceaſe, is the leſs to be wondered at.

The High-Prieſthood of *Jupiter*, or the Office of *Flamen Dialis*, had been intermitted from the Time of the Civil War between the Factions of *Marius* and *Sulla*, *Cornelius Merula* having been the laſt who bore it. AUGUSTUS now thought fit to reſtore it, and advanced Himſelf to that Dignity.

The *Dacians*, now paſſing the *Danube* on the Ice, plundered *Pannonia*, and the *Dalmatians* rebelled on Account of their heavy Taxes. The Emperor, who was then in the Neighbourhood of *Lyons*, ſent TIBERIUS againſt them, who was attended with ſpeedy Succeſs; while DRUSUS went on with his Conqueſts in *Germany*. We have a Coin ſtruck for the Victories of the former, who
Pl. X. 8. alſo was allowed an Ovation. On one Side is the laureate Head of CAESAR AVGVSTVS: on the other a Trophy, with two Captives at the Foot of it; underneath, TI. NERO. TI. F. PRO. COS. At the Cloſe of the Winter all three returned to *Rome*, where DRUSUS was honoured with the Conſulate. Soon after his Entrance into it, he repaired to his

Scene

Scene of Action once more, and puſhed his Conqueſts as far as the *Elbe*, on the Banks of which he raiſed a Trophy; but in the ſame Summer he had the Misfortune to fall with his Horſe, which cruſhed and broke his Leg. This brought on a Diſorder which carried him off. His Remains were conveyed to *Rome*, and his Funeral Oration ſpoken by TIBERIUS in the Forum, and by the Emperor in the *Flaminian* Circus. Several Honours were decreed to the deceaſed, as the Title of *Germanicus* to him and his Sons, Statues, Triumphal Arches, and Barrows thrown up on the Banks of the *Rhine*. Some of his Denarii have reached us, with his laureate Head, and the Inſcription NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMANICVS IMP.; the Reverſe bears a Figure repreſenting the *Rhine*, with the Word RHENVS over it. There is alſo a Medal of him in Gold, (and a Denarius alſo of Silver) with the ſame Head and Inſcription, but having on the Reverſe a Trophy of Arms, with the Legend DE GERMANIS. By theſe Repreſentations of him, he appears to have been a very comely Perſon, and is ſaid by the Hiſtorians to have had the Reſtoration of the Republican Government very much at Heart.

Pl. X. 9.

Pl. X. 10.

The next Year AUGUSTUS, with pretended Reluctance, accepted the Offer of the Prolongation of his

AVGVSTVS.

his Imperial Authority for ten Years more; and this he continued to do at the End of every ten Years, to the Time of his Death. And though ſucceeding Emperors were not ſo complaiſant as to confeſs their Obligations to the Senate and People for any ſuch Prolongations, not indeed condeſcending to conſult them on that Point; yet we find them conſtantly, in Imitation of AUGUSTUS, celebrating their *Decennalia*; nor is any Thing more common than the VOTA DECENNALIA upon their Coins, as will appear in many Inſtances. He now marched at the Head of an Army into *Gaul* once more, in which Province he took up his Reſidence himſelf, but ordered TIBERIUS, in his Brother's Place, to command in *Germany*, to whom all the Nations between the *Rhine* and the *Elbe* ſubmitted. After this, he ſuffered him to return and triumph, and to accept of the Conſulate a ſecond Time.

About this Time died *Mecænas*, the greateſt Stateſman of his Age, and the faſt Friend of AUGUSTUS, whom he made his Heir, notwithſtanding his late ungrateful Uſage of him. He was an excellent Judge of Genius, and the generous Patron of it, to ſuch a Degree, that all great Encouragers of Learning ſince have been honoured with his Name. *Virgil* and *Horace* particularly experienced his Indulgence. The Death of the former has been already

already noted; that of the latter took Place ſoon after, and is ſuppoſed to have been haſtened by the Loſs of his dear Friend and Benefactor. AVGVSTVS.

Some Coins of Silver were ſtruck by *Nonius Aſprenas*, one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, in Honour of TIBERIUS, having the laureate Head of *Health* or *Safety*, with the Word SALVS behind it, on one Side; and on the other, the Altar of the ſame imaginary Goddeſs, with a Serpent thereon riſing from its Folds, which is the Type of Health, and at the Sides a full *Ear of Corn* and a *Caduceus*, the Symbols of *Plenty* and *Felicity*: on the Verge Q. NONI. SEX. F. ASPRENAS.; underneath, TI. CLAVD. TI. F. NERO. The new Conſul had ſcarce entered into his Office, before freſh Commotions in *Germany* called him thither again. But before his Departure he had the Fane of CONCORD finiſhed, and inſcribed in his own Name and that of his Brother DRUSUS. He alſo dedicated a Temple erected to the Divinity of his Mother LIVIA, while ſhe was yet living. She herſelf was preſent at the Solemnity, and, while TIBERIUS treated the Senate in the Capitol, gave a ſeparate Entertainment to the Women. We have ſtill the Figure of this Lady upon ſome Coins, whereon ſhe is depicted as the Repreſentative of *Juſtice*. Pl. X. 11. Pl. X. 12.

Nothing conſiderable appears, notwithſtanding

AVGVSTVS.

the Journey of TIBERIUS thither, to have been done in *Germany* this Year. In the next, AUGUSTUS, diſpleaſed with the petulant and forward Ambition of his Grandſons CAIUS and LUCIUS, to which he was willing to give this Check, raiſed TIBERIUS to the higheſt Honours, making him his Partner in *the Tribunitial Power for five Years*, and giving him the Government of *Armenia*. But this diſpleaſed all three. The young Princes took Umbrage at this extraordinary Preferment of their Uncle. And he, fearing the Effects of their Reſentment, earneſtly entreated Leave, and at length obtained it, to retire to *Rhodes*, that he might the better attend his Studies. Yet ſome think that the Lewdneſs of his Wife JULIA, which he could no longer bear, was the Cauſe of this precipitate Reſolution. Certain it is, that he left her behind him, and that his Nephews were well pleaſed with his Abſence.

AUGUSTUS now accepted of the Conſulate for the twelfth Time, that he might with the more Solemnity preſent his Grandſon CAIUS with the *Toga Virilis*, or Manly Gown. He was alſo admitted into the Pontifical College and the Senate Houſe; was allowed a Seat amongſt the Senators at the public Entertainments, and deſigned or nominated *Prince of the Roman Youth*; on which laſt Account he was to command the young Gentlemen of Rank

and

and Quality, during their public Exercises at the *Ludus Trojæ*, or *Trojan Sport*, wearing a scarlet Robe. This Honour we shall find hereafter frequently commemorated on the public Coins, and always annexed to the Sons of the Emperors, or Persons of the most distinguished Rank. AVGVSTVS.

It should seem as if JULIA, the Emperor's Daughter, had waited for the Absence of her Husband, that she might throw off all Restraint. For now, even the *Forum* and the *Rostra* were become the nightly Scenes of her abandoned Licentiousness; so that it was impossible that her loose Behaviour should any longer be concealed from the Emperor. But when he came to the full Knowledge of it, his Rage was ungovernable, and his Grief to be truly pitied. He turned her out of the Palace, and, without Reserve or Discretion, laid open the Dishonours of his Family in full Senate. She is indeed said to have been *Every Man's Wife*, and was, on due Consideration, banished by her Father to the Island of *Pandataria*, on the Coast of *Campania*, whither she was voluntarily attended by her Mother *Scribonia*. Her Gallants were called to a severe Account. *Iulus Antonius*, the Son of the late Triumvir, and some others, suffered Death on this Occasion; and several were sent into Exile. *Phœbe*, her Confidante, and the Assistant of her

AVGVSTVS.

Debaucheries, to avoid the Torture, put an End to her own Life; and AUGUSTUS declared, that he would rather have been the Father of *Phœbe* than of JULIA. *Æneas Vicus* has given us likewiſe the Portrait of this Lady.—I find no Coins of the Emperor, ſtruck in *Rome* this Year, but what are of Copper. Theſe have, as uſual, his Head on one Side, and his Titles continued on both; and on the Area of the Reverſe S. C.

Pl. X. 13.

The *Armenians* had expelled their King *Artabazus*, and ſet up *Tigranes*, under the Protection of *Phraates*, King of *Parthia*. Meſſages had paſſed between this *Great King* and AUGUSTUS, in which the latter had addreſſed the former by the bare Name of *Phraates*, which this reſenting, returned, by inſcribing his Reply as coming from THE KING OF KINGS *to* CÆSAR only. Theſe Paper-Altercations were ſuppoſed to be the Prelude to Action. Young CAIUS was ordered to put himſelf at the Head of all the Forces in the Eaſt, and march into *Armenia*. But as the Danger came nearer, *Phraates* grew calmer. An Interview was propoſed by him, and accepted, wherein he gave up all Pretenſions to *Armenia*, and Tranquillity was reſtored; ſo that, on the Death of *Artabazus*, which quickly enſued, his Succeſſor, *Tigranes*, received his Crown at the Hands of CAIUS, in *Syria*. This Expedition is recorded

corded on ſome Medals of Gold and Silver, which exhibit the young CÆSAR on Horſeback, with an Eagle and Enſigns, and the Legend *Caius* CAESAR AVGVS*ti Filius*; the other Side has the Emperor's Head, with AVGVSTVS DIVI F.; and the Succeſs of it is pointed out in a Denarius ſtruck by *Turpilianus*, the *Triumvir Monetalis*. On one Side is the *Dea Libera*, with the Name and Title of that Officer, P. PETRON. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR.; on the other, a Figure in a ſuppliant Poſture, repreſenting *Armenia*; on the Verge CAESAR DIVI. F. ARME*nia* CAPT*a*. AVGVSTVS. Pl. X. 14.

The next Year AUGUSTUS repaired all the Aquæducts of the City. This appears by an Inſcription upon that of the *Marcian* Water, yet extant above the Gate of St. *Laurence*, in Letters two Feet long:

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS
PONTIFEX. MAXIMVS. COS. XII.
TRIBVNIC. POTESTAT. XIX. IMP. XIIII.
RIVOS AQVARVM OMNIVM REFECIT.

In that which followed, which was the DCCLth Year from the Building of the City, and the forty-firſt of the Reign of AUGUSTUS, according to *Caſſiodorus* and *Tertullian*, IESVS CHRIST, the Saviour of Mankind, was born at *Bethlehem*, in *Judea*. *P. Sulpicius Quirinus*, who, upon the Death of *Lollius*,

AVGVSTVS.

lius, became the Governor of CAIUS CÆSAR, was at this Time Proconſul of *Syria*. A general Aſſeſſment or Taxation now took Place throughout the whole *Roman* Empire. The Temple of *Janus* was ſhut up, and there was Peace among all Nations.

AUGUSTUS now took upon him the Office of Conſul for the thirteenth and laſt Time. This he did for much the ſame Reaſon as before; that he might with greater State and Solemnity deliver the *manly Gown* to his Grandſon LUCIUS, as he had done to CAIUS, two years ago. The young Prince received the ſame Honours which had been conferred upon his Brother, as is evident from the Pl. X. 15. Medal before us. It bears the Emperor's laureate Head, with CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. On the Reverſe are depicted the two Shields of Gold, which were preſented, to each of them one, by the Equeſtrian Order, when theſe Princes aſſumed the *Toga Virilis*, and which, after their Deceaſe, were hung up in the Senate-Houſe: theſe are ſuſtained by two of the Pontiffs, and between them are two *Haſtæ puræ*, or unarmed Spears, of Silver, preſented at the ſame Time: a little above are the *Lituus*, and the *Hauſtorium* or *Sympulum*, the Enſigns of the *Augural* and *Pontifical* Dignities. The Figure of Ten is only the Mark of the Denarius. The Title ſays,

Caius Lucius CAESARES AVGVSTI *Filii* CŌS*ules* DESIG*nati* PRINC*ipes* IVVENT*utis*. Medals of Gold were alſo ſtruck in Honour of the Emperor's Conſulate, whereon the Submiſſion of the *Parthian* is the Subject of the Reverſe; the Bow and Quiver being thrown down, and the *Tiara* or Diadem inclining: in the Area, DE PARTHIS. AVGVSTVS. Pl. X. 16.

In the Medal which we juſt now deſcribed, it is obſerved, that both CAIVS and LUCIUS were *deſigned* for, or prænominated to, the Faſces. The Elder of them was accordingly advanced to that Honour while he was yet in *Syria*, in the Year of the City DCCLIII; and the Younger was to ſucceed to the ſame Dignity two Years after; but being in the Interval ſent by AUGUSTUS to review the Forces in *Spain*, he fell ſick by the Way, and died at *Marſeilles*.

TIBERIUS, after many Intreaties for Permiſſion, had now returned to *Rome*, and the Revolt of *Armenia* to the *Parthians*, who had entered that Country with an Army, gave freſh Employment to his Nephew CAIUS. He drew together his Forces, and marched thither likewiſe. Appearing before *Artagera*, he was drawn into a Conference near the Walls by the Governor of the Place, who treacherouſly wounded him with a Dagger. This ſo incenſed the Army, that they immediately ſtormed

AVGVSTVS. stormed the City, and put the Garrison to the Sword. After this, he expelled the *Parthians*, and advanced *Ariobarzanes* to the Throne of that Kingdom. The same Year AUGUSTUS renewed his Imperial Authority for another Decennial Term. Meantime the Constitution of CAIUS seemed to languish from the Wound that he had received, so that being pressed earnestly by the Emperor to come to him, he set forward for *Rome*, but died on the Return, at *Limyra* in *Lycia*.

Thus was AUGUSTUS deprived of the two Grandsons in whom he chiefly delighted. So that he was now in a Manner constrained to raise TIBERIUS to a Participation of his Authority. He therefore admitted him once more to the *Tribunitial Power* for the Term of ten Years. As he had before been invested with it for Half that Space of Time, this is properly the sixth Year of his Tribunitial Power. Pl. X. 17. And so it is reckoned upon his Medal of Gold, struck upon the present Occasion, which bears his Head; with the *Vase* or *Guttus*, the *Lituus*, and the *Sympulum* on the Reverse, and enumerates all his Titles, TI*berius* CAESAR AVGVSTI F*ilius* CŌS*ul* II. TR*ibunicia* POT*estate* VI. AVGVR. PON*tifex* IMPER*ator* III. So that from the Conclusion of his last *Tribunitial Power* to this Time he had lived for four Years at *Rhodes* and *Rome* as a private

a private Perſon. AUGUSTUS in the next Place obliged him to adopt GERMANICUS, the Son of his late Brother DRUSUS, even to the Prejudice of his own Son. This done, Himſelf and M. AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS, ſo called becauſe he was born of JULIA after the Deceaſe of his Father, were at the ſame Time adopted by the Emperor. The Succeſſion being thus provided for, he was once more ordered into *Germany*, where he ſubdued the *Caninefates*, the *Cattuarii*, the *Bructeri*, and the *Cheruſci*, paſſed the *Weſer*, and penetrated into the farther Parts of that Country. AUGUSTUS.

The Palace being now deſtroyed by Fire, Preſents from all Quarters were offered towards the Re-building of it. But the Emperor would accept no more than a ſingle Gold-Coin from any particular Community, nor more than a ſingle Denarius from any private Perſon: each of theſe Coins of Gold being of the Value of five-and-twenty Denarii. In Return, when it was finiſhed, he declared it open for the public Uſe. The People were then inſtant with him for the Recall of his Daughter JULIA from Baniſhment. But he anſwered with Indignation, that Fire and Water ſhould ſooner mingle than *Julia* be reſtored to her Country. To make this ſeemingly good, many Fires were kindled, and caſt into the *Tiber*, and

AVGVSTVS.

their Earneſtneſs was ſuch as in the End prevailed upon him ſo far as to order her Removal to the Continent.

A dangerous Conſpiracy againſt his Life was now diſcovered, at the Head of which was *Cn. Cornelius Cinna Magnus*, the Grandſon of POMPEY the Great by his Daughter *Pompeia*. This, as many Perſons of Eminence were concerned, gave him very uneaſy Reflections. As he knew not whom to truſt on this trying Occaſion, his faithful *Mecænas* being dead, and TIBERIUS abſent, he opened his Concern to his Wife LIVIA, and after much Deliberation, determined by her Advice to make Uſe of Lenity. He ſent for *Cinna*, to whom he gave a private Audience, taxed him with his Ingratitude and Perfidy, recounted to him the ſeveral Circumſtances of the Plot, and the Names of his Accomplices, and when he had done, not only graciouſly pardoned him, when he expected nothing leſs than inſtant Death, but named him Conſul for the enſuing Year. Nor did any of the reſt ſuffer more than a verbal Caſtigation. This wrought powerfully. *Cinna* was from henceforth inſeparably attached to him, and AUGUSTUS was free from Conſpiracies for ever after. I find that this *Cinna* was one of the *Triumviri Monetales* (an Office always conferred on Perſons of the higheſt Rank)

Rank) when the Reparation of the public Ways was undertaken; having ſtruck a Coin of Silver in Honour of the Emperor on that Occaſion, which has been already deſcribed. AVGVSTVS.

At this Time there were tremendous Earthquakes; the *Tiber* overflowed its Banks, ſo as to render the City navigable for ſeven Days together; and a grievous Famine enſued. To alleviate this Affliction, all Gladiators and Slaves on Sale were ordered to remove to the Diſtance of fourſcore Miles; the Courts of Law were ſhut up; the Senators with their Trains were permitted to go whither they pleaſed; and the Decrees of thoſe who remained were to be valid. AUGUSTUS ſent off moſt of his own Servants, appointed Perſons of Conſular Quality to be Overſeers, and ſettle the Price of Proviſions, and diſtributed Corn himſelf *gratis*. And becauſe Conflagrations had been frequent of late, he diſpoſed as many Bodies of Freedmen, each under the Command of an Equeſtrian Officer, in ſeven different Parts of the City, by Way of Prevention; an Inſtitution found ſo uſeful, that it was judged neceſſary to continue it.

This Year AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS received the *manly Gown*, and GERMANICUS was nominated to the Conſulate, though he did not ſucceed to that Dignity till ſix Years after. This is evident upon

AVGVSTVS. a Medal of Gold, which bears on one Side the Head
Pl. X. 18. of TIBERIUS, with TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. PON. COS. II. TR. POT. VII. IMP. III.; and on the other, that of *Germanicus* himſelf; the Legend of which alſo acknowledges his Adoption, GERMANICVS CAESAR TI. F. AVG. N. COS. DES.

The following Year TIBERIUS was recalled from *Germany* (where he had been very ſucceſsful, and where he left *Quinctilius Varus* at the Head of three Legions) to the Defence of *Dalmatia*. He had marched to the *Elbe*, and his Succeſſes had been ſuch as conferred upon him the Title of *Imperator* for the fourth Time, which is extant upon a Copper Coin, which exhibits him crowned with Laurel, and having this Inſcription, TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMPERATOR IIII: on the Reverſe, PONTIFEX. TRIBVNICIA POTESTATE VIII. Annual and perpetual Stipends were now appointed for the Legions and Cohorts, and a Fund eſtabliſhed for the Payment, called the Military Treaſury; the Care of which was committed to three Senators of Prætorian Rank.

M. Valerius Meſſalinus had marched from *Dalmatia*, which he governed as Proconſul, to the Aſſiſtance of TIBERIUS in *Germany*; and the Inhabitants, taking Advantage of his Abſence, broke out into open Rebellion, in which they were aſſiſted by

by the *Breuci* from *Pannonia*. Their Leader was one *Bato*, a Perſon of great Bravery and Reſolution. *Meſſalinus* was ſent back with his Forces in all Haſte, and TIBERIUS followed. The *Breuci* had laid Siege to *Sirmium*, which was relieved by *Cæcina Severus*, the Governor of *Mæſia*, who, purſuing the Enemy, defeated them at the River *Dravus*, but not without the Loſs of many of his own Soldiers. This did not greatly diſcourage the Enemy, who had Recourſe to their Allies, and ſtill kept the Field. In the mean Time *Bato* laid Siege to *Salonæ*, but was there dangerouſly wounded by a Stone, and forced to retire. However, he ſent off Detachments, which laid waſte the whole Sea-coaſt, as far as *Apollonia*. They afterwards joined, and fought a Battle with the *Romans*, and, though worſted at firſt, in the End prevailed. *Bato* was not yet recovered of his Wounds when *Meſſalinus* approached with his Army. Notwithſtanding which, he reſolved to engage him, and was victorious; but afterwards, falling into an Ambuſh, he was defeated. Then retreating to his Allies in *Pannonia*, he fortified himſelf on Mount *Almus*, where he kept his Ground againſt *Severus* and *Rhœmetalces*, King of *Thrace*; and, by his ſucceſsful Incurſions into the Country, greatly increaſed his Forces. But TIBERIUS was now advancing againſt them with a mighty

AVGVSTVS.

mighty Army, and the Winter was approaching. They therefore divided their Forces, and marched by different Routes into *Macedonia*, making terrible Devaſtations by the Way. There they were attacked again by *Rhœmetalces*, and his Son *Raſcupolis*, who cut ſeveral Thouſands of them in Pieces. The reſt retired to the Mountains and ſtrong Holds, and thence made their Excurſions as Opportunities offered. AUGUSTUS now, weighing well the Advices which he had from the Army, conceived that TIBERIUS purpoſely protracted the War. He therefore determined to ſend GERMANICUS with ſuch a Supply as ſhould put an End to it at once. To this Purpoſe new Levies were made; the old diſcharged Soldiers were invited to wield their Arms once more, and a Multitude of Freedmen admitted into the Troops, contrary to Cuſtom; for the Apprehenſions of the Public were great, the Enemy being numerous, bold, well-diſciplined, and near at Hand. The Emperor himſelf removed to *Ariminum*, for the greater Convenience of giving his Orders and receiving Intelligence. Although he did not purpoſe to go farther, it appears that public Vows were made for his Safety and Return, with as much Solemnity as if he had been perſonally engaged in foreign War. The Medal of Gold which confirms this, exhibits his Head, with

the Title AVGVST. PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXX. COS. XIII. IMP. XV. P. P.: a Civic Crown ſurrounds the Reverſe, incloſing the Legend VOT. P. SVSC. PRO SAL. ET. RED. I. O. M. SACR. *Vota Publica Suſcepta pro Salute et Reditu Jovi Optimo Maximo Sacra.* AVGVSTVS. Pl. X. 19.

AGRIPPA was now out of Favour with the Emperor. This was the Reaſon why GERMANICUS was preferred to the Command of the Army. His Servility of Behaviour; his ſpending his Time in fiſhing, and ſuch-like idle Amuſements, inſtead of attending to Buſineſs of any Kind; his paſſionate Diſpoſition, and the abuſive Language which he frequently threw out both againſt AUGUSTUS and LIVIA, had given ſuch Diſguſt, that his Effects were confiſcated to the Uſe of the public Treaſury, and himſelf baniſhed to *Planaſia*, an Iſland not far diſtant from *Corſica*. This Event *Tacitus* will have to have been forwarded by the Arts of LIVIA.

When GERMANICUS arrived in *Pannonia*, and the Forces were moving from all Quarters to join him, *Severus*, on his March from *Mæſia*, for that Purpoſe, was attacked by the Enemy as he was pitching his Camp, whom at laſt he defeated. The *Romans* then divided themſelves, and ravaged the Country in many Parts at once. The *Mazæans*, particularly, were defeated in Battle by GERMANICUS,

AVGVSTVS.

NICUS, with great Loſs, who afterwards took moſt of their ſtrong Places. TIBERIUS, on the other Side, moving againſt the *Dalmatians*, both Nations began to think of Submiſſion. What chiefly induced them to this, was a grievous Famine, followed by very alarming Diſtempers. When therefore the *Dalmatian Bato* (for he who commanded the *Pannonians* was of the ſame Name) ſurrendered to TIBERIUS, and was aſked by him, What could occaſion their Defection from, and continued Rebellion againſt, the *Romans?* he gave him an Anſwer which well deſerves the Attention of all Princes: "You yourſelves," ſaid he, "were the Cauſe of it; "who, inſtead of ſending Shepherds and faithful "Dogs to tend your Flocks, ſend Wolves to de-"vour them." This War employed fifteen Legions, with an equal Number of Auxiliaries, for three Years together. It is no Wonder then that Medals of Gold were ſtruck on the Concluſion of it, repreſenting the Emperor's laureate Head, with AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.; and having on the Reverſe a *Victory* ſeated on a Globe; the Legend TR. POT. XXX.

Pl. XI. 1.

The *Bato* who ſurrendered was now employed againſt him of *Pannonia*, whom he decoyed into an Ambuſh, defeated, and afterwards ſlew. The *Breuci*, incenſed hereat, became troubleſome again, but

1
AV
AVGVSTVS
DIVI·F
TRPOT

2
Æ
TI·CAESAR
AVGVSTVS
IMPERAT·VII
COS·II AVGVR PONTIF
POT·XIII
S
C

3
AV
TI·CAESAR
TR·POT·VIII
SATVRNO
AVGVSTO
SATVRNVS
IMP·CAESAR
AVGVST

4
Æ
DIVVS AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX MAXIMVS TRIBVNICIA POTESTATE XXXVIII IMPERATOR XXVII
S·P·Q·R·COS·XIII·P·P·PATRI PATRIAE·MEMORIAE·XXX
S
C

5
Æ
C·VISELLI
VARRO

6
AV
TI·CAESAR
AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX TRIBVNICIA POTESTATE
AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE
CAESAR

7
Æ
TI·CAESAR DIVI·F·AVGVSTVS IMP·XXI
DIVVS AVGVSTVS PONTIFEX MAXIMVS TRIBVN·POTEST·XXXVII
S
C

8
Æ
TI·CAESAR AVGVSTVS·F·TRIBPOT XVI
PONTIF·COS·II·IMPERAT·VII
S
C

9
Æ
TI CAESAR AVGVSTVS IMP·VII
AVGVR PONTIF
TRPOT·XVI

10
Æ
AVGVSTA

11
Æ
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
PATER

12
Æ
DIVVS AVGVSTVS
PATER

13
Æ
AVGVSTVS
DIVI
ROM
PERM

ORBIS TERRARVM
IVLIA AVGVSTA GENETRIX

14
Æ
PERMISSV AVGVSTI
CAESARIS

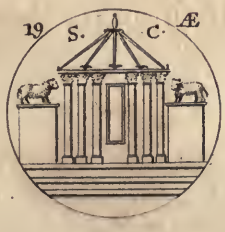
COLONIA
PATRICIA

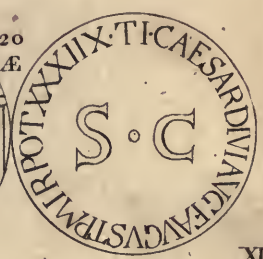
15
Æ
IMP·T·VESP·AVG·REST
S
C

16
Æ
IMP·T·VESP·AVG·REST
S
C

17
Æ
IMP·D·CAES·AVG RESTITVIT
S·
C·

18
Æ
IMP·NERVA CAESAR AVG REST
S
C


19
S·
C·
Æ


20
Æ
TI·CAESARDIVIAVGVSTPMTRPOTXXXIIX
S·
C

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

but were entirely reduced by *Plautius Silvanus*, who had been left in *Dalmatia* to extinguish the Reliques of the Rebellion. AVGVSTVS.

For this, the Title of *Imperator* was given both to AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS; a Triumph was decreed, and two Triumphal Arches, with Trophies on the Top of them, to be erected in *Pannonia*. On GERMANICUS were conferred Triumphal and Prætorian Honours, and that he should give his Opinion in the Senate before the Consulars. DRUSUS, the Son of TIBERIUS, had no Concern in the War, yet, to gratify the Father, he was admitted into the Senate, and allowed to give his Opinion, as soon as he should have gone through his present Office of *Quæstor*, before those of Prætorian Rank.

Further Provision was now made by Law for the Restraint of Celibacy, and the Encouragement of Marriage, the first being loaded with heavy Fines, if not remedied within the Year, and the last honoured with great Rewards and valuable Privileges.

For some Time, in the conquered Parts of *Germany*, the *Romans* had lived peaceably with the Inhabitants, who seemed to have learned their Manners, and forgotten their Loss of Liberty. But the Tyranny and Rapaciousness of their present

AVGVSTVS. Governor, *Quinctilius Varus*, ſoon brought them to Recollection. He was of an illuſtrious Family, and a mild Diſpoſition, but little verſed in military Action, and naturally indolent. His ruling Paſſion was Avarice. He had been Conſul in the Year of the City DCCXL, and four Years after became Proconſul of *Syria*. When he entered the Province, it was rich, and he was poor; but when he left it, it was poor, and he was rich. Now that he commanded in *Germany*, he ſet on Foot the ſame Meaſures which he had practiſed in *Syria*; but the *Germans* were not ſo tame. His Exactions were become to them intolerable. Yet they behaved with great Policy and Caution. They referred to him the Deciſion of all their pretended Diſputes and Differences, and, by crying up on every Occaſion his Integrity and Juſtice, lulled him to ſleep; ſo that in the End his own Security was his Ruin. They had even the Addreſs to perſuade him to remove from the *Rhine* farther into the Country, ſo that he was now upon the Banks of the *Weſer*, and farther from Aſſiſtance. Here they ſoothed him to ſuch a Degree, that he verily believed himſelf able to hold them in Subjection without Forces. Convinced of this, he even reproved *Segeſtes*, a faſt Friend of the *Romans*, and ſeveral others, who adviſed him to be upon his Guard, and

aſſured

assured him that hostile Machinations were going forward against him. When several of the Towns and Districts, under Pretence of their own Weakness, the Insolence of the Banditti in such Parts, or the safe Conveyance of the Tributes, desired that Bodies of Forces might be sent to them, he was so infatuated as freely to send off Detachments, to the great Weakening of the Army. These Preparations made, News is brought to him of a sudden Revolt and Insurrection in a distant Part of the Country. So had *Arminius* and *Segimer* contrived it; for these were the great Leaders, the former being the Son of the latter, and of the prime Nobility of the Country. This young Man had great good Sense and consummate Bravery. He had served amongst the *Romans* with Applause, and been highly distinguished by the Emperor. He was therefore little liable to be suspected; and that he might be the less so, was almost continually with the Governor, and in a Manner lived with him. The Natives had been so instructed and disposed by these, that when, in Consequence of the Intelligence given, *Varus* had begun his March against the Insurgents, all the neighbouring People expressed mighty Concern, and gave him to expect that they would draw together with all possible Expedition, and march after to his Assistance. And

AVGVSTVS.

they did march after him indeed, but with no friendly Intention. The Route, which he took by the Advice of his deceitful Guides, lay through Woods, and over craggy Hills and ſwampy Vales. The Soldiers were greatly fatigued with clearing the Way, when they were ſuddenly attacked, and many fell. A great Storm of Wind and Rain, happening at the ſame Time, diſordered them ſtill more; for the Ground became ſo ſlippery, that they could ſcarce ſtand. Other Inconveniences aroſe from the Inequality of the Place by broken Branches and fallen Trees. They were now ſurrounded by Enemies, when they pitched their Camp upon a Hill ſkirted by Woods. Here they ſet fire to the greater Part of their Carriages, and, deſtroying or leaving behind them moſt of their Baggage, they began a more orderly March the next Day along the open Country; but ſtill not without ſome Loſs. Then they came to Woods again, where they were attacked on all Sides by the Enemy. They now drew themſelves up in a Circle, and ſo ruſhed, Horſe and Foot promiſcuouſly, upon their Foes, as well as the Narrowneſs of the Place would give them Leave. Here they ſuffered great Loſs. The next was a dreadful Day of high Wind and violent Rain, inſomuch that they could neither march forward, nor ſtand firmly,

ly, and the Uſe of their Arms was in a Manner taken away; ſo that the Enemy, who were moſtly light-armed, had conſiderably the Advantage in theſe Reſpects. And by this Time their Numbers too were ſo greatly increaſed, that they entirely ſurrounded the *Romans*, and poured in their Weapons upon them with much Facility. In this Diſtreſs *Varus* and the principal Officers, who were wounded, put an End to their own Lives. In this *Varus* followed the Example of his Father and Grandfather. The reſt, on this, gave up all for loſt, and either ſlew themſelves, or, throwing away their Arms, offered themſelves to the Slaughter. And had not the *Germans*, ſeeing that they had conquered all Oppoſition, ran to plunder the Baggage, not a *Roman* had been left alive. But by this Accident ſome of the ſtouteſt eſcaped; and the Trumpeters, ſounding a Charge, made the Enemy believe that Relief was come to them from *Aſprenas*, the Nephew of *Varus*, who had been left to guard the Banks of the *Rhine*: for it was now dark, and they could diſtinguiſh nothing. This prevented all Purſuit, and *Aſprenas*, as ſoon as he heard of this fatal Affair, did actually march to their Aſſiſtance. This was the greateſt Loſs which the *Romans* had received ſince the Defeat of CRASSUS. For three Legions with their Cavalry,

and

AVGVSTVS. and ſix Cohorts, the very Flower of the *Roman* Troops, were almoſt entirely cut in Pieces.

When the News of this Diſaſter reached *Rome*, AUGUSTUS became almoſt diſtracted. For ſeveral Months he would not ſuffer the Hair of his Head to be cut, or his Beard to be ſhaved, and frequently beat his Head againſt the Door-Poſts, crying out, "Give me my Legions, *Varus*." In the mean Time he did not neglect the public Safety; but appointed a numerous Watch in all Parts of the City; vowed the great Games to *Jupiter*, in caſe the Republic ſhould recover a better State; and made extraordinary Levies, obliging all the Youth to enliſt. Theſe he ſent into *Germany* with all Speed, under the Command of TIBERIUS, whom GERMANICUS attended. Theſe two, entering *Germany*, laid the Country waſte far and wide, but met with no Oppoſition. Settling their Troops therefore in the Neighbourhood of the *Rhine*, they returned to *Italy* in the Autumn following. This was the thirteenth Year of TIBERIUS's Tribunitial Power, as appears from the following Coins. The Pl. XI. 2. firſt bears his Head laureate, with the Title TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMPERAT. VII: the Reverſe has a *Patera* and *Lituus*, with S C. and the Legend TRIB. POT. XIII COS. II. AVGVR Pl. XI. 3. PONTIF. The ſecond has on one Side the Head

of the Emperor, with IMP. CAESAR AVGVSTVS: on the other is TIBERIVS himſelf, in his quadrigated triumphal Car, with TI. CAESAR AVG. F. TR. POT. For on his Return to *Rome* he was allowed a Triumph for his late Succeſſes againſt the *Dalmatians* and *Pannonians*. In the next Year Coins were ordered to be ſtruck in Honour of both. Thoſe of the Emperor have his Head plain. The Inſcription runs, IMP. CAESARI DIVI F. AVGVSTO PON. MAX. TR. POT. XXXV: on the Reverſe, S. C. COS. XIII PATRI PATRIAE IMP. XX S. P. Q. R. Thoſe of TIBERIVS alſo have his Head plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TR. POT. XIIII. The *Caduceus* on the Reverſe, with PONTIFEX IMPERATOR VII, intimates a State of Tranquillity at *Rome*. This Year young DRVSVS, the Son of TIBERIVS, was *Quæſtor*, and there were no fewer than ſixteen Prætors; for, ſo many Candidates offering, AVGVSTVS was not willing to diſoblige any of them by a Refuſal. AVGVSTVS. Pl. XI. 4.

GERMANICVS had now the Conſular Office conferred upon him, which he diſcharged for ſix Months, when he was ſucceeded by *C. Viſellius Varro*, one of the *Triumviri Monetales*, of whom we make particular Mention becauſe of the Singularity of his Denarius. On the one Side it has two Gladiators,

AVGVSTVS. Pl. XI. 5.

Gladiators, armed with Sword and Shield, and in actual Engagement; underneath, C. VISELLI*us*: on the other, the Goddeſs *Cybele* crowned with Turrets, and VARRO III VIR. *Dio Caſſius* obſerves, that at this Time AUGUSTUS allowed to thoſe of Equeſtrian Rank the Liberty of fighting in ſingle Combat in the Gladiatorian Shews. This he ſpeaks of as a very extraordinary Permiſſion, and what any one would wonder at; for it had been before declared infamous by a public Edict; yet had the Ignominy been held in Contempt, ſo fond were the Equeſtrians grown of diſtinguiſhing themſelves in this public Manner. The Emperor therefore, finding them incorrigible, intended this Permiſſion for their Puniſhment; that, if the Senſe of Infamy could not cure them, at leaſt the Apprehenſions of preſent Death might. However they ſtill fought on, and their particular Combats were reſorted to with great Eagerneſs; inſomuch that AUGUSTUS himſelf found it neceſſary to aſſiſt the Prætors in Perſon in the Diſtribution of the uſual Rewards. The more wonderful therefore this Permiſſion, and the immediate Conſequences of it, were, the leſs are we to wonder that *Varro* ſhould record ſo extraordinary an Event, by repreſenting two Equeſtrians in the Act of ſingle Combat on the Coin before us.

AUGUSTUS

AUGUSTUS now, bowed down with Years, and weak in Voice, by Writing under his Hand recommended GERMANICUS to the Senate, as he did the Senate itſelf to the Protection of TIBERIUS. He granted to the Equeſtrians the Power of being elected popular Tribunes, and paſſed an Edict for the Suppreſſion of infamous Libels and the Puniſhment of the Authors. The next Year he renewed his Imperatorial Authority, with the uſual pretended Reluctance, for another Decennial Term. At the ſame Time he prolonged the Tribunitial Power to TIBERIUS, and allowed his Son DRUSUS to ſtand for the Conſulate within three Years after his Quæſtorſhip, and without going through the Office of Prætor. He made his Will, which he depoſited in the Hands of the Veſtals; and a Law paſſed through the Conſuls, by which the Government of the Provinces was committed to TIBERIUS jointly with AUGUSTUS. Coins were therefore ſtruck, both in Gold and Silver, bearing the Head of AUGUSTUS on one Side, and of TIBERIUS on the other. That of the former is crowned with Laurel, and the Inſcription is CAESAR AVGVSTVS PATER PATRIAE. That of the latter is plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TR. POT. XV. Another Law paſſed, that whatſoever AUGUSTUS, with his Son TIBERIUS, and his adopti-

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. XI. 6.

AVGVSTVS.

tious Grandchildren, the Conſuls acting and elect, and ſuch others as he ſhould think fit to call to his Counſel, ſhould, after Deliberation, order and direct, the ſame ſhould be held as valid, to all Intents and Purpoſes, as if it had been ordered and directed by the Senate in full Seſſion.

In the following Year, which was that of the City DCCLXVI, *Sextus Pompeius* and *Sextus Appuleius* being Conſuls, AUGUSTUS died at *Nola* in *Campania*, of a Diarrhœa, on the Fourteenth of the Calends of *September*, having lived ſeventy-five Years ten Months and twenty-ſix Days. This was the fifty-ſixth Year of his Reign, if we begin the Computation from his firſt Conſulſhip, but the forty-third from his Victory of *Actium*, and the thirty-ſeventh of his Tribunitial Power, as is manifeſt from the Medal referred to. TIBERIUS had been ſome Time in *Illyricum*, where he was to put himſelf at the Head of an Army deſigned againſt *Maroboduus*, King of the *Marcomanni*, who was ſuppoſed to have been concerned in the Deſtruction of *Varus* and his Army, as he had ſent the Head of that Commander to *Rome*. But before his Departure, or at leaſt before the Death of AUGUSTUS, ſome Coins appear to have been ſtruck in Honour of him, as they bear the Date of this Year, which was the ſixteenth of his Tribunitial Power. They

Pl. XI. 7.

are

are both in Bronze, and of Gold. Thoſe have his Head plain, with the Title TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. TRIB. POT. XVI.: on the Reverſe is a *Caduceus* between two Cornuacopiæ, with S C.; the Legend, PONTIF. COS. II. IMPERAT. VII. Theſe alſo repreſent his Head plain, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTI F. IMP. VII. The ſacrificial Ax, Lituus, and Tripod, fill the Reverſe; around which we read the Titles of which they are ſymbolical, AVGVR PONTIF. and underneath TR. POT. XVI. Pl. XI. 8. Pl. XI. 9.

Few People are ſaid to have mourned in reality at the Death of AUGUSTUS; but the Commonwealth had Reaſon enough to lament the Loſs of him afterwards. He had, indeed, attained to the Height of Power by very extraordinary Means. His declared Deſign of revenging the Dictator's Death was only a Pretence ſubſervient to his Ambition. But that Ambition was not a violent Thirſt of Conqueſt, but to make himſelf the Head of the Republic, which he afterwards wiſely circumſcribed within proper Limits. Courage he certainly did not want, whatever ſome Writers have advanced to the contrary; for his firſt Attempt not only ſpoke him fearleſs, but ſavoured of Raſhneſs. We have recorded many Inſtances of his Cruelty in the Courſe of the Civil War; yet it muſt be con-

AVGVSTVS.

feſſed, that the dreadful Proſcription ſeems to have been principally owing to the Violence of ANTONY, and the Brutality of LEPIDUS. He was amorous, and in the Gratification of that Paſſion altogether abſolute, and regardleſs of every Connection; yet a ſevere Reformer of the Manners of others, puniſhing Incontinence of every Kind with much Impartiality. He was himſelf learned, and the moſt generous Patron of learned Men. In his public Works, with which he adorned almoſt every Part of the City, he was exceedingly magnificent: in his Addreſs very affable and gracious to all, and of great Liberality. His Friends he highly honoured, and took much Pleaſure in that Freedom of Speech which they made uſe of. He was not very vindictive on Account of Injuries which himſelf received, and paid a ſtrict Regard to his Word, even with the Unworthy. But his great Excellence appeared in the Arts of Government, which he practiſed with aſtoniſhing Succeſs. To blend the Imperial Authority with the popular Government, ſo as to ſatisfy all Parties, and render them inſenſible of their Loſs of Liberty, muſt be allowed the Work of a great political Genius. Able Miniſters he had, but lived long enough to convince the World that he could proceed without them. For what paſſed before the Concluſion of the Civil Wars, the Hiſtorian obſerves,

ſerves, that great Allowances are to be made, and his Diſpoſition to be gathered chiefly from thoſe Times when he was ſole Maſter of the Commonwealth; when his Rule was ſo gentle, as to render the preſent Form of Adminiſtration preferable, in the Opinion of wiſe Men, to that which had been anciently eſtabliſhed. Happy had it been for *Rome*, could his Succeſſors have been content to purſue the ſame lenient Meaſures.—He died in the ſame Houſe, and the ſame Room, in which his Father had expired before him. His Obſequies were celebrated with exceſſive Pomp, and an Eagle was let fly from the Summit of the Pile, when his Body was committed to the Flames. He was deified. Flamens were appointed for the Service of his Temple; and the Empreſs LIVIA, who now, as directed by the Will of the deceaſed, took upon her the Names of JULIA and AUGUSTA, became his Prieſteſs. As ſuch ſhe appears in the Medal annexed, the Inſcription of which is in Part obliterated. She gratified *Numerius Atticus*, a Senator of Prætorian Rank, with an immenſe Sum, for having ſworn that he ſaw his Soul conveyed to Heaven, as *Proculus* had vouched of ROMULUS heretofore. Temples had been raiſed to him in his Life-time, in many of the Provinces; which now began to be ſtrangely

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. XI. 10.

AVGVSTVS. ſtrangely multiplied in all Parts of the *Roman* World.

There are ſeveral Medallic Teſtimonies of the Conſecration of Emperors; which the Reader will find exemplified on the preſent Occaſion; as I. The radiated Crown. This for a conſiderable Time was peculiar to the Apotheoſis, though in the Declenſion of the Empire we find it common to the Living. It had twelve Rays, or Points, equal in Number to the Signs of the Zodiac. In Pl. XI. 11. the firſt of the Medals before us, AUGUSTUS is enthroned, with a Tripod before him. In his left Hand he holds the *Haſta pura*, or unarmed Spear, and in his right a Patera. He is thus crowned, and the Inſcription calls him DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Pl. XI. 12. In the ſecond, his Head is adorned with the ſame Emblem of Divinity, and the Inſcription is the ſame. Pl. XI. 13. In the third, the Head is the ſame, though the Inſcription be ſomewhat different. Thoſe Places which were permitted by the Emperors to ſtrike Coins, generally took Care, by ſymbolical Figures or Letters, and ſometimes both, to diſtinguiſh their particular Colony. Hence it is apparent, that the Coin before us, which is of the firſt Magnitude, was ſtruck either at *Romulea*, in *Italy*, or at *Hiſpalis*, the *Seville* of *Spain*, which had obtained that Permiſſion of AUGUSTUS before; for *Seville* was called,

called, according to *Pliny*, lib. iii. c. 1. the *Colonia Romulenſis*. The Reading therefore is ROM*ulea* or ROM*ulenſis* PERM*iſſu* DIVI AVG*uſti*: the Reverſe has, in Compliment to the now-reigning Emperor TIBERIUS, the Head of his Mother *Livia*, diſtinguiſhed by her new Names of IVLIA AVGVSTA, and a Title at this Time conferred upon her, which was that of GENETRIX ORBIS, or MOTHER OF THE WORLD: underneath is the *Globe*, and the *Creſcent* above. The above Reading is confirmed by the Inſcription of a fine Medallion, where round the Head of AUGUSTUS we have at Length PERMISSV CAESARIS AVGUSTI.: the Reverſe has the Words COLONIA PATRICIA incloſed within a Civic Crown: for this Medallion was alſo ſtruck in *Spain*, and in the City of *Corduba*, which was diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the *Colonia Patricia*, as *Pliny* obſerves in the Book and Chapter of his Natural Hiſtory before-quoted. II. On the Reverſes, an *Eagle* graſping either the *Lightning* or the *Globe*; as on the following, which were reſtored by TITUS VESPASIAN. The laſt was alſo further reſtored by the Emperors DOMITIAN and NERVA. III. Temples, Altars, and Sacrifices. Though we find thoſe alſo raiſed, and theſe offered to them, in the Provinces, while they were yet living; as Altars, though no Temple, were particularly

Pl. XI. 14.

Pl. XI. 15.

Pl. XI. 16, 17, 18.

AVGVSTVS.

larly to AUGUSTUS, even at *Rome*, as we have obſerved before, and as further appears from his favourite *Horace*, Epiſt. lib. ii. 1. l. 15.

Præſenti tibi maturos largimur honores,
Jurandaſque tuum per numen ponimus aras,
Nil oriturum aliàs, nil ortum tale fatentes.

Yet *Rome* to Thee her living Honours pays;
By Thee we ſwear; to Thee our Altars raiſe,
While we confeſs, no Prince ſo great, ſo wiſe,
Hath ever ris'n, or ſhall ever riſe. FRANCIS.

That now before us is not properly the Temple of
Pl. XI. 19. AUGUSTUS, but the *Sacrarium*, or Sanctuary, raiſed in the *Palatium*, till the other could be erected. Upon the Pedeſtals, on either Side, are a Steer and a Lamb, the proper Sacrifices. But in one of
Pl. XI. 20. TIBERIUS's Coins, we have the Temple at large, crowded with Statues. This can be no other than the Temple erected by him to AUGUSTUS. For *Suetonius* obſerves, that this, and the Reſtoration of *Pompey*'s Theatre, were the only Works of the Sort in which he engaged; and theſe, ſays the Hiſtorian, he left unfiniſhed. Others aver that the Building was finiſhed, but not conſecrated till after his Death. IV. The open Car drawn by Ele-
Pl. XII. 1. phants, as in the following Reverſe, inſcribed DIVO AVGVSTO S. P. Q. R. V. The Attribute of DIVVS, whether with or without the ra-

1 DIVO AVGVSTO S·P·Q·R Æ
2 DIVVS AVGVSTVS
IMP·NERVA·CAESAR AVGVSTVS·REST·
SC Æ
3 AVG· COL· ROM· DIVI· PERM· Æ
CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR GERMANICVS
4 DIVVS AVGVSTVS DIVO F N
5 DIVVS AVGVSTVS
TRPOT N
6 SALVS AVG·AVGVSTI·DIVI·F·TI·CAESAR Æ
PONT·MAXIM·TR·P
7 AVGVSTVS TI·CAESAR Æ
VOTA
8 DRVSVS CAESAR TI·AVG·F·DIVI·AVGVSTI·N Æ
9 PIETAS Æ
10 Æ
11 AVGVR·RESTITVIT IMP·T·CAES·DIVI·VESP·AVG Æ
SC
12 IMP·T·CAES·DIVI VESP·F·AVG RESTITVIT TR·P·P·P·COS·VIII Æ
SC
13 IMP·T·CAES·DIVI·VESP·F·AVG·REST· Æ
SC
14 GERMANICVS CAESAR Æ
SIGNIS RECEPT DEVICTIS GERM
SC
15 CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS Æ
S C
16 COL·ROM AVG DIVI PERM Æ
17 CAESAR DRVSVS CAESAR GERMANICVS Æ
18 CAESARIS PATER GERMANICVS Æ
CCA
IIVIR·SCI·PIONE ET·MONTA
19 GERMANICVS ITALIC Æ
M D
MVNIC
20 Æ
CHEIO·PO
LLIONE·II·VIR·
C·MVSSID·PR
ISCO·II·VIR·

MATHE
SOCIETY

diated Crown. For ſometimes we ſee the laureate Head with the ſame Title, as in one reſtored by the Emperor NERVA, and another ſtruck by the COL*onia* ROM*ulenſis* PERM*iſſu* DIVI AVG*uſti*, having on the Reverſe the Heads of GERMANICVS CAESAR and DRVSVS CAESAR. VI. And ſometimes *Stars*, as in the Inſtance before us. Theſe Types of Divinity, found upon Coins, are all enumerated by the Poet *Lucan:*

AVGVSTVS.

Pl. XII. 2.

Pl. XII. 3.

Pl. XII. 4.

Bella pares ſuperis facient Civilia DIVOS:
FVLMINIBVS *maneis* RADIIS*que ornabit et* ASTRIS,
Inque Deûm TEMPLIS *jurabit Roma per umbras.*

Ev'n GODS of Men theſe Civil Wars ſhall make
Equal to thoſe above, with LIGHTNINGS deck,
With RADIANT CROWNS and STARS, the Dead; and *Rome*
Shall in their TEMPLES ſwear in Times to come.

III

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

TIBERIUS. CLAUDIUS DRUSUS NERO.

TIBERIVS.

AS ſoon as the Emperor's Recovery was deſpaired of, TIBERIUS was inſtantly recalled, *Velleius* ſays, by AUGUSTUS himſelf, and came Time enough to receive his laſt Embraces. *Suetonius* is poſitive that he ſpent the whole Day with him, before he expired. However that be, it is certain that his Deceaſe was kept ſecret by TIBERIUS and LIVIA, till they had ſecured the Succeſſion by the Murder of AGRIPPA. Preſently after, the Conſuls, then the Senate, the Soldiers, and the People, ſwore Fidelity to TIBERIUS, who was now fifty-ſix Years old. Yet it was not without ſtrange Flattery, and the moſt abject Solicitation on the Part of the Senate,

nate, and the deepeſt Hypocriſy and the ſtrongeſt pretended Reluctance on his, that he was at laſt prevailed upon to accept of the abſolute Imperial Authority which had been veſted in AUGUSTUS. He had before written Letters to the Armies and the Provinces, in the abſolute Style of an Emperor, though he forbore the Title; and now that he declared his Acceptance of the Power, neither would he aſſume that Name, nor, as yet, the other of AUGUSTUS, pretending great Moderation. Yet one of his firſt Acts of Power was the withdrawing the ſmall Penſion from his Wife JULIA, which her Father had allowed, and forbidding any to converſe with her, ſo that ſhe actually periſhed for Want. He was not more favourable to *Sempronius Gracchus*, who had been one of her Gallants; and for that Reaſon baniſhed to *Cercina*, on the Coaſt of *Africa*. But not caring openly, and in Perſon, to order the Execution of one of ſo high Rank and Quality, he ſent private Inſtructions to *Lucius Aſprenas*, who now governed *Africa*, to have him ſpeedily diſpatched; which was done accordingly. TIBERIUS.

At the very firſt Elections after his Acceſſion, he transferred the Power of chooſing Magiſtrates from the People to the Senate; for the former had hitherto ſhared it with the Emperor. This, however, occaſioned no Diſturbance. But Things went

TIBERIVS.

not on ſo ſmoothly with the Armies Abroad. The three Legions in *Pannonia* looked upon this as a favourable Opportunity to have their Pay increaſed, and their Time of Service ſhortened. They refuſed Obedience to their General, deſtroyed ſome of their Officers, reſcued their impriſoned Accomplices, and laid the Country waſte. To quell this Sedition, the Emperor immediately ſent away his Son DRUSUS, aſſiſted by *Sejanus*, his Governor, and by *Lentulus*, an excellent Officer, at the Head of the Prætorian Guards, and ſuch other Troops as were at Hand. On his Arrival in the Camp, he harangued them to little Purpoſe. For they afterwards fell upon *Lentulus*, who was ſaved from their Fury with much Difficulty. But what Authority could not effect, Superſtition did. A total and ſeaſonable Eclipſe of the Moon filled them with Conſternation. They preſently concluded that the Gods had thus expreſſed their Indignation againſt them, for their Mutiny and Sedition. The next Day they appeared penitent, and delivered up their Incendiaries, who were put to Death. Thus Quiet was reſtored, and DRUSUS returned to *Rome*, entering the City with an Ovation.

But the Diſturbances amongſt the Legions, quartered upon the *Rhine*, which were ſeven in Number, were more violent and of longer Continuance. The

Their Pretenſions were much the ſame. They required more Pay, and an earlier Diſmiſſion. They demanded the Legacy left them by AUGUSTUS, and the Veterans inſiſted upon an immediate Diſcharge and a future Maintenance. The Danger was ſo preſſing, that GERMANICUS, their Commander, was forced to ſend away his Wife AGRIPPINA, then big with Child, and his Son CLAUDIUS, to a Place of Security. Many of them offered to raiſe him to the Empire, and urged him to accept it with ſo much Clamour and Threatening, that he attempted to ſtab himſelf, but was prevented by his Friends. With his own Money, and what he could borrow, he doubled the Legacy, in order to purchaſe Quiet, and complied with their other Demands. At length a Fit of Penitence ſeized them alſo, and they gave up thoſe who had fired them to a Revolt. But two Legions, quartered at a conſiderable Diſtance, ſtill continued obſtinate. Againſt them GERMANICUS was now preparing to march. But their principal Officers rendered this unneceſſary; for having at laſt formed a ſtrong Party againſt the Mutineers, at a Time and on a Signal appointed, they broke ſuddenly into their Tents and cut them in Pieces.

At the Commencement of the new Year, TIBERIUS honoured his Son DRUSUS with the Faſces. He

TIBERIVS. He now took upon him the Name of AUGUSTUS, which appears upon his Coins which were ſtruck this Year. His Denarius, having his laureate Head, ſtiles him TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*uſti* F*ilius* AVGVSTVS: the Reverſe repreſents him in a quadrigated Car, in the Act of Triumph, with IMP. VII. TR. POT. XVII. And a fine Medal
Pl. XII. 5. of Gold, with the ſame Head, has TI. DIVI F. AVGVSTVS: the Reverſe is a *Victory* ſeated on a Globe, with TR. POT. XVII alſo; as we have already ſeen it on one of the deceaſed Emperor.
Pl. XII. 6. We have another Denarius of him, on the Reverſe of which he is ſeated, holding in his Right Hand the *Haſta pura*, and in his Left an Olive-Branch; the Legend PONTIF*ex* MAXIM*us*. Another there
Pl. XII. 7. is, with a good Head of him, having an Eagle be-
Patin. Imp. Rom. p. 49. f. 2. fore, and a Branch of Laurel behind, with TI. CAESAR AVGVSTVS: the Reverſe of which ſhews the Head of *Apollo* with his Harp, incircled with a Wreath of Laurel: behind it are ſome characters, which *Patin* thinks to be *Punic*, but which, I am perſuaded, were intended for the Greek Name of *Apollo*; thus, Απολ. Nor is it at all ſurprizing, that this *Greek* Deity ſhould be ſtamped upon one of the Coins of TIBERIUS, ſince to his ſuppoſed Protection of his Predeceſſor, at the Battle of *Actium*, he might judge himſelf indebted

for

for the Empire that he held. Thoſe of DRUSUS, which were firſt ſtruck, bear his Head, with the Inſcription, DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVG*uſti* F*ilius* DIVI AVG*uſti* N*epos*. But it is reckoned very extraordinary and unaccountable by *Patin*, that we ſhould meet with a PIETY veiled on the Reverſe of an impure Debauchee. Yet when we reflect, that he had lately taken upon him to quiet the Diſturbances in *Pannonia*, an Affair of no ſmall Hazard; that he claimed to himſelf the Merit of having ſucceeded in that Undertaking, and conſidered it as a ſignal Act of Piety, as it ſecured the Safety and Authority of his Father, it will not appear ſo ſtrange. But this great Antiquarian himſelf, in his *Celian* Family, has given us a Coin, whereon is impreſſed a Female Head, with the Inſcription PIETAS AVGVSTA. This, ſays he, is, by the Generality of thoſe who are converſant in Coins, attributed to the Empreſs LIVIA; which is ſufficiently countenanced by her Obſequiouſneſs towards AUGUSTUS. We may then reaſonably ſuppoſe that DRUSUS might, at the ſame Time that he flattered himſelf, intend to pay a further Compliment, by repreſenting his Grandmother under this Figure, who was now the Prieſteſs of AUGUSTUS, and is therefore veiled with ſtrict Propriety. The ſame Author has one with his Head,

TIBERIVS. Pl. XII. 8.

Pl. XII. 9.

TIBERIVS. and DRVSVS CAESAR only; the Reverſe of which
Pl. XII. 10. is the Temple of the *Paphian Venus*, where it is ſaid by *Pliny* and *Tacitus*, never to rain upon the Altar, though expoſed to the open Air, according to *Euſtathius* in Odyſſ. Θ. The Image of the Goddeſs reſembled not the human Form, but was a continued Circle, wider at Bottom, and riſing to a Point o' Top. *Savil* calls this a Cone. But *Maximus Tyrius* ſays, that it moſt reſembled a white Pyramid. But by the Figures upon the Coin before us, it ſeems to have been rather a Cylinder pyramidically pointed. Three others, having his Head, with the full Inſcription as above given, were reſtored, two of them by the Emperor TITUS, and the third by his Brother DOMITIAN.

Pl. XII. 11, 12, 13.

TIBERIUS, in the Beginning of his Reign, (between the Revolt of the Legions already ſpoken of; the Attempt of *Clemens*, a Slave of the late AGRIPPA, who perſonating his Maſter, whom he greatly reſembled, had collected a conſiderable Body of Malecontents; and the Deſigns of *Scribonius Libo*, a noble *Roman*, who was privily endeavouring to embroil the State) judged himſelf in ſo much Danger, that he would often ſay, "he "held a Wolf by the Ears." However, the firſt being compoſed, he pretended a very indifferent State of Health, in order to keep GERMANICUS, whom

whom he was moſt afraid of, quiet. *Clemens* was decoyed into his Hands; and, being aſked by him, "How he came to be *Agrippa?*" anſwered, "As "you came to be *Cæſar.*" He was immediately hurried away, and diſpatched in a private Part of the Palace. *Libo* was accuſed before the Senate, convicted in Part, and afterwards fell upon his own Sword.

The Mutiny being quaſhed in the Armies upon the *Rhine*, GERMANICUS laid a Bridge over that River, paſſed a Body of his Forces, amounting to two thouſand four hundred Horſe, and twenty-four thouſand Foot, deſtroyed a Multitude of *Germans* by Surprize, and plundered the Country for fifty Miles round. This raiſed againſt him three ſeveral Nations, the *Tabantes*, the *Bructerians*, and *Uſipetes*, who fell upon him in his Retreat, but were totally defeated; ſo that he reached his Quarters with all the Spoil.

Being now informed of the civil Diſſenſions which flamed out between *Arminius* and *Segeſtes*, before the Winter was well over, he ordered his Lieutenant *Cæcina* to enter the Country at the Head of thirty thouſand Men, while himſelf with a much larger Army marched towards the *Catti*, the moſt formidable of all the *German* Nations. Great Numbers fell in this Eruption, and all the

TIBERIVS. plain Country was deſtroyed with Fire and Sword. At this Time *Segeſtes* had Recourſe to him for Aſſiſtance againſt his Rival *Arminius*, and obtained it. In the Action which enſued the latter was defeated, and his Wife *Thuſnildis* taken Captive, who being big with Child, was ſoon after delivered of a Son. *Arminius*, enraged at his own Defeat, and the Captivity of his beloved Wife, ſtirred up a general Confederacy againſt the *Romans*; ſo that GERMANICUS found it neceſſary to divide his Forces. However, they all joined again upon the *Amiſia* or *Ems*. In this March they had the good Fortune to recover one of the Eagles which had been loſt when *Varus* fell. They now ravaged all the Region between the laſt-named River and the *Luppias* or *Lyppe*, and finding that particular Spot which had been the Scene of that unfortunate Overthrow, with much Decency interred the Bones of the Slain. They attacked *Arminius*, and gained ſome Advantage over him; after which, GERMANICUS embarked with one Half of the Army, wearied out with Fatigue, and left *Cæcina* to lead back the reſt by Land. As this Lieutenant paſſed ſome Marſhes, he was attacked by the Enemy in the Middle of his March, and narrowly eſcaped the Fate of *Varus*; the *Germans* leaving them in the very Extremity of Diſtreſs, to fly upon the Spoil. The next Day

they aſſailed his Camp: but he, by a well-timed Eruption in the Heat of the Attack, drove them off with great Slaughter, and continued his Route without further Diſturbance. TIBERIVS.

In the mean Time the Forces with GERMANICUS ſuffered greatly. For the Veſſels being few, and over-freighted, he was obliged to land one-half of them again. And theſe marching along the Shore, by the Quickſands, and their Ignorance of the Tides, loſt very many Men and all their Baggage. So that the Campaign had not upon the Whole been very favourable to the *Romans*. The enſuing Winter was ſpent in extraordinary Preparations. A vaſt Fleet of Veſſels, of different Sizes, was got ready upon the *Rhine*. Theſe, falling down to the Mouth of the River, took the Legions on board, and ſailing round to the *Ems*, there landed them. Thence the Army marched to the *Viſurgis* or *Weſer*, on the oppoſite Bank of which the Forces of *Arminius* were poſted. The *Romans* paſſed the River in different Places, though not without conſiderable Loſs on the Part of their *Batavian* Auxiliaries. The next Day they attacked the Enemy, gained a compleat Victory, and raiſed a Trophy. But the *Germans*, ſoon after re-aſſembling their ſhattered Troops, aſſailed them on their March with much Impetuoſity and Perſeverance,

TIBERIVS. but were at laſt defeated again with moſt horrid Slaughter, the *Romans* giving no Quarter. On this, the *Angrivarii*, who had taken Arms, ſubmitted, and GERMANICUS prepared for his Return to the *Rhine*, ſending ſome of the Troops by Land, and marching Himſelf with the reſt to the Mouth of the *Ems*, where he had left the Ships.

The Winds and Seas at firſt were flattering, but at length ſo dreadful a Storm aroſe, as deſtroyed a great Part of the Fleet, which conſiſted of a thouſand Veſſels of every Kind, and entirely diſperſed the reſt. Even they who eſcaped loſt all, having been forced for their own Preſervation to caſt their Horſes, Arms, and Baggage, into the Sea, to lighten their Ships. Some of them were driven as far as *Britain*, and ſent back by the Princes of the Iſland. GERMANICUS himſelf was ſet on Shore in the Country of the *Chauci*, where he ſpent many an anxious Hour in looking out for the poor Remains of his Navy. After ſome Time a Part of them appeared, but in a wretched Trim. Thoſe which had ſuffered leaſt he repaired with Expedition, and ſent them off in queſt of their Companions. Thus a great Part were recovered, though, after all his Care and Pains, the Loſs was very great.

The Nation of the *Catti*, hearing of the Damage ſuſtained, revolted; but were quickly awed into Obedience

Obedience by a conſiderable Army ſent amongſt them. And now GERMANICUS received Intelligence of another of the *Roman* Eagles, which had been taken at the Defeat of *Varus*. This, for the greater Privacy, had been buried, and a Party of Soldiers kept guard upon the Spot. This was in the Territory of the *Marſi*, which he therefore invaded with a large Army, ſending off two Detachments; the one to draw off the Party which kept Guard, and the other to ſecure the Eagle. Every Thing ſucceeded to his Wiſh, ſo that, having ravaged the Country, he returned to his Winter Quarters on the *Rhine* with great Glory. Here he fully indemnified the Troops out of his own Effects for all the Damage which they had ſuffered at Sea. TIBERIVS.

TIBERIUS had been jealous of the Glory of GERMANICUS, and his Popularity in the Army, ever ſince he had cured the mutinous Diſpoſition of it. He was therefore determined to recall him, and, that it might be done with ſeeming Honour, a Triumph was decreed for him, and a ſecond Conſulate. He would gladly have commanded for another Summer, hoping in that Time to have compleated the Reduction of *Germany*. But the Emperor perſiſting, he returned to *Rome*. On the ſeventh of the Kalends of *June*, in the Conſulſhip of *C. Cælius* and *L. Pomponius*, he triumphed with high

TIBERIVS. high Magnificence over the *Cheruſci*, the *Catti*, the *Angrivarii*, and the reſt of the *German* Nations as far as to the River *Elbe*. This Triumph we have ſtill recorded on ſome Coins taken Notice of by *Patin*, and found in the *Pembrokian* Collection. On one Side the Conqueror is repreſented in his quadrigated triumphal Car, holding an Eagle in his left Hand, and over him GERMANICVS CAESAR: on the other he ſtands in a military Habit, and extending his right Hand in a commanding Attitude, ſupporting another Eagle with
Pl. XII. 14. his left: in the Area, SIGNIS RECEPTIS DEVICTIS GERM*anis*. No Wonder that the Recovery of the Eagles ſhould be the Subject of this triumphal Coin, ſince *Tacitus* informs us, that an Arch was erected on this very Account near the Temple of *Saturn*, and a Temple dedicated (on the ſame Account the Author preſumes) to *Fors Fortuna*, or *Good Fortune*, near the *Tiber*, and in the Gardens which the Dictator had bequeathed to the *Roman* People.

On the Departure of GERMANICUS, a Civil War broke out in *Germany*, between *Arminius* and *Marobodius*, King of the *Suevi* and *Marcomanni*, wherein the former defeated and drove the latter out of the Field; who retired to his other Subjects, the *Marcomanni*,

comanni, and requeſted Aid of TIBERIUS. In *Africa*, the *Numidians* and *Muſulanians* took Arms, under the Conduct of *Tacfarinas*, but were quickly ſubdued by *Furius Camillus*, who commanded there with Proconſular Authority. In *Aſia*, twelve, or, according to *Euſebius*, thirteen Cities were deſtroyed by a dreadful Earthquake, in one Night. The ſurviving Inhabitants were immediately relieved by the Emperor and the Senate, beſides being eaſed of their Taxes for a Time, and their Cities were reſtored by the Munificence of TIBERIUS, who, on ſome particular Occaſions, was very liberal. This, which was one of the greateſt Actions of his Life, is celebrated on a Silver Medal, taken Notice of by *Scaliger* and Mr. *Addiſon*, and is in the *Pembrokian* Collection. It ſhews him ſeated, and holding an *Haſta pura* in his left Hand, and a *Patera* in his right, with the Inſcription CIVITATIBVS ASIAE RESTITVTIS. TIBERIVS. Pl. XII. 15.

This Year the Poet *Ovid* died at *Tomos*, in *Pontus*, whither he had been exiled by AUGUSTUS. His Crime was Curioſity, and his Fate ſhould miniſter Caution to the Inquiſitive. Being well received at Court, he had pryed too narrowly into the Intrigues of it, and ſeen too much. Himſelf laments it:

Cur

TIBERIVS.

Cur aliquid vidi, cur noxia lumina feci?
Cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi? TRIST. l. iii. Eleg. 9.

Why ſaw I aught? Why guilty made my Eye?
What Folly into others Faults to pry!

The Reſtleſſneſs of the *Parthians*, who had expelled their King *Vonones*, ſeemed now to threaten the Repoſe of the Eaſt. Some Troubles had alſo taken Place in the Kingdoms of *Cilicia* and *Commagene*, on the Death of their reſpective Sovereigns, and *Cappadocia* was newly reduced to a *Roman* Province, on the Demiſe of *Archelaus*, its late King, at *Rome*. On theſe Accounts, the Emperor pretended a Neceſſity for diſpatching GERMANICUS, who alone was fit for it, (himſelf being, as he ſaid, too old, and his Son DRUSUS too young) into thoſe Parts. In fact, GERMANICUS was too well beloved by the Armies and the People; ſo that an Occaſion was ſought of removing him from *Rome* firſt, and out of the World afterwards. But as Victims were adorned for the Sacrifice, ſo that no Room might be left for Suſpicion, he was a ſecond Time appointed to the Conſulate, having the Emperor for his Colleague, and the Command of *Aſia* was decreed to him, with an extraordinary Power throughout the Provinces, ſuch as POMPEY the Great had formerly enjoyed. But to the particular Government of *Syria* *Cn. Piſo* was commiſſioned, whoſe diſdainful and unmannerly

unmannerly Carriage recommended him to this Preferment; for his rough Diſpoſition was intended as a File wherewith to provoke and ſharpen the Spirit of GERMANICUS, and drive him into Inconveniences. It was hoped too, that the Spirit of his Wife *Munatia Plancina*, which was high, quick, and exaſperating, would have a like Effect upon AGRIPPINA. *Piſo* is thought to have received from TIBERIUS, and *Plancina* from LIVIA, private Inſtructions for the Prejudice of both. TIBERIVS.

GERMANICUS, with his Wife *Agrippina*, and his Son CAIUS, known afterwards by the Name of CALIGULA, ſetting out for his Charge, viſited DRUSUS firſt in *Dalmatia*, then proceeded to *Nicopolis*, near *Actium*, where he entered upon his ſecond Conſulſhip, thence to *Athens*, and ſo to *Rhodes*. While he was here, *Piſo*, on his Voyage to *Syria*, was wrecked upon the Coaſt of the Iſland, and muſt have periſhed, had not GERMANICUS ſent Veſſels to his Relief. Yet this had no Effect on his illiberal Spirit; for on their Arrival in *Syria*, both he and *Plancina* did all that was poſſible, by preferring and diſplacing Officers, by vile and inſinuating Speeches ſcattered amongſt them, and by the open Encouragement of Licentiouſneſs, to render the Forces there indiſpoſed and unſerviceable to GERMANICUS.

TIBERIVS. But the Prince, affecting Ignorance of theſe Diſorders, proceeded to *Armenia*, the Crown of which he placed upon the Head of *Zeno*, the Son of *Polemon*, King of *Pontus*. He made *Q. Verannius*, an Equeſtrian, the firſt *Roman* Governor of *Cappadocia*. *Commagene* alſo being ſubjected, he preferred *Q. Serueius* to the Government of it, and it became a Prætorian Province. Having thus ſettled Affairs on this Side, and being curious in Matters of Antiquity, he ſpent a Part of the next Year in viewing the ſeveral Wonders of *Egypt*. Returning thence into *Syria*, he died at *Antioch*, having been poiſoned by the Contrivance of *Piſo* and *Plancina*; at leaſt this was the Opinion which he entertained of his own Sickneſs.

Thus fell GERMANICUS, in the thirty-fourth Year of his Age, exceedingly lamented. The People of *Antioch* were frantic at the News of his Death; for they caſt Stones at the Temples, overturned the Altars, threw their *Lares* into the Streets, and expoſed their own Children, by Way of Vengeance upon the Gods who had permitted it. Even Strangers and Enemies to the *Roman* Name joined the common Grief. Some Princes cut off their Beards, and ſhaved the Heads of their Wives on this Occaſion, theſe being their ſtrongeſt Expreſſions of Grief. The *Parthian* Monarch himſelf, in Token of his Concern,

Concern, abſtained from his Hunting for a Time, and from the Entertainments of his Nobility. But at *Rome*, the public Mourning would admit of no Conſolation, nor could be reſtrained even by the Imperial Edicts. And indeed this ſeems to have been the greateſt Loſs which at that Time they could have ſuſtained; for his Popularity had been a great Curb upon the natural Diſpoſition of TIBERIUS, which henceforward broke out into all Manner of Cruelty. He had a fine Perſon, ſaving that his Legs were ſlender; but this Defect was remedied in ſome Meaſure by his conſtant Exerciſe on Horſeback after Meals, the Calves of his Legs being gradually thickened by the Deſcent of the Blood and alimental Juices in that Poſition; and the more, as Stirrups were not then in Uſe. He was brave, learned, and eloquent; of ſingular Benevolence and engaging Courteſy to all Men. He married AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of M. AGRIPPA by JULIA the Daughter of AUGUSTUS, and had by her nine Children, three of whom died before him. Of the Survivors three were Daughters, AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, LIVILLA; and three Sons, NERO, DRUSUS, and CAIUS CÆSAR, afterwards Emperor.

There are very few, if any, Coins (beſides that which we have given already) of GERMANICUS, which were not ſtruck in the Provinces, and at ſome Pl. XII. 16.

TIBERIVS. Diſtance of Time after his Death. One, which bids faireſt for being done in his Life-time, is yet a

Pl. XII. 17. Colony-coin, and bears on one Side the Heads of GERMANICUS and DRUSUS facing each other; behind the former GERMANICVS CAESAR; behind the latter DRVSVS CAESAR; and on the other Side the laureate Head of TIBERIUS, with a Legend of the Colony, which has been explained on another Occaſion.

Another Coin, ſtruck at *Saragoſa*, in *Spain*, ſtyles him *the Father of* CAIUS CÆSAR; for it runs GERMANICVS CAESAR *Caii* CAESARIS PA-

Pl. XII. 18. TER: the Reverſe has the Names of SCIPIO and MONTANUS, the *Duumviri* of the Colony at that Time, and in the Area C C A, for *Colonia Cæſarea Auguſta*.

Pl. XII. 19. Another of the ſame Metal was ſtruck at *Italica*, now the *Sevilla la Veia*, in *Spain*, having his laureate Head, and on the Reverſe three Enſigns, with MVNIC*ipium* ITALIC*a*, and M D for *Mandato Decurionum*.

Pl. XII. 20. Another, with his Head and GERMANICVS CAESAR, bears on the Reverſe (incloſed within a Wreath) CHEIO POLLIONE II. VIR C MVSSID. PRISCO II. VIR. What Colony this came from, *Patin* declares that he cannot conceive. But there is in the *Pembrokian* Collection a Coin of the firſt

1
Æ
CORINTHI AGRIPPA CAESAR
CHEIOPOL
LIONE·ITER
MVSSID·PR
ISCOIIVIR
Æ III

2
Æ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑ ΙΟΥΤΥΓΙΝΙΟΝ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΓΑΙΟΝ

3
Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΟΜ

4
Æ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC
ΑΡ
ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΑΙΩΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣΝΤΩΝ

5
Æ
DRVSVS CAESARTIAVGFDIVIAGN
SC
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGSTRPOTXXIIII

6
Æ
SALVS·AVGVSTA·
S·C
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGPMTRPOTXXIIII

7
Æ
IVSTITIA
S·C
TICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGPMTRPOTXXIIII

8
Æ
PIETAS
S·C
DRVSVSTITIAESARTIAVGPMTRPOTTER

9
Æ
ΔΑΜΟCΙΕΡ·ΑCΥ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΗΤ
ΚΟΜ

10
Æ
ΑΥΤ ΙΕΡ ΑCΥ
ΜΟΚΑ

11
Æ
ΜΗΤ ΙΕΡΚΑΙCΥΝΑ

12
Æ
ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ·ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΑCΥΛΟΥ
CЄBA
CMIA

13
Æ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC
ΝΙΚΟΜΗ·

14
Æ
ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC
ΜΑCΤΟΡΙ

15
Æ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ
ΚΟΙΝΟΝΙΑ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ

16
Æ
ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΑ
Α
ЄΒΑCΤ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ
ΕΙΤΩΝ

17
Æ
ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ ΕΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟ ΦΩΝ
ΠΥΘΙΑ

18
Æ
ΜΕΛΗC
CMYP·

19
Æ
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΙΑ ΕΩΝ

20
Æ
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΩΝΙΑ ΕΩΝ

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

Size, of AGRIPPA POSTHUMIUS, which will clear this Point. For this appears upon the Face of it to have been ſtruck at *Corinth*, as it does by the Legend, which fills up the Area of the Reverſe in like Manner, and which is incloſed by the ſame Sort of Wreath, that theſe two Perſons were the DUUMVIRI of that Colony. Pl. XIII. 1.

Another, ſtruck at *Gortyna*, in the Iſland of *Crete*, and in the Reign of CALIGULA, has on one Side the laureate Head of GERMANICUS, with ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΟΡΤΥΝ. *Patin* has lengthened out this laſt Word, without and againſt all Reaſon, to ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ, though he acknowledges that the latter Part of it is eraſed upon his Coin. But *Vaillant*, in his *Nummi Græci Imperatorum*, p. 9. has the true Reading as above, on one of his own. The other Side bears the laureate Head of the Emperor CALIGULA, with ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ. Here the Word σέβεται, or ſome Word equivalent, is underſtood. So that the Purport of the Whole is, The City of "*Gortyna venerates* or "*worſhips* GERMANICUS CÆSAR, and CAIUS CÆSAR "GERMANICUS AUGUSTUS." Pl. XIII. 2.

The Coin before us of the ſame Metal, undoubtedly belongs to GERMANICUS, as it has the very ſame Figure and Attitude which we ſee on the Reverſe of this Prince's triumphal Coin. He is called Pl. XIII. 3.

on

TIBERIVS. on it ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, or AUGUSTUS, in Compliment to his Son CALIGULA. This too was probably ſtruck at *Gortyna*, as the Rape of *Europa* is expreſſed upon the Reverſe, which was the common Signature of that Place, whither *Jupiter* was ſuppoſed to have conveyed her.

Pl. XIII. 4. Another has his laureate Head, with ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ, the reſt of the Inſcription being obliterated. The Reverſe contains a Female Head veiled and turrited; the Legend ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΑΙΩΝ, i. e. *of the* Julienſians, *who are alſo the* Laodiceans. *Patin* upon this Occaſion ſays, that the *Julienſians*, in Conjunction with the *Laodiceans*, frequently honoured the *Roman* Emperors on their Coins. But this is wide of the Mark; for the *Julienſians* and *Laodiceans* before us were one and the ſame People. *Seleucus Nicator* founded ſeveral Cities in *Aſia*, as Memorials of his Mother *Laodice*, one of which was this *Laodicea* of *Syria*. The Inhabitants of it called themſelves *Julienſians* as well as *Laodiceans*, to diſtinguiſh themſelves from another *Laodicea*, ΠΡΟΣ ΛΙΒΑΝΩ, near *Libanus*, as it is denominated on Coins. JULIUS CÆSAR came hither in the Year of the City DCCVII, after having been detained nine Months in *Egypt*. He conferred upon the City many Privileges, particularly that of being governed by its own Laws; whence it became

came what is expreſſed by the ΑΠ in the Area of the Reverſe, Πολις Αυτονομος, *a City governed by its own Laws*. From that Time, the People called it *Julia*, and themſelves *Julienſians*, and alſo *Laodiceans*, in Honour of the Dictator. They conſidered this as the Æra of their Liberty, and began the Computation of their Years from the preceding Autumn: whence this Coin, by the numeral Letters B A P upon it, appears to have been ſtruck in the 112th Year of this Computation, which anſwers to the fourteenth of the Reign of the Emperor NERO. This Reckoning remained with them till the Time of the Emperor SEVERVS, when all the Privileges of a Metropolis, then taken from the City of *Antioch* for its Diſaffection, were beſtowed upon this City; from which Period they diſcontinued this Method of Computation, though the Place ſtill retained the Name of *Julia*, ſuperadding that of *Severiana*. This appears by the Inſcription of a Coin in the *French* King's Cabinet, which runs ΙΟΥΛΙας ΛΑΟΔικειας CΕΟΥηριανης ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ, i. e. *Juliæ Laodiceæ Severianæ Metropolis*. *Vide Vaillant*. Numm. Græc. Imperat. p. 96 & 358.

When the Body of GERMANICUS was burned at *Antioch*, his Heart was found whole. This was generally looked upon as an Argument of Poiſon. His Aſhes were conveyed to *Rome* by AGRIPPINA with

TIBERIVS.

with much Solemnity, and depoſited in the Sepulchre of AUGUSTUS. *Piſo* and *Plancina* were then accuſed of having cauſed his Death. The Emperor behaved on this Occaſion with great Subtlety and Diſſimulation, being willing to ſave them, but not daring to avow it, ſo incenſed as the Public was againſt them. In the Progreſs of the Trial, *Piſo* became his own Executioner. His Wife eſcaped the due Puniſhment, by the Favour of TIBERIUS and LIVIA, and the Servility of the Senate. *Martina*, a moſt infamous Adept in the Art of Poiſoning, and a mighty Favourite with *Plancina*, had been alſo ſent from *Aſia*, but ſoon after her Landing was found dead at *Brunduſium*, with Poiſon concealed in her Hair.

In the mean Time LIVILLA, the Siſter of GERMANICUS and the Wife of DRUSUS, was brought to bed of two Sons at once. This the Emperor boaſted of as the particular Felicity of his Family. The Celebration of the *Egyptian* and *Jewiſh* Rites was now prohibited at *Rome*; four thouſand young Men of the latter Perſuaſion were tranſported to *Sardinia*, and the reſt baniſhed *Italy*. *Tacfarinas*, once more endeavouring to raiſe Diſturbances in *Africa*, was defeated by *L. Apronius*, the Proconſul there, and driven to the Deſarts.

An Ovation had been decreed the Year before, both

both to GERMANICUS and DRUSUS, with which the latter was now honoured. The next Year he became a ſecond Time Conſul, and had his Father the Emperor for his Colleague. On this Occaſion the Hiſtorian *(Dio)* obſerves, that all the Colleagues of TIBERIUS in the Conſulate died a violent Death. Such was the Fate of *Quinctilius Varus*, *Cn. Piſo*, and GERMANICUS, of DRUSUS by and by, and afterwards of *Sejanus*. Himſelf alſo at laſt periſhed in the ſame Manner. At the End of three Months TIBERIUS abdicated the Faſces, and retired into *Campania* for the Confirmation, as he gave out, of his Health.

At this Time SERGIUS GALBA, afterwards Emperor, was one of the City Prætors, and at the Celebration of the Games called *Floralia*, exhibited to the People a new Sort of Entertainment (though it became common enough afterwards) which was that of Elephants dancing the Ropes. Freſh Commotions now aroſe in *Africa*, *Thrace*, and *Gaul*, which were ſoon quieted by the Lieutenants in thoſe Parts. In the next Year the Tribunitial Power was conferred on DRUSUS, at the Requeſt of the Emperor. On this Occaſion we have, on a Medal of the firſt Size, his Head, with the Inſcription DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVG*uſti* F*ilius* DIVI AVG*uſti* N*epos*: and on the Reverſe, Pl. XIII. 5.

TIBERIVS. the Titles of the Emperor, TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*ufti* F*ilius* AVGVST*us* P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR*ibuniciæ* POT*eſtatis* XXIIII. with S. C. We

Pl. XIII. 6. find others of the ſame Size and Metal, ſtruck this Year, with the Figures of SALVS AVGVSTA and

Pl. XIII. 7. IVSTITIA, and the ſame Reverſes. Theſe two laſt were probably ſtruck in Honour of JULIA AUGUSTA, the Emperor's Mother, who now fell into an ill State of Health, which ſoon brought her Son again to *Rome*. For her Recovery the Senate decreed Supplications, and the Celebration of the Great Games. But the Head of this created Deity SALVS is different on this Medal from what I have obſerved it upon others. For here the Head is plain; which every where elſe is diſtinguiſhed by the Laurel Wreath, a Necklace of Pearl, and Pendants to the Ears. *Tacitus* obſerves, that the Emperor and his Mother were now either upon very good Terms, or very artfully concealed their Diſguſt. For a while ago, JULIA, when ſhe erected a Statue to AUGUSTUS, not far from the Theatre of MARCELLUS, had, in the Dedication of it, inſcribed her own Name before that of TIBERIUS; at which he was judged to have taken great Offence.

The ſecond Year of the *Tribunitial Power* of DRUSUS being now come, I find another of his

Medals ſtamped with the Head of PIETY veiled, and underneath it PIETAS: the Legend on the other Side, DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVGVSTI F*ilius* TR*ibuniciâ* POT*eſtate* ITER*um*, incloſing the S. C.

All this while the deepeſt Corruption prevailed at *Rome*. All the Conſulars, a great Part of thoſe of Prætorian Quality, and many of the other Senators, were ſunk in the moſt abject Flattery; inſomuch that the Emperor himſelf would frequently exclaim, when he left the Houſe, "O "Men, prepared for Slavery!" Such Corruption, Luxury, Debauchery, and Extravagance of every Kind, reigned in the City, that the *Ædiles* judged it neceſſary to move for ſome reſtraining Laws; which, however, TIBERIUS would not hear of: whether he really thought, as he ſaid, that ſuch Laws would render him unpopular, or looked upon theſe Exceſſes as the beſt Security and Support of Tyranny. In the Provinces were ſuch Numbers of Cities, with Temples claiming the Privilege of Sanctuary, that Villains of every Kind found it eaſy to eſcape the Puniſhment due to their Demerits. This was generally complained of; and it was judged proper that the Cities, which claimed, ſhould produce their Title to theſe Privileges. Some, therefore, dropped their Pretenſions. Many depended

TIBERIVS.

upon the Antiquity of their Superſtitions, or upon their Services to the *Romans*. The *Epheſians* gravely inſiſted, that their Region, and not *Delos*, was the very Place where *Apollo* and *Diana* were born, and that the Olive-Tree was ſtill ſtanding, againſt which *Latona* leaned at that Time. They further pleaded the Patronage and Protection of *Bacchus*, of *Hercules*, of the *Perſians* and *Macedonians*, and laſtly of the *Romans* themſelves. The *Magneſians* pleaded, that the Temple of their *Diana*, ſurnamed *Leucophrina*, was an inviolable Sanctuary by the particular Grant of *L. Scipio*, after the Defeat of *Antiochus*; and of *L. Sulla*, after the Expulſion of *Mithridates*. Thoſe of *Aphrodiſium* and *Stratonicea* produced the Decree of CÆSAR the Dictator, and another of AUGUSTUS, in their Favour. They of *Hierocæſarea*, in *Lydia*, went farther back, alledging, "that theirs was the *Perſian Diana*, whoſe "Temple had been dedicated by *Cyrus* himſelf, "and that this Privilege had been granted by "*Perperna*, *Iſauricus*, and other Generals, not to "their Temple only, but to their Territory alſo, "for an Extent of two Miles." The *Cyprians* ſtrove hard for their *Paphian Venus*, their *Amathuſian Venus*, and *Salaminian Jupiter*. Many other Cities were heard by their Deputies, and their Claims aſſerted with much Earneſtneſs. It appears that

in

in the End ſome were admitted, but the moderate Uſe of Sanctuary preſcribed even to theſe; and the Decree made for this Purpoſe was ordered to be engraven on Plates of Braſs, and hung up in their Temples. *Suetonius*, therefore, is wrong in ſaying, that TIBERIUS every where aboliſhed this Privilege. The contrary is evident from the following Reverſes: the firſt belongs to a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS, and exhibits a female Figure turrited and ſeated upon a Rock, with the Repreſentative of a River underneath. This is the Genius of the City of *Samoſate*; and the Legend is Φλαβια CAMOCατη ΙЄΡα ACΥλος ΑΥΤΟΝΟμος ΜΗΤροπολις ΚΟΜαγηνης: i. e. Flavia Samoſate, *the Holy, the Aſylum, uſing its own Laws, the Metropolis of* Comagene. The ſecond alſo is on a Coin of the ſame Emperor, and has the Genius of the City of *Mocha*, in *Arabia Petræa*, ſtanding in a Temple, with the Legend ΜΟΚΑ ΙЄΡα ACΥλος ΑΥΤΟνομος: i. e. Moka, *the Holy, the Aſylum, uſing its own Laws.* The third, like the firſt, ſhews the Genius of a City turrited and ſeated on a Rock, with a River underneath: the Name is obliterated, but the ΜΗΤ. ΙЄΡ. ΚΑΙ ACΥΛ. is legible enough. The fourth is a Coin of CARACALLA, ſtruck at *Damaſcus*: it has a Wreath, incloſing the Word CЄBACΜΙΑ, which *Triſtan* ſuppoſes to ſignify ſome Games

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XIII. 9.

Pl. XIII. 10.

Pl. XIII. 11.

Pl. XIII. 12.

TIBERIVS. Games ſo called, and inſtituted there in Honour of the Emperor. The Legend is ΔΑΜΑCΚΟΥ ΙЄΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΑCΥΛΟΥ: i. e. *Of* Damaſcus *the Holy, and Inviolable.* To theſe many more, boaſting the ſame Privilege, might be added: nor does it appear that it was conferred by ſucceeding Emperors.

As the Opportunity offers, it may not be amiſs in this Place to explain briefly the ſeveral Privileges of Cities which we meet with upon ancient Coins.

The firſt is that of being called ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, the Metropolis or Mother-City, a Title originally accruing from Antiquity or Magnitude. Such was *Antioch* of *Syria* declared to be by the Favour of POMPEY, when that Country became a *Roman* Province: but this Dignity was afterwards transferred by SEVERUS to *Laodicea.* Such was *Tarſus* of *Cilicia*, *Sardis* of *Lydia*, *Nicomedia* of *Bithynia*, &c. Hither Deputies from the other Cities and Towns were obliged to reſort, when they were to treat of Matters which concerned the Province in general.

The *Primacy* is the next Privilege, and diſtinct from that of Metropolis. For though many Cities enjoyed both, they were not neceſſarily connected. Thus, though *Nicomedia* was the *Metropolis* of *Bithynia*, yet *Nicæa* was the *Prime* City. This appears from the Legend of a Coin mentioned by *Vaillant*, ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΙC ΠΡΩΤΟΙ ΤΗC ΕΠΑΡΧΕΙΑC.

i. e.

i. e. *The* Nicæans, *the Prime of the Province.* However, the *Nicomedians* afterwards conteſted this Privilege with them, and the Affair came to a Hearing before the *Roman* Senate, when the Metropolitans ſeem to have carried their Point; ſince from this Time they claim the Primacy on their Coins, which the others have omitted. This is apparent from the following Reverſe of one of DOMITIAN's, which ſays, ΝΚΟΜΗδια ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑC: i. e. Nicomedia, *the Metropolis and Prime of* Bithynia. Cities entitled to this were wont to receive a tributary Acknowledgment (Vide *Vaillant*, Numiſm. Imperat. p. 256) from the reſt. They were honoured with the Courts of Juſtice and the Right of Appeal. Thence were Prætors appointed for the other Cities and Towns, and they had the Charge of the public Sacrifices and Games made in Honour of the deified Emperors. Pl. XIII. 13.

A third Privilege was that of being accounted *ſacred*, or IERA. Such as *Elæa* is ſaid to have been by *Polybius*, lib. 4; *Exempt from all Danger, nor ſubjected to War:* a very precious Privilege indeed! Such were *Byblus* of *Phænicia*, *Nicopolis* founded by AUGUSTUS, *Nyſſa Cythopolis* of *Caria*, &c.

A fourth was the Privilege of *Sanctuary*, which gave Occaſion to theſe Remarks.

A fifth

TIBERIVS.

A fifth was that of being ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟC, or governed by Laws of their own making, of which we have given Inſtances already.

A ſixth, proper to maritime Cities only, was that of being appointed the ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙC, *Navarchis*, or *Stationary Port for the Provincial Fleet.* Such were *Ægæ*, *Nicopolis*, and others.

A ſeventh was that of being ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, *a free City.* For there was a conſiderable deal of Difference, amongſt the *Greeks*, between the Terms ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟC and ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ, though the *Latins* included both Senſes in the Word *Libera.* Thoſe who were governed by their own Laws, were yet ſubject to Impoſitions and Taxes as well as the reſt; but thoſe who had been declared *free*, were exempt from Tribute of every Kind. Such were *Tarſus*, *Amiſus*, and other Cities. But in one of *Vaillant*'s Coins, ſtruck at *Sebaſte*, in *Cilicia*, we have the following Titles, CΕΒαςης ΑCυλε ΑΥΤΟΝομε ΝΑΥαρχιδος ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC. So that here we have an Inſtance of a City *inviolable*, *governed by its own Laws*, *a naval Station*, and at the ſame Time *free.*

An eighth Privilege or Honour, claimed by Cities on the *Greek* Coins, was that of the *Neocory.* This was when ſuch City was intruſted with the Care of ſome particular Temple, and the Games

dependent

dependent thereon. Thus the *Epheſians*, on Account of their famous Temple, are ſtiled ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΙ. A Multitude of Inſtances we have of this Reading; for, beſides that the Number of the Heathen Gods was very great, when the Deification of the *Roman* Emperors became faſhionable, the Subject Cities ſtrove which ſhould be the forwardeſt in petitioning for the Honour of erecting Temples to them. For this Permiſſion could not otherwiſe be obtained than by a Decree of the Senate. Hence it is not uncommon upon Coins, to find the ſame Privilege granted twice, and even three Times, to the ſame People, as to the *Epheſians*, *Nicomedians*, and *Sardians* particularly. TIBERIVS.

Another Diſtinction, though not a Privilege, common in the Inſcriptions of Greek Coins, was expreſſed by the Word ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ, ſignifying the Conſent, Concord, or Alliance of two Cities, ſometimes at a great Diſtance from each other, cemented by mutual Intereſt. Thus we have ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ ϹΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, the Concord or Alliance of the two famous Empories of *Athens* and *Smyrna*. Sometimes it is repreſented by the Figures of the reſpective Cities, with an Altar between them; as of the Cities of *Amiſus* and *Amaſtris* on one of the Coins of ANTONINUS PIUS; and ſometimes by the Figures of the Deities who were principally worſhipped in each Place, as of *Diana* Pl. XIII. 14.

TIBERIVS. and *Serapis* on one of the Coins of the Younger GORDIAN. Theſe are well known to have been the favourite Deities of the two celebrated Marts of *Epheſus* and *Alexandria*, and their Concord is here
Pl. XIII. 15. expreſſed by a Term which ſeems to intimate a cloſer Connection than uſual; for the Reading is KOINONIA EΦEΣIΩN AΛEΞANΔPEΩN: i. e. *The* COMMUNITY *of the* Epheſians Alexandrians, intending a Community of religious Worſhip.

Theſe Articles conſidered; beſides the Epochs, Deities, and illuſtrious Perſons of the reſpective Cities, which have been, and will be, occaſionally ſpoken to as they occur, there remain only, I. The Magiſtracies and Dignities expreſſed upon the *Greek* Coins; and, II. Their Feſtivals and Games, to be taken Notice of, with their reſpective Rivers, and the Cities themſelves.

I. If we take theſe in Alphabetical Order, the firſt that we meet with is the

ΑΓΩNOΘETHC, *Agonotheta*, i. e. He who appointed the Games, or exhibited the Prizes; which laſt was choſen from among the other Magiſtrates by Lot. He was diſtinguiſhed by a particular Seat, a purple Robe, a Crown upon his Head, and a Wand or Sceptre in his Hand.

ANΘYΠATOC, *Proconſul*, ſufficiently explained in the Courſe of this Work. The Names of theſe are only to be met with on the Coins of *Aſia Minor*, *Achaia*,

Achaia, and the Iſland of *Cyprus*, as low down as the Reign of ANTONINUS PIUS.

APXIEPEYC, *Archiſacerdos*, or High-prieſt. Where this Title is mentioned, he who bore it was alſo at that Time the Prætor, or a principal Magiſtrate of the Place; the Power of ſtriking Coins having been confined to the temporal Office or Authority.

APXΩN, *Archon*. Of theſe there were two, he of chief Regard being diſtinguiſhed from the other by the numerical Letter A, as APX. A. *the firſt* or *principal Archon*. Theſe Magiſtrates were annually elected in ſuch Cities, whoſe Inhabitants were deſcended from Coloniſts of the *Athenians*, or had adopted their Laws. They were capable of being rechoſen on the Expiration of their Office, and were then diſtinguiſhed by the numerical Letters B. Γ. &c. for *ſecundum*, *tertio*, &c. as being the *ſecond* or *third Time* Archon. Theſe are common.

ACIAPXOC, *Aſiarch*. This Officer was elected yearly from amongſt the Prieſts, whoſe Names were ſent in to the General Council of all *Aſia* for that Purpoſe. He was the Superintendant or Moderator of the general Games at the Time of their Celebration. This too is noticed upon Coins as a Title of Honour; for particularly on two different ones ſtruck in Honour of FAUSTINA the Younger, we have the Name of *Ælius Pollio*, both with and without the Title of *Aſiarch*.

TIBERIVS. ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥC, *Scribe* or Secretary of the Senate and People, who publiſhed all Laws, Statutes, and Decrees, of which he was the Guardian and Interpreter, and whoſe Name was firſt mentioned in all Ordinances. This Office was annual too, and if an Archon or Prætor died in his Year, the Name of the Scribe was uſually ſtamped upon the Coin.

ΕΠΙCΤΑΤΗC, the *Præfect* or Preſident, as of a Temple or *Gymnaſium*. In the Celebration of the public Games he was next in Dignity to the *Agonotheta*.

ΗΓΕΜΩΝ, *Præſes*. So was the Legate or Lieutenant of the *Roman* Emperor ſtiled. This Title is found only upon the Coins which were ſtruck in *Thrace*, (*Bizia* excepted) which was a *Cæſarean* or Imperial (not a Senatorian) Province.

ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟC, *Theologus*. Theſe were Profeſſors ſuppoſed to be eſpecially verſed in divine Things. But this Title is not mentioned upon Coins, unleſs the Bearer of it was alſo a principal Magiſtrate, as is before obſerved of the *High-prieſt*. The ſame may be ſaid of the

ΙΕΡΕΥC, or *Prieſt*, and of the

ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟC *Neocorus*, who had the Care of the Temple or the Sacrifices.

ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙCΤΗC, *Panegyriſt*. He who ſpoke the Elogies of the Gods or Emperors on all public Occaſions. This too was a Title which we find the principal

principal Magiſtrates fond of adding to their Names. TIBERIVS.

ΠΟΛΙΑΡΧΟC, *Urbis Præfectus*, or Governor of the City. This Officer too was annually choſen, and capable of being re-elected; for which Reaſon we cannot think it to have been a Title of Honour only. It was peculiar to the *Laodiceans* of *Phrygia*.

ΠΡΕCΒΕΥΤΗC, *Legatus*, the Lieutenant of the Emperor. Theſe had the Authority of Proconſuls, and the Command of the Legions.

CΟΦΙCΤΗC, *Sophiſt*. Theſe upon Coins are the Profeſſors of Politics, as a Science, who being commiſſioned as Deputies or Ambaſſadors of the State, were honoured with the Name of Sophiſts.

CΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟC, *Stephanephorus*, the Crown-Bearer, equivalent to the Title of High-prieſt: for he was choſen out of the ſacerdotal Order, and was the Overſeer and Director of the religious Rites. His Habit was a Robe of White and Purple, and, whereas every Prieſt wore a Crown during his Miniſtration, the *Stephanephorus* wore it always. On a Coin of TRAJANUS DECIUS, we have ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Α. ΤΟ Β. CΤΕΦΑΝΗ. ΜΑΙΩΝΩΝ: i. e. *Under* Aurelius Apphianus, *principal* Archon *the ſecond Time*, *the* Stephanephorus *of the* Mæonians. As the temporal Magiſtrate he ſtruck the

TIBERIVS. the Coin, and his ſpiritual Office is noticed by Way of Honour.

ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ, *Prætor.* So was the principal Magiſtrate ſtiled in many Cities. But this Name is hardly to be met with before the Time of DOMITIAN.

Beſides the above, there are a few Readings upon the *Greek* Coins, mentioned by *Vaillant*, which are very uncommon: ſuch as

ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ, *Poſtulans*; on a Coin in the *French* King's Cabinet, having on one Side the Heads of NERO and POPPÆA facing each other, and on the Reverſe, a bearded Figure naked, in the Right Hand an Anchor, in the Left an *Haſta pura*, with this Legend, ΤΙ. ΒΑΣΣΙΛΑΟΥ ΕΦ. ΑΙΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΟΥΑΛΑΣΕΝΝΑ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ: i. e. *Tito Baſſilao Epheſio Poſtulante Voloſennæ Proconſuli Julienſium Ancyranorum.*

ΠΡΟΔΙΚΟΣ, *Curator*; found on three different Medallions; one of ANTONINUS PIUS, in the Cabinet of *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*, which repreſents the Rape of *Proſerpine*, and runs ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΙΓ. ΠΟΛΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΔΙ. ΟΝ. ΚΛ. ΦΡΟΝΤΩΝΟC ΑCΙΑΡΧΟΥ. ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩC ΙΓ. ΠΟΛΕΩΝ: i. e. *Commune tredecim urbium Curatore exiſtente* Claudio Frontone *Aſiarcha et Archiſacerdote tredecim urbium.*

The

The other two are in the Cabinet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, for whom they were purchaſed in *Aſia* by my Author. The firſt of them has *Juno Pronuba* in a Temple of ſix Columns, the Reading of which differs not from that already ſpoken of, except in the Contraction of the Words. The laſt has the Figure of *Fortune* ſtanding with an Helm and Cornucopiæ, and in the Legend the Word *Aſiarch* is omitted.

ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, *Synarchia.* This we have on two Coins ſtruck at *Antioch* in *Caria*; one with the Head of LIVIA, with ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ, *The Synarchy of* Attalus; the other with a Victory, and ΜΥΩΝΟΣ ΣΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, *The Synarchy of* Myon, *of the* Antiochians. This laſt is of the Emperor CLAUDIUS.

ΥΠΑΤΟΣ, *Conſul.* A ſingular Title on a *Greek* Coin, and ſuch as one would expect to proceed from the Neighbourhood of *Rome*. It was accordingly conferred by Way of Compliment on AUGUSTUS by the Inhabitants of *Pluſia* in *Sicily*, who, to commemorate the Event, ſtruck Coins with the plain Head of the Emperor, and the Inſcription ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΠΛΟΥΣΙΑΣ ΥΠΑΤΟΣ, CÆSAR AUGUSTUS *Conſul of* Pluſia.

ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΝ ΕΧΩΝ ΥΠΑΤΟΡΑ, *Having Conſular Power.* This is found upon a Medallion of CARACALLA,

TIBERIVS. CALLA, in the Great Duke's Collection. The Emperor is repreſented in his military Habit, ſtanding, holding a Patera over the Altar, and a military Enſign on each Side: the Inſcription ΕΠΙ ΕΞΕΣΤΙΑΥ ΕΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΠΑΤΟΡΑ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ: *Under* Aurelius Antoninus Eutyches *having Conſular Power, of the* Smyrneans *thrice Neocorians.* In like Manner we have upon a Coin of NERO, ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΡΑ ΠΡΑΤΤΩΝΤΟΣ, *Holding the Proconſular Authority.* But a great Multitude of *Greek* Coins there are which mention only the Name of the Magiſtrate, and of the City or People; as, *Agrippa* of the *Nicopolitans*, *Artemas* of the *Apameans*, and the like; without expreſſing any Thing of the Magiſtracy or Dignity which he bore.

II. Let us proceed now to the Feſtivals and Games mentioned on *Greek* Coins. Theſe are,

ΑΚΤΙΑ, *The* Actian *Games*, inſtituted in Honour of *Apollo*, who had an ancient Temple at *Actium* in *Epirus*, where AUGUSTUS obtained his naval Victory over ANTONY; after which, he built a new Temple to his ſuppoſed Protector, as well as the City of *Nicopolis*, to perpetuate his Succeſs, and took Care to have theſe Games celebrated every five Years with unuſual Magnificence. The Sports were of three Kinds, Gymnic, Equeſtrian, and Naval;

and the Reward, an Urn with a Palm-Branch in it. They were not confined to the Place from which they took their Name, but were alſo in Uſe with other Cities, who were fond of the ſame Entertainments, or took them up at firſt in Flattery of AUGUSTUS, as *Ancyra*, *Theſſalonica*, *Pergamus*, and *Perinthus*. But as *Pergamus* was no Sea-Port, the Inhabitants ſubſtituted a Muſical Conteſt inſtead of the Naval; and, not content with the *Actian*, adopted alſo the *Olympian* Games. So the *Perinthians* likewiſe not only aſſumed to themſelves theſe, but the *Pythian* too, as the *Nicæans* did the *Iſthmian* and *Pythian*.

ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, *Alexandrian Games*, inſtituted in Honour of *Alexander* the Great. Near *Clazomenæ* was a Grove conſecrated to this Hero, where the Community of *Ionia* eſtabliſhed theſe General Games, which ſeem to have been Gymnic and Muſical. They were adopted by the Inhabitants of *Byzantium*, of *Odeſſus* in *Mæſia*, and *Philippopolis* in *Thrace*, &c. They are denoted on the Coins of the firſt by a Table, on which are two Urns; on thoſe of the ſecond by a ſingle Urn and Palm-Branch; on thoſe of the laſt by a Table, with an Urn upon it, containing four Apples, and beneath the Table a Veſſel and Palm-Branch.

ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΑ. Theſe were inſtituted by the

TIBERIVS. *Nicomedians* in Honour of ELAGABALUS, who took upon him the Name of ANTONINUS, and are denoted on their Coins by an Urn and two Palms: they were alſo in Practice with the *Byzantines*, and are repreſented by them in the ſame Manner, but ſometimes with the Addition of a Vaſe underneath.

ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΑ, *Aſclepia.* Celebrated by the *Epidaurians* in Honour of *Æſculapius.* They were afterwards transferred to *Pergamus* and *Ancyra*, and are denoted by an Urn and Palm.

ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ, *Attalea.* In Honour of *Attalus* King of *Pergamus.* Inſtituted by the *Aphrodiſians* of *Lydia*, who are mentioned by *Tacitus*, Ann. l. iii. c. 62. That King had conferred many Favours upon them, and they in Gratitude made this Return to his Memory.

ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΕΙΑ, *Auguſtea.* In Honour of AUGUSTUS. Celebrated at *Pergamus*, at *Perga* in *Pamphilia*, *Nice*, &c.

ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΕΙΑ, *Gordianea.* Inſtituted by the *Aphrodiſians* above ſpoken of, in Honour of the younger GORDIAN.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑ, *Demetria*, in Honour of CERES, called by the *Greeks* ΔΗΜΗΤΗΡ.

ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΑ, *Victricia*, commemorating ſome important Victory.

ΕΦΕΣΕΙΑ,

ΕΦΕΣΕΙΑ, *Epheſian* Games, in Honour of DIANA.

ΗΛΙΑ, *Solar* Games, in Honour of APOLLO, or the Sun.

ΘΕΟΓΑΜΙΑ, *Theogamia*. Feſtivals whereon were celebrated the Nuptials of PLUTO and PROSERPINE, or, according to *Spanheim* from *Heſychius*, of JUPITER and JUNO.

ΙΣΘΜΙΑ, *Iſthmia*. So called from the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, where the Games were celebrated every three Years for nine Days together. They were dedicated to *Neptune* in Honour of *Melicerta*. The Conteſts were thoſe of the Chariot-Race, of the *Pancratium* or *Athletic* Kind, of Muſic and Poetry. Theſe, however, were not confined to the *Iſthmus*; ſince we obſerve them joined with the *Pythian*, and celebrated at *Ancyra* in *Galatia*, and at *Nice* in *Bithynia*, as appears upon the Coins of CARACALLA and VALERIAN.

ΚΑΒΕΙΡΙΑ, *Cabiria*. Feſtivals inſtituted in Honour of the Gods, called *Cabiri*.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΑ, *Cæſarea Auguſta*. Celebrated originally in Honour of AUGUSTUS. The Games are expreſſed upon the Coins by an Urn and Palm-Branch, as in the following, ſtruck by the *Metropolitans*. Pl. XIII. 16.

ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ, *Capitolina*. In Honour of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, to whoſe Honour were raiſed Temples

TIBERIVS. and Feſtivals in moſt of the Provinces, in Flattery to the Imperial City.

ΚΟΙΝΑ ΑΣΙΑΣ, *Communia Aſiæ.* The General Games of *Aſia*, celebrated by Turns at *Smyrna*, *Epheſus*, *Pergamus*, *Sardis*, and *Philadelphia*, at the joint Expence of the whole Proconſular Province. The *Aſiarch* preſided, and the Victors were crowned with an oaken Garland.

ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ, *Commodiana.* In Honour of the Emperor COMMODUS.

ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ, *Olympic* Games, inſtituted by *Hercules* in Honour of *Jupiter*, and celebrated at *Olympia* in *Elis* every fifth Year, by the *Cæſtus*, by Running, Leaping, Throwing, Wreſtling. They continued for four Days anciently, but in the Time of NERO a fifth Day, with Muſical and Theatrical Entertainments, was added. The Prize was an Olive Crown.

ΛΗΤΩΕΙΑ, *Latonia*, in Honour of *Latona*, the Mother of *Apollo* and *Diana.*

ΠΥΘΙΑ, *Pythian* Games, commemorating the Deſtruction of the Serpent *Python* by the Arrows of *Apollo.* They were celebrated every fifth Year, and were Poetical, Muſical, Equeſtrian, and Scenic. The Wreath was of Laurel, as we ſee by the Branches
Pl. XIII. 17. of it in the Urn before us upon one of CARACALLA's Coins: but to this were added Apples from the

Temple

Temple of *Apollo*, and Veſſels of Gold and Silver. Theſe Games are very frequently joined with others upon Coins. Thus we have the *Actia Pythia*, the *Iſthmia Pythia*, the *Latonia Pythia*, the *Alexandria Pythia*, and the *Aſclepia Soteria Iſthmia Pythia*, &c.

ΣΕΒΑΣΜΙΑ, *Auguſtalia*. Inſtituted in Honour of AUGUSTUS, and probably in Imitation of thoſe which himſelf appointed at *Actium*. Theſe are alſo called ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΕΙΑ and KAICAPEA CEBACTA, already taken Notice of.

ΣΕΥΗΡΙΑ, *Severiana*. In Honour of the Emperor SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΙΑ, *Philadelphia*. Games aſcribed chiefly by the *Perinthians*, *Niceans*, and *Sardians* to the Honour of the two Brothers CARACALLA and GETA. This was done in the Life-time of, and in Compliment to, their Father the old Emperor *Septimius Severus*, and to excite a brotherly Affection in the Breaſts of the two young *Cæſars*; but very ineffectually.

ΧΡΥΣΑΝΘΕΙΝΑ, *Chryſanthina*, ſo called becauſe the Victors were honoured with Crowns compoſed of Flowers of Gold. They were Quinquennial, like the *Pythian*, commencing with the Return of every fifth Year, and were peculiar to the *Sardians*.

Next,

TIBERIVS. Next, the Repreſentation of Rivers upon the *Greek* Coins is very frequent. Some of thoſe, which are not named, have been already in the Courſe of this Work taken Notice of, as will more hereafter. At preſent our Concern is with thoſe only whoſe Names are expreſſed upon the Coins.

ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟC, *Billæus*, a River of *Bithynia*, repreſented under the Figure of a beardleſs Youth, as being not navigable for Veſſels of any Size, on a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS. The *Sardo*, a Rivulet of the ſame Country, flowing into the former, is repreſented by the Figure of a Woman on the ſame Coin.

EPMOC, *Hermus*, flowing near the Cities of *Saïttus*, *Sardes*, and *Temnus*, in the leſſer *Aſia*, repreſented alſo as a beardleſs Youth, for the Reaſon given above.

ICTPOC, the *Iſter* or *Danube*. Figured as a large bearded Man decumbent, leaning his Right Hand upon an Urn placed on Mountains, and holding a Reed in his Left.

KAΠPOC, the River *Caper*, riſing in the Confines of *Phrygia*, and loſing itſelf in the *Lycus*. It is therefore, like the *Sardo*, a female Figure reclined, while the *Lycus*, into which it flows, is figured as a beardleſs Youth.

KAYCTPOC, the *Cayſter*, ſpringing in *Phrygia*, and flowing through *Lydia*, at laſt diſcharges itſelf into

into the *Ionian* Sea. Being not navigable, it is repreſented as a beardleſs Youth, holding a Reed in his right Hand, and leaning his left upon an Urn.

ΚΕΝΧΡΙΟC, the *Cenchrius*, flowing into the *Cayſter*, is figured as a Woman.

ΚΕΤΙΟC. The *Cetius*, a River of *Myſia*, diſcharging itſelf into the *Selinus*, is repreſented in the ſame Manner.

ΚΥΔΝΟC. The *Cydnus* of *Cilicia*, a beardleſs Man reſting upon his Urn.

ΛΥΚΟC. The *Lycus* of *Phrygia*, already ſpoken of, which, after having received the *Caper*, at laſt empties itſelf into the *Mæander*. They are both, therefore, repreſented as beardleſs Youths.

ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟC. The *Mæander* of *Phrygia* receives the River *Marſyas*; after which, the united Stream is ſwoln with the *Orga* and the *Obryma*. We find them all four upon a Coin of GORDIANUS PIUS; the two firſt repreſented as beardleſs Youths, and the two latter as Nymphs.

ΜΑΡCΙΑC. The *Marſyas* is juſt ſpoken of.

ΜΕΛΗC. The *Meles*, a River of *Ionia*, before its Entrance into the Sea, waſhes the Walls of *Smyrna* to the North-eaſt. It is of great Note for the Birth of the immortal *Homer*, thence called *Meliſigenes*, who is ſaid to have compoſed his Poems

TIBERIUS. Pl. XIII. 18.

in a Grotto near the Head of it. The Reader may ſee it figured in a Coin of the Empreſs SABINA.

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΟC, *Parthenius*, a River of *Paphlagonia*, running through the City of *Amaſtris*, and entering the Sea between that and *Tios*. A beardleſs Youth.

ΠΗΝΑΙΟC, *Penæus*, a River of *Æolis*, figured as a bearded Man decumbent, holding his right Hand above his Head, having in his left a Cornucopiæ, and reſting it on his Urn.

ΠΥΡΑΜΟC, the *Pyramus*, flowing through *Cilicia*, and diſemboguing itſelf into the Sea of *Cyprus*. It is repreſented as a bearded Man decumbent, as uſual; in his right Hand a Reed, and in his left a Cornucopiæ, reſting it upon his Urn.

ΡΟΔΙΟC, *Rodius* of the *Dardanians*, is figured as a beardleſs Youth. In his right Hand he has the Helm of a Boat, his left leaning upon an Urn.

ΡΥΝΔΑΚΟC, *Rhyndacus* of the *Apollonians*, taking its Riſe from the Lake *Artynia*, near *Miletopolis*, in *Phrygia*, receives in its Courſe the *Maceſtus*, and ſeveral other Rivers, and enters the *Propontis*, between the City of *Cyzicus* and the River *Aſcanius*. It is depicted as a bearded Man decumbent, touching a Boat with his right Hand, and leaning his left upon an Urn.

CAΓAPIC,

ΣΑΓΑΡΙC, *Sagaris* of the *Nicēans*, diſcharges itſelf into the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*. It is depicted as a bearded Man, holding a Plant in the right Hand, and a Reed in the left; at his Feet a Boat.

ΣΑΡΔΩ, *Sardo*. Of this Rivulet proper Notice has been taken already under the Article ΒΙΛΛΑΙΟC.

ΣΕΛΕΙΝΟC, *Selinus*, a River of *Myſia*, which ran through the City of *Pergamus*. It took its Name from the Plenty of *Parſley* growing on its Banks, the Herb being called by the *Greeks Selinus*. It is repreſented as a beardleſs Man decumbent, a Reed in his right Hand; his left, which touches a Boat, leaning upon an Urn. Thus it appears upon the Coins of ÆLIUS CÆSAR, but on thoſe of M. AURELIUS he holds a Plant of Parſley in his right Hand, and a Cornucopiæ in his left; the River *Cetius* being repreſented on the ſame Coin, under the Figure of a Woman.

ΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC, the *Scamander*, anciently the *Xanthus*, riſing at the Foot of Mount *Ida*, and croſſing the *Trojan* Plain, enters the Sea at the *Sigean* Promontory. He is decumbent and bearded, with his right Hand applied to the Prow of a Boat; his left, which holds a Cornucopiæ, leaning upon an Urn.

ΣΚΟΠΑC, *Scopas*, a River of *Bithynia*, in the

TIBERIVS. Confines of *Phrygia*. It waſhes the Walls of *Juliopolis*, and afterwards flows into the *Sagaris*. It is therefore deſcribed as a Female Figure decumbent, holding in the right Hand Ears of Corn and Poppies, while the left holds a Reed, and leans upon an Urn, placed at the Foot of a Mountain.

ΥΛΛΟϹ, *Hyllus*, a River of *Lydia*, flowing into the *Hermus*, already ſpoken of. Hence we ſee it as a Female Figure decumbent, holding a Cornucopiæ in the left Hand, and leaning upon an Urn.

It remains only that we make Mention of the Cities themſelves, which are diſtinguiſhed upon Coins by different Names, which were aſſumed in Honour of the Emperors, as

Pl. XIII. 19, 20. ΑΓΧΙΑΛΗ, *Anchiale*, in *Thrace*, took the Name of ΟΥΛΠΙΑ, *Ulpia*, in Honour of ULPIUS TRAJAN, its Benefactor, and the Inhabitants that of *Ulpiani*, as appears upon the following Coins ſtruck by them to GORDIANUS PIUS and TRANQUILLINA. The firſt of theſe Reverſes has a *Serapis*, whoſe Face, and that of the Emperor adverſe, we find on ſeveral of this GORDIAN's *Greek* Coins; which indicates the great Plenty of Proviſion which actually abounded in his Reign. The ſecond has the Figure of a Woman in the Stola, or Long Robe, ſtanding, the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, and a *Patera* in her right.

1
Æ

2
Æ
VI TP BOCT RA

3
Æ
K Y P HNH

4
ΦΛΑΟΥ·
ΝΕΛΠΟΛΙ·
ΣΑΜΑΡΕ
ΓΑΣ

5
Æ

6
Æ

7
Æ

8
Æ

9
Æ

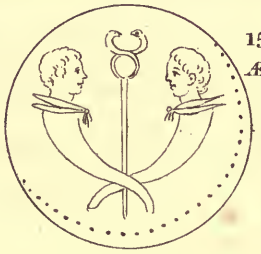
10
Æ

11
Æ
ΦΛΑ·
CΛMO·
MHTPO
KOM

12
Æ

13
Æ
NERO ET DRVSVS CAESARES

14
Æ
SC

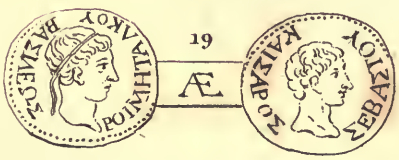

15
Æ

SC

16
Æ

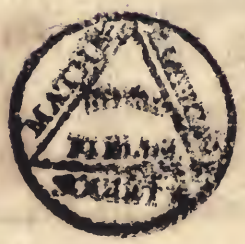
17
Æ

18
Æ


19
Æ

20
Æ

21
Æ
S·P·Q·R
IVLIAE
AVGVSTI



ΑΔΑΝΑ, *Adana* in *Cilicia*, whoſe Inhabitants in like Manner took the Name of *Hadriani*, in Compliment to the Emperor HADRIAN, as we ſee on the Coins of DIADUMENIANUS, TREBONIANUS, GALLUS, and VALERIAN, where the Reading is ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ. TIBERIVS.

ΑΙΓΑΙ, *Ægæ*, a City alſo of *Cilicia*; and ſcarce any City in the *Roman* Empire has taken ſo many additional Names at different Times. On a Coin of ANTONINUS PIUS we find ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ; on one of COMMODUS, ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ; on one of ANTONINUS CARACALLA, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ CEVΗΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΕΙΑΩΝ; on one of MACRINUS, Μαρχϐ ΕΥΓενες Πανηγερις Θεων ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΥΠολις ΑΙΓεαιων; on one of ALEXANDER SEVERUS ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ, and within a Wreath ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΙC; on another, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥΠΟΛΙC ΑΙΓΕΩΝ ΑΔΡΙανων. *Patin*, in his *Imperatorum Numiſmata*, has given us another Coin of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, but ſo much injured by Time that he does not venture to explain the Reverſe. But this is done by *Vaillant*, p. 162. It is therefore laid before the curious with the true Legend. The laureate Head of the Emperor bears the Title ΑΥΤοκρατωρ ΚΑΙσαρ Μαρκος ΑΥΡελιος CEVηρος ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟC CЄΒαςος, *Imperator Cæſar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Auguſtus*. The Reverſe Pl. XIV. 1.

TIBERIVS. has the galeated Head of *Pallas*, with the Legend CЄϒηριανων ΑΔριανων ΑΙΓЄΩΝ ΑΛЄΞΑΝΔΡΟϒπολις; in the Area ZOC, i. e. *Severianorum Hadrianorum Ægæenſium Alexandropolis*; Anno 277. For this was the Year of their Æra, in which they gave to their City the Name of *Alexandropolis*; which Æra commenced in the 707th Year of *Rome*.

AMACIA, in *Pontus*, in a Coin of COMMODUS ΑΔΡΙΑΝΑ AMACIA; on one of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS ΑΔριανα CЄϒηριανα ΑΝΤωνειναινα AMACIA; alſo on others of JULIA DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA; and on one of ALEXANDER SEVERUS ΑΔριανα. CЄϒηριανα ΑΛЄΞάνδριαν AMACIA.

ANKϒΡΑ, *Ancyra* in *Galatia*. On a Coin of CARACALLA we read ΑΝΤΩΝЄΙΝΙΑΝΗC ΑΝΚϒΡΑC, in Honour of that Emperor.

BEIΘϒNION, in *Bithynia*. This was the Birth-Place of ANTINOUS, the Catamite of *Hadrian*. We are not therefore much to wonder that we find upon his Coins, as well as on thoſe of M. AURELIUS, COMMODUS, SEPTIMIUS, and ALEXANDER SEVERUS, BEIΘϒNIEΩN ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ.

Pl. XIV. 2. BOCTPA, in *Arabia*, is repreſented by a Camel on the Coins of COMMODUS, with the Legend NЄρουιανη ΤΡαιανη BOCTPA, in Honour of NERVA TRAJAN.

ΓΑΔΑΡΑ, *Gadara*, a City of *Syria*, ſtiled *Pompeiana*,

peiana, in Gratitude to POMPEY the Great, from whom they derived their Immunity. Hence we see on a Coin of L. VERUS, ΠΟ ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ; and on another of GORDIANUS PIUS, ΠΟΜΠειανων ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ. TIBERIUS.

ΓΟΡΔΟC, in *Lydia*, assumed the Name of ΙΟΥΛΙΑ or *Julia*, on Account of Benefits received from JULIUS CÆSAR; whence upon Coins of M. AURELIUS, CARACALLA, ELAGABALUS, and ALEXANDER SEVERUS, we read ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ.

ECBOΥC, *Esbus* in *Arabia*, stiled on a Coin of CARACALLA, ΑΥΡηλια ECBOΥC, in Honour of that Emperor.

ΚΡΗΤΙΑ, *Cretia* in *Bithynia*. On a Coin of JULIA DOMNA, impressed with the Figure of FORTUNE, the Legend is ΚΡΗΤΙΕΩΝ ΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. This City was therefore probably called *Flaviopolis*, in Honour of FLAVIUS VESPASIAN.

ΚΥΡΗΝΗ, *Cyrene* in *Africa*, is omitted by *Vaillant*. This City, the Province having formerly been governed by VESPASIAN, in Honour of him took also the Name of *Flavia*, as appears by a Coin of TITUS, whereon it is represented as a Woman whose Head is covered with the Skin and Proboscis of the Elephant, with the Legend ΦΛΑΥια ΚΥΡΗΝΗ. Pl. XIV. 3.

ΚΥΖΙΚΟC, *Cyzicus*, stiled on the Coins of CARACALLA, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑ ΚΥΖΙΚος, in Compliment to the Emperor.

ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑ,

TIBERIVS.

ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑ, *Laodicea* in *Syria*, called *Julia* from *Julius Cæſar*, as has been ſufficiently remarked already, and *Severiana* from SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

ΛΕΥΚΑC in *Syra*, called ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ, in Honour of the Emperor CLAUDIUS, on a Coin of TRAJAN.

ΜΟΨΟΥΕCΤΙΑ, *Mopſueſtia*, a City of *Cilicia*, to whoſe Inhabitants the Name of ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ is given on Coins of ANTONINUS PIUS, SEVERUS, and MACRINUS.

ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙC, *Neapolis*, a City of *Paleſtine*, denominated *Flavia*, in Honour of VESPASIAN and his Pl. XIV. 4. Family. On the Coins of TITUS we ſee in a Wreath ΦΛΑΟΥ*ιων* ΝΕΑΠΟΛΙ*των* ΣΑΜΑΡΕΙΑΣ, with the Epoch of the Place: the ſame on thoſe of DOMITIAN. On one of M. AURELIUS we read ΦΛα*υιας* ΝΕΑCΠΟΛΕΩC ΠΑλα*ιςινης*; but on others of the ſame Emperor, as well as on thoſe of the younger *Fauſtina*, it is CΥΡΙΑC ΠΑΛΑΙCΤ*ινης*.

ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙC, *Nicopolis* in *Thrace*, on the Banks of the River *Meſtus*, called *Ulpia*, in Honour of ULPIUS TRAJAN. Thus on one of CARACALLA's Coins it is ΟΥΛΠ*ιας* ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΠΡ*ος* ΜΕCΤΩ.

ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑ, *Pautalia*, another City of *Thrace*, bearing the ſame Name, and for the ſame Reaſon, upon many Coins of M. AURELIUS, FAUSTINA the Younger, COMMODUS, SEPT. SEVERUS, JUL. DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA; ſome few of which are here preſented

preſented to the curious Reader. The two firſt are Reverſes of FAUSTINA the Younger: on one is the *Dea Salus*, or Divinity of Health: on the other, *Minerva* ſeated, with her proper Attributes, the Helmet, Spear, Shield, and the Owl: the Legend of both is the ſame, ΟΥΑΠΙΑC ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC. *Patin* obſerves, that this City is called *Pantalia* by *Procopius*, contrary to the Reading of all the Coins, whoſe Teſtimony is irrefragable. The next is a Reverſe of her Son COMMODUS, with the ſame Reading: the Figure is that of *Hercules*, in Compliment to the Emperor, who aſſumed that Name, and this Figure is entirely the ſame with that of the *Farneſian Hercules*, as it is now called. The fourth is of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, having an Eagle ſtanding on a Globe, with a Wreath of Laurel in his Beak, by which Emblem the Emperor is complimented with the Dominion of the Univerſe.

Pl. XIV. 5.

Pl. XIV. 6.

Pl. XIV. 7.

Pl. XIV. 8.

ΠΕΤΡΑ, *Petra*, a ſtrong City in *Arabia*, took the Name of *Adriana Petra* in Honour of the Emperor *Hadrian*. For we find on a Reverſe of one of that Emperor's Coins, mentioned by *Vaillant*, in the Cabinet of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ ΠΕΤΡΑ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙC, *Hadriana Petra Metropolis*. The City is repreſented by a Woman ſeated upon a Rock, holding a Patera in her right Hand, and bearing a Trophy on her left Shoulder.

Pl. XIV. 9, 10.

One

TIBERIVS. One of the ſame Sort we have in *Patin*, but ſomewhat obliterated. The laſt-mentioned Author could never have miſtaken this for one of the *Hadrianoples*, if he had but compared this with another of his own Coins, the Legend of which is uninjured by Time, and bears the ſame Impreſſion, except that the Figure of this laſt is turrited.

CAMOCATA, *Samoſate* of *Comagene*, near the *Euphrates*, aſſumed the Name of *Flavia* in Honour of the Emperors of that Family, as appears from
Pl. XIV. 11. the following Legend in a civic Wreath, on the Reverſe of one of HADRIAN's Coins. ΦΛΑβιας CAMOσατης ΜΗΤΡΟπολεως ΚΟΜαγηνης. One of ANTONINUS PIUS, bearing the ſame Name, has been already given.

Pl. XIV. 12. CEPΔIKH, *Serdiche* or *Serdica*, a City of *Thrace*, denominated *Ulpia* in Honour of TRAJAN. The Reverſe of one of CARACALLA's Coins exhibits *Ceres* in her Car drawn by Serpents, with ΟΥΛΠΙΑC CEPΔIKHC.

TAOΥIΟN, *Tavium*, a City of *Galatia*, whoſe Inhabitants aſſumed the Name of *Severiani*, in Compliment to SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

TAPCOC, *Tarſus*, the Metropolis of *Cilicia*, has at different Times taken ſeveral Denominations, being on the Coins of ANTONINUS PIUS and M. AURELIUS called ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗ *Hadriana*; on thoſe of COMMODUS,

COMMODUS, ΚΟΜΟΔΙΑΝΗ, *Comodiana*, yet retaining the former *Hadriana*; on thoſe of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, CΕΥΗΡΙΑΝΗ, *Severiana*, with the ſame Addition; on thoſe of CARACALLA and PLAUTILLA, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ, *Antoniniana*, ſtill keeping the *Severiana*, and on one of the former particularly it is ſtiled *Hadriana Severiana Antoninoupolis*; on thoſe of MACRINUS, ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΗ, *Macriniana*, ſtill retaining the other two; on thoſe of ALEXANDER SEVERUS, ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΗ, *Alexandriana*, with the former Additions; and on one of VALERIAN, *Hadriana Severiana Antoniniana*.

ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC, *Tiberias*, a City of *Paleſtine*, on ſome Coins of TRAJAN and HADRIAN is called ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑ, *Claudia*, a Name given to it by *Agrippa*, King of the *Jews*, in Honour of the Emperor CLAUDIUS.

ΤΟΠΕΙΡΟC, *Topirus*, a City of *Thrace*, on the Coins of JULIA DOMNA, CARACALLA, and GETA, is named *Ulpia*, in Honour of TRAJAN.

ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΙΑ, *Philadelphia*, a City of *Lydia*, is on the Coins of GORDIANUS PIUS and PHILIP called ΦΛΑΟΥΙΑ, *Flavia*, which Name it had aſſumed in Honour of VESPASIAN and his Family.

ΧΑΛΚΙC, *Chalcis*, in *Syria*, appears on the Coins of TRAJAN, HADRIAN, VERUS, and COMMODUS, to have taken the ſame Denomination for the ſame Reaſon.

TIBERIVS.

Thus much ſeemed neceſſary to be inſerted in this Place, for the Elucidation of the *Greek* Coins of the *Roman* Emperors, for which we are chiefly indebted to the indefatigable Pains and Diligence of *Vaillant*. We now reſume the Thread of our Hiſtorical Narration.

This Year, which was that of the City DCCLXXV, DRUSUS, the Son of GERMANICUS, took *the manly Gown*, on which Occaſion the ſame Honours were conferred upon him which had been decreed before to his Brother NERO; that he ſhould be admitted into the Number of the *(Vigintiviri)* principal Magiſtrates, and have the Privilege of ſtanding for the Quæſtorſhip five Years ſooner than the Laws allowPl. XIV. 13, 14. ed. The Memory of theſe young Princes, who ſoon after periſhed miſerably, is preſerved on a Medal, whereon they are repreſented on Horſeback, ſtruck afterwards by their Brother CAIUS.

For ſome Time paſt L. ÆLIUS SEJANUS had been the great Favourite and Miniſter of TIBERIUS. His Father was only of Equeſtrian Rank, but his Mother was nobly deſcended. In Diſpoſition and Manners he much reſembled the Emperor himſelf. This was one Ground of his powerful Intereſt with him. He had ſtrong Endowments both of Body and Mind, which he perverted to the baſeſt Ends; ſhewed much Eaſe, Facility, and Addreſs in the

Diſpatch

Diſpatch of Buſineſs; and is celebrated, by his Friend and Flatterer *(Velleius)* for many Virtues, particularly his Moderation and Humility. But theſe were only put on for a Time, being the Cloak under which he veiled his Debauchery and unmeaſurable Ambition. He had been joined with his Father in the Command of the Prætorian Guards, but, the latter being inveſted with the Government of *Egypt*, he now diſcharged that Commiſſion alone. That he might have theſe Troops entirely ſubſervient to his Views, he had ſuggeſted to the Emperor the Expediency of having them encamped in a Body, at Hand for the Suppreſſion of Tumults and other ſudden Exigencies, rather than diſperſed, as they had been hitherto, in the neighbouring Towns. This Point being carried, by conſtituting ſuch Officers as he could confide in, and by the moſt generous and winning Behaviour to the common Soldiers, he rendered them entirely his own. His Statue of Braſs had been ſet up by the Emperor in the Theatre of Pompey. The obſequious Multitude took the Hint. Statues were raiſed to him in every Part of the City, by all who had Dependence or Expectations at Court. All Places of Honour and Profit were filled up by his Creatures, and the Senators themſelves wholly at his Devotion. Thus ſupported, he aimed at

TIBERIVS. nothing leſs than the Imperial Authority, at which he was determined to arrive by the Death of all that were capable of obſtructing his Way. His Practice was to enter into Intrigues with the Wives of the moſt eminent Perſons, from whom he learned the Secrets and Diſpoſitions of their ſeveral Huſbands: and as DRUSUS, the Emperor's own Son, who made frequent Complaints of his Inſolence and Tyranny, was the prime great Obſtacle in his Way, he had been for ſome Time paſt engaged in an adulterous Commerce with his Wife LIVILLA, in order to promote his Deſtruction by her Means. He now pretended an extraordinary Paſſion for her, promiſed to marry her on the Death of her Huſband, and raiſe her forthwith to the Imperial Dignity, and, to gain Belief to his Proteſtations, inſtantly divorced his own Wife *Apicata*. Having thus far prevailed, *Eudemus* her Phyſician was let into the Secret, who, by their Orders, prepared a ſlow Poiſon. This was adminiſtered by the Eunuch *Lygdus*, the Freedman of DRUSUS. The Prince languiſhed for a while and died, and his Death was conſidered as the natural Conſequence of his Debaucheries and Intemperance. The Circumſtances of this dark Affair were laid open eight Years after, when SEJANUS ſuffered. The Emperor ſhewed little Concern on this Occaſion; inſomuch that,

that, when the Deputies of *Ilium* or *Troy* came (ſomewhat of the lateſt indeed) to offer their Compliments of Condolance, he humorouſly made Anſwer, "I alſo condole with you on the Loſs of "ſo excellent a Citizen as *Hector*." The ſame Honours, which had been paid to GERMANICUS, were decreed to the Deceaſed, and the Images of the *Julian* and *Claudian* Families exhibited in the Pomp. He left behind him two Children, born at a Birth, who are repreſented upon ancient Coins as ſpringing from a Junction of two Cornucopiæ, the Emblem of Fertility, with a Caduceus between them: on the other Side is DRVSVS CAESAR TI*berii* AVG*uſti* F*ilius* DIVI AVG*uſti* N*epos* PONT*ifex* TR*ibunitia* POT*eſtate* II. The Area is filled up with S C. One of theſe died the next Year. The other, who bore the Name of TIBERIUS, we ſhall hear further of hereafter. NERO and DRUSUS, the two eldeſt Sons of GERMANICUS, were now recommended by the Emperor to the Protection of the Senate. This Year the Scenic Players, who had created Diſturbances in the City, were baniſhed *Italy*. Pl. XIV. 15.

Extraordinary Encouragements were now given to Informers: in Conſequence of which, the Accuſations and Condemnations of great Men fill up a large Part of the Annals of *Tacitus* for the enſuing Year. For

TIBERIVS. to be accuſed and condemned was much the ſame Thing. Amongſt others, we have a ſtrange Inſtance of a Father *(Vibius Serenus)* dragged in Chains, and with all the Bitterneſs of Malice charged with Treaſon by his own Son.

TIBERIUS having reigned ten Years, his *Decennalia* were celebrated with the uſual Shows and Entertainments: but as he had not accepted of the Empire for any limited Time, as had AUGUSTUS, he held all Mention of a Prolongation to be needleſs.

Caius Silanus, and after him *Lucilius Capito*, Procurator of *Aſia*, having been given up to Puniſhment by the Emperor, for Extortion and Oppreſſion, the ſeveral Cities of *Aſia*, by common Conſent, decreed a Temple to him, his Mother, and the Senate. The Honour of poſſeſſing the deſtined Temple was conteſted by Eleven of the principal Cities, and at laſt decided by the Senate in Favour of *Smyrna*. *Valerius Naſo* had the Charge of ſuperintending the Work, but died or was removed before it was finiſhed, as there is Room to conjecture. For the
Pl. XIV. 16. following Medal appears to have been ſtruck by the *Smyrnæans* on that Occaſion, having on one Side two female Buſtos, repreſenting JULIA and the SENATE, with CEBACTH. CYNKAHTOC. CMYPNAIΩN. HPONYMOY: i. e. *Auguſta Senatus Smyrnæorum*
Pl. XIV. 17. *Heronymo præfecto.* On the other Side is the Tem-

 ple

ple itſelf, with the Statue of the Emperor, and ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΤΙΒΕΡΙΩ ΕΠΙ ΠΕΤΡΩΝΙΟΥ: i. e. *Auguſto Tiberio ſub Petronio.* We find a Temple of the ſame Sort dedicated to JULIA and AUGUSTUS, under the Direction of the ſame *Petronius*, by the *Pergamenians*; as we do the Name of the ſame *Smyrnæan* Præfect around an Altar inſcribed to TIBERIUS AUGUSTUS. TIBERIVS. Pl. XIV. 18.

When Application had been made to the Emperor, JULIA, and the Senate, for Leave to build this Temple, and Permiſſion granted accordingly, young NERO returned the public Thanks to them in a graceful Oration, which gained him the great Good-will of his Audience, to whom the Memory of his Father was very dear. But the public Favour ſoon became fatal both to him and his Brother DRUSUS. For when the Pontifs, and the reſt of the Prieſts by their Example, preferred their Vows for the Proſperity of the Emperor, they took upon them to recommend NERO and DRUSUS alſo to the Protection of the ſame Gods. At this TIBERIUS took Offence, complaining that the young Men were made equal to himſelf. He reproved the Pontifs, and enquired narrowly whether they had not done it at the Inſtigation of AGRIPPINA. *Sejanus* catched at the Occaſion. He ſaid, the City was rent into Factions, as in a Civil War; that AGRIP-

PINA

TIBERIVS.

PINA was at the Head of a Party which daily gathered Strength, and might prove dangerous, if one or two of them were not taken off in Time. Theſe Inſinuations proved fatal to *C. Silius*, who had performed great Services in *Germany*, and had been the faſt Friend of the late GERMANICUS. He was therefore charged with Mal-Practices in the Province. For in a corrupt Court, Pretences are never wanting, and the Guilt of the Accuſed is leſs conſidered than the Diſpoſition of the Prince. To avoid a public Execution, he diſpatched himſelf; and his Wife, who was in high Favour with AGRIPPINA, was ſent into Baniſhment. Theſe Proceedings expoſed the young Princes and their Mother to the Malice or Avarice of every Accuſer, and paved the Way to their intended Ruin.

An End was at length put to the War in *Numidia*, by the Defeat and Death of *Tacfarinas*, with his principal Adherents.

Amongſt the many who periſhed by the Law of Majeſty in the following Year, the Caſe of the Hiſtorian *Cremutius Cordus* was ſingular. His Crime was, that in his Annals he had commended *M. Brutus*, and called *C. Caſſius* the laſt of the *Romans*. Sure of ſuffering, and determined therefore to put an End to his own Life, he made a very noble Defence before the Senate, and afterwards

wards retired to his own Houſe, where, by abſtaining from all Manner of Food, he ſoon finiſhed his Courſe. His Books were publicly burned by the Ædiles in the City, and by the principal Magiſtrates in other Places. But many Copies were concealed by his Daughter and others, which were afterwards diſperſed, and read with the more Avidity. This is all that bad Princes get by ſuppreſſing the Works of ingenious Men: they proclaim their own Diſhonour, and enlarge the Reputation of the Authors. TIBERIVS.

The Inhabitants of *Cyzicus*, a City in the *Propontis*, lying cloſe to the Coaſt of *Aſia*, had by their Fidelity to the *Romans*, in the *Mithridatic* War, well deſerved to be called a free City. But this Privilege they were now deprived of, it being alledged againſt them that they had impriſoned ſome *Roman* Citizens, and had not finiſhed their Temple to the deified AUGUSTUS.

Claudia Pulchra, a near Relation of AGRIPPINA, was accuſed by *Cn. Domitius Afer*, a Perſon of Prætorian Rank, and no mean Orator, of Adultery with one *Furnius*, and of uſing the Arts of Sorcery and Magic againſt the Life of the Emperor. *Claudia* and *Furnius* were condemned of Courſe, and the Accuſer cried up as a Maſter of Eloquence. From this Æra we may date the Perſecution of the Family

TIBERIVS. of GERMANICUS. This Affair produced a Sort of Altercation between the Emperor and AGRIPPINA, a Lady of high Spirit, and which could not turn out otherwiſe than to her Diſadvantage. "If," ſays he, "you are not ſuffered to command, preſently you "look upon yourſelf to be injured." Some Time after, when he paid her a Viſit in her Illneſs, after pouring out a Flood of Tears, ſhe entreated that he would have Pity on her ſolitary Condition, and diſpoſe of her in Marriage to ſome worthy Perſon, who might be able to protect her and her Children. But the crafty Emperor, knowing of what Conſequence the Requeſt was, left her without vouchſafing an Anſwer. *Sejanus* managed her with more Art. By his Emiſſaries he perſuaded her, that Poiſon was provided for her, and that ſhe would do well to be cautious at the Emperor's Table. This Bait ſucceeded: ſhe behaved demurely there, but ate nothing. This was obſerved by TIBERIUS, who had probably been informed that ſhe harboured ſuch Thoughts of him. He took Occaſion to commend ſome Apples that were before him, and gave them into her Hands. This increaſed her Suſpicion. She received and delivered them untaſted to her Slaves in waiting; when the Emperor, turning towards his Mother, ſaid, "Can "any Uſage of this Woman be deemed ſevere in "me,

" me, whom ſhe indirectly charges with a Deſign " of poiſoning her?" The Rumour immediately flew abroad, that her Deſtruction was intended.

All this while *Sejanus* was not unmindful of himſelf. LIVILLA, whom *Tacitus* calls LIVIA, the Widow of DRUSUS, inſiſted on the Performance of his Promiſe to her. He therefore applied himſelf by Letter to TIBERIUS: for this was the received Cuſtom, though they ſaw one another daily. He acknowledged his infinite Obligations to AUGUSTUS and TIBERIUS; that " his Hopes and Wiſhes had " been equally directed to them as to the Gods " themſelves; that he had never preferred the " Splendor of Honours, but had choſen rather to " watch and labour for the Safety of the Em- " peror; that what was moſt honourable, he had " already obtained, the being judged worthy of an " Alliance with CÆSAR;" (his Daughter being betrothed to DRUSUS, the Son of CLAUDIUS) " this " had laid the Foundation of his Hope: that " AUGUSTUS, in the Diſpoſal of his Daughter, " had even entertained favourable Thoughts of " ſome Equeſtrians: if in like Manner an Huſband " ſhould be thought of for LIVILLA, that he " would be pleaſed to remember his Friend, whoſe " Happineſs would be complete with the ſole " Glory of ſuch an Alliance; that he did not

TIBERIVS.

" mean by this to exempt himſelf from any La-
" bours in the public Service, but wiſhed for it
" for the Sake of his Children only, and as a Se-
" curity to them againſt the implacable Reſent-
" ments of AGRIPPINA: for himſelf, he ſhould
" think that he had lived long enough, ſhould he
" finiſh his Courſe with ſo gracious a Prince."
The Emperor anſwered darkly, that " he ſhould
" give this Matter a more careful Conſideration
" hereafter: much Regard was to be had to the
" Opinion of the Public; he would not tell him,
" therefore, that LIVILLA could determine for her-
" ſelf, or that ſhe had a Mother and a Grandmo-
" ther, whom ſhe ought to conſult, but would be
" more open with him, and let him know, that
" the Reſentments of AGRIPPINA would flame out
" the more fiercely ſhould ſuch an Event take
" Place, which would divide and diſtract the Im-
" perial Houſe; that in ſuch a Caſe it would not
" be poſſible for him to continue in the ſame
" Station; that he would not however declare
" himſelf poſitively for or againſt the Propoſal:
" only this he aſſured him of, that his Virtues and
" Affection deſerved every Thing at his Hands,
" and that in proper Time he would make known
" how dear he was to him, either to the Senate or
" to the People." This doubtful Anſwer per-

plexed

plexed and filled him with Apprehenſions. After much Deliberation, he reſolved to perſuade the Emperor to leave *Rome*. With this View he was continually extolling the Pleaſures of Retirement: what exquiſite Happineſs he might promiſe to himſelf by being freed from the Fatigues of Ceremony, from an irkſome Attendance upon the Senate, and from the Hurry and Tumult of Buſineſs, by a Receſs not expoſed to the Deſigns of Faction, or of Treaſon, and in which only ſincere Delight was to be taſted! Theſe Speeches ſunk deep into the Mind of the old Emperor, who was deſirous enough of purſuing his Debaucheries in private, and without Reſtraint. *Sejanus* knew well that, could he bring this to bear, all Acceſs to the Emperor, and even the Effect of his Letters, of which he could ſecure the Peruſal, would depend upon himſelf; that all Buſineſs would go through his own Hands, and that he ſhould thereby poſſeſs, not the empty Shew, but the Reality of Power. And an Accident happened at this Time which very much forwarded his Scheme. One *Votienus Montanus*, celebrated for his fine Parts and Ingenuity, was accuſed of having uttered reproachful Speeches againſt the Emperor. *Æmilius*, a blunt Soldier, was the Witneſs. In the Ardour of Accuſation, openly and with a ſtrong Voice he repeated

TIBERIVS. peated all the ſcandalous Things that had been alledged againſt TIBERIUS, nor could all the Clamour of the Senators ſilence him till he had made the moſt of every Calumny. The Emperor was enraged, and cried out aloud, that "he would "clear himſelf preſently," and it was with much Difficulty that his pretended Friends and Flatterers could prevail upon him to compoſe himſelf. This, however, and ſuch-like Paſſages, made him heartily ſick of liſtening to the Calumnies to which he found himſelf daily expoſed in public.

Meantime Things were not entirely eaſy in the Provinces. In the hither *Spain*, *Calpurnius Piſo*, the Proprætor, had by his intolerable Exactions incurred the Hatred of the Barbarians, and periſhed by Aſſaſſination. In *Thrace*, the People flew to Arms againſt the Proconſul *Poppæus Sabinus*. *Rhæmetalces*, who reigned over a Part of that Country, marched to his Aſſiſtance; as did *Pomponius Labeo* with a *Roman* Legion from *Mæſia*: by whoſe joint Efforts they were reduced, though not without conſiderable Loſs. This *Rhæmetalces* was the Uncle and Guardian of the Children of *Cotys*, and had heretofore been very aſſiſtant to the *Romans* in the Time of AUGUSTUS, and between him and that Emperor a mutual Intercourſe of Civilities had paſſed: in Confirmation of which, there are

ſome Coins in the Cabinets of the Curious, which bear the Head of AUGUSTUS on one Side, with ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ; and on the other, that of RHÆMETALCES; and on ſome of them that of his Queen joined, with ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, *Rhæmetalcis Regis.* Pl. XIV. 19, 20.

TIBERIUS now reſolved in earneſt to leave *Rome*. To this he had other Motives, beſides thoſe already mentioned. He did not care that his Figure ſhould any longer be made the Jeſt of the Multitude. His Legs were long and lank, and he ſtooped with Age: his Head was bald, and his Face deformed with Boils, and generally beſmeared with Unguents. Nor could he bear his Mother's interfering, as ſhe did, with Affairs of State, and yet knew not how to hinder it: for to her he was indebted for the Empire itſelf. He therefore ſet out with a ſmall Train for *Campania*, under the Pretence of dedicating a Temple to *Jupiter* at *Capua*, and another to AUGUSTUS at *Nola*, nor did he ever return to the City. Some Time after, as he was regaling himſelf and his Company in a Grotto near *Terracina*, an Accident happened which endeared *Sejanus* to him more than ever. For in the Midſt of the Entertainment, the Mouth of the Grotto fell in, and cruſhed ſeveral of the Gueſts and Attendants. In this Article of Danger, *Sejanus* (for all

TIBERIVS.

all the reſt had fled for their Lives) ſpread himſelf over his Maſter, and, ſuſtaining himſelf upon his Hands and Knees, received upon his Back the falling Stones, and ſecured him from all Injury. In this Poſture he was found by the Soldiers who came to their Aſſiſtance. After this Proof of his Fidelity and Firmneſs, no Doubt was made of the Diſintereſtedneſs of *Sejanus*, who was now conſidered as only anxious for the Honour and Safety of the Emperor; while the Favourite made uſe of this Confidence for the Promotion of all his evil Deſigns.

From *Campania*, TIBERIUS removed to the Iſland of *Capreæ* near *Naples*. He made Choice of this Place, not for the Salubrity of its Air, the Mildneſs of its Situation, and the enchanting Beauty of its Proſpects, for theſe were only concurring Circumſtances; but chiefly for its Security. For it was encompaſſed with high Rocks and a deep Sea, with few Landing-Places; ſo that it was ſcarce poſſible for any one to approach it without being obſerved by thoſe who were conſtantly on the Watch. Here he devoted himſelf for ten Years together to the moſt abandoned Lewdneſs, neglecting the Affairs of the Provinces to ſuch a Degree, that there were few Changes of military Tribunes, Commanders, and Governors, for ſeveral Years;

of

of which the Enemies of the State did not fail to make their Advantage. The *Parthian* poſſeſſed himſelf of *Armenia*, the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians* of *Mæſia*, the *Germans* overran and plundered *Gaul*, and the *Triſians* revolted, to the great Diſhonour and no leſs Danger of the Empire. But TIBERIUS, having found a ſecure Place for the uncontrouled Exerciſe of his Debaucheries, and at a Diſtance from the Eyes of the Citizens, cared for none of theſe Things, but, giving the Rein to his Licentiouſneſs, plunged himſelf wholly in thoſe abominable Vices which hitherto he had craftily concealed. Whoſoever has a Taſte for ſuch Reading, may ſee the full Detail of his Enormities in his Biographer *Suetonius*. In this Place thoſe Coins were ſtruck which are denominated *Spintriæ*; a Name given to the Contrivers of the monſtrous Lewdneſſes which were here practiſed; and from theſe the looſe Figures of *Aretin* were copied. Each of them repreſents ſome laſcivious Feat, the Reverſes bearing only the Number of the Coins. Mr. *Addiſon* ſays in his Travels, that he has ſeen as high as XX. The higheſt Number in the *Pembrokian* Collection is XV. VITELLIUS, afterwards Emperor, was one of theſe Companions, and had in Conſequence the ridiculous Title of *Spintria*. It is derived from (Σπινθηρ) a *Greek* Word, ſignifying *a fiery Spark*; TIBERIVS.

TIBERIVS. for theſe were properly the Incentives of Luſt, and were intended as ſuch.

This Receſs was followed by two very dreadful Calamities. For at *Fidenæ* the public Amphitheatre fell down, and killed or maimed fifty thouſand Spectators aſſembled therein. And all the Buildings on Mount *Cælius* at *Rome* were deſtroyed by Fire. But the Sufferers by the laſt found a Remedy, their Damage being entirely made good by the Emperor, who on certain Occaſions gave Inſtances of a princely Generoſity. This Quarter, being re-edified, received the Name of Mount *Auguſtus*, in Honour of the Emperor's Munificence. His Return to the City being urgently demanded by the People, he condeſcended to paſs over to the Continent, where all who deſired it were admitted to his Preſence, and received with much Grace and Affability. But he quickly reſumed his Intention, and retired again to his beloved Iſland. At this Time *Pontius Pilatus* was inveſted with the Government of *Judæa*, in which he continued near ten Years; under whoſe Government CHRIST, the Author of our Religion, ſuffered, according to the Teſtimony of *Tacitus*. Annal. l. xv.

The next Year, when *Ap. Junius Silanus*, and *P. Silius Nerva*, entered upon the Conſulate, was uſhered in with the Death of *Titius Sabinus*, an old and

and firm Friend of GERMANICUS, whom *Sejanus* had long had his Eye upon. He had been betrayed into ſome heedleſs Expreſſions by his pretended Friend *Latiaris*, who had concealed ſome Perſons to be Witneſſes of what ſhould paſs. The Diſcovery being made, to the great Satisfaction of *Sejanus*, he was inſtantly hurried to Priſon, crying out as he went, that thus began the Year, and ſuch were the Victims offered to *Sejanus*. Thence he was dragged to the public Place of Execution, and his Body thrown into the *Tiber*. The Fidelity of his Dog is worthy to be recorded, who attended him to Priſon, could not be forced from him at the Inſtant of his Death, and leaped after the dead Body of his Maſter into the River, where he voluntarily periſhed. This Year JULIA, the Granddaughter of AUGUSTUS, died at *Rhegium*, the Place of her Exile, whither ſhe had been removed from *Pandataria*. And the younger AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of GERMANICUS, was given in Marriage to CN. DOMITIUS, a Man of deteſtable Character, to whom ſhe bore NERO, who was afterwards Emperor. TIBERIVS.

Under the two *Gemini*, who ſucceeded to the Conſulate, died JULIA AUGUSTA, the Widow of AUGUSTUS, and the Mother of TIBERIUS, at the Age of Eighty-ſix Years. The Emperor neither viſited her in her Illneſs, nor attended her Obſe-

TIBERIVS.

quies, nor ſuffered any extraordinary Honours to be paid to her; particularly prohibiting any Conſecration. But the Senate took upon them to order a full Year's Mourning, and decreed a magnificent Arch to her Memory. But this laſt TIBERIUS rendered ineffectual, by declaring that he would take upon himſelf the Building and Expence, though he intended nothing leſs. Her Remains were depoſited in the Mauſoleum of AUGUSTUS, with the uſual Pomp. In Pride and Statelineſs ſhe is ſaid to have exceeded all her Sex. Ambition and the Aggrandiſement of her own Family was her great Failing; for the Furtherance of which ſhe was ſuſpected by ſome to have been concerned in the Death of MARCELLUS, of the two Cæſars CAIUS and LUCIUS, of AUGUSTUS himſelf, and AGRIPPA POSTHUMUS. Her Joy at the Death of GERMANICUS was immoderate, and ſo was her Hatred of the elder JULIA. Yet ſhe had ſeveral good Qualities. By her Power ſhe ſaved many eminent Perſons from Deſtruction, took Care of the Education of their Children, and largely aſſiſted in the Diſpoſal of their Daughters in Marriage. When a Number of naked Men once met her in the Way, and for that Offence were ordered to be put to Death, ſhe ſaved their Lives, ſaying, that, with reſpect to modeſt Women, they were but ſo many Statues. When aſked by what Means ſhe had acquired

1
Æ
TVRIASO

2
Æ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ

3
Æ
DIVI AVGVSTI AVGVSTVS TI CAESAR
AVGVSTVS
TI·CAESAR·AVGVSTVS·F·AVGVSTA·IMP·VI·COS·II
CoS

4
Æ
FIORA PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS
C·SERGII·

5
Æ
DIVO·AVGVSTO·S·P·Q·R·
OB CIVES SER
POTXXVIITICAESARDIVIAVGFAVGVSPP
S C

6
ADLOCVT
Æ
COH

7
Æ
GERMANICVS·CAES·P·C·CAESAVG·GERM
M·G·GERM·P·M·TR·POT·
C·CAESAR

8
Æ
GERMANICVS·CAES·PC·CAESAVG·GERM
AVGGERM·P·M·TR·POT
C·CAESAR

9
Æ
PVLCHRO III VIRIO III·VIR·GERM·CAESAR
PVLCHRO DOSSENO III·VIR· GERM·CAESAR

10
Æ
AGRIPPINA·MATCAESAVG·GERM·
M·G·GERM·P·M·TR·POT
C·C

11
Æ
ANTONIA AVGVSTA
DIVI AVGVSTI
SACERDOS

12
Æ
ANTONIA AVGVSTA
CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI

13
Æ
C·CAESAR·AVGGERMANICVS·PONM·TR·POT
DRVSILLA
AGRIPPINA
S·C

14
Æ
GCAESARAVG·GERMANICVS·PONM·TR·POT
S·P·Q·R·
P·P·
OB CIVES
SERVATOS

15
Æ
DIVO
AVG
S
C
C·CAESAR·AVG·GERMANICVS·PM·TR·POT
PIETAS

16
Æ
GERM·PM·TR·POT·COS·
CCAESAR·AVG

17
Æ
GERMANICIMP PM·TR·P·COS·CCAESAR·AVG
POM·FILAUGN
SAL
AVG

18
Æ
ΤΙΒΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΤΙΒΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ

19
Æ
GCAESAR·AVG·PM·TR·POT·III·COS·II·
SPQR
P P
OB·C·S

quired the entire Management of AUGUSTUS, ſhe anſwered, "By her own Modeſty, by readily exe- "cuting all his Commands, by never enquiring "into his Secrets, and by being blind to his "Amours." In the laſt indeed ſhe is even ſaid to have aſſiſted. Many more Honours had been conferred upon her both living and dead, but for the Jealouſy of her Son. The *Carpentum* drawn by Mules was decreed to her by the Senate, as we find by the Medal before us, whereon the Vehicle itſelf is repreſented, and over it S. P. Q. R. IVLIAE AVGVST. By the Figures remaining of her, ſhe ſeems to have been of a mild engaging Countenance, as may appear by thoſe already given, and by two others, which have great Likeneſs, though ſtruck in the Provinces, the one at *Turiaſo*, a City in the Hither *Spain*, famous for its Iron Works, and is the Reverſe of a Medal of AUGUSTUS; the other at *Edeſſa*, in *Meſopotamia*, being the Reverſe of one of TIBERIUS, with ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝ, *Auguſta Edeſſæorum*.

TIBERIVS.

Pl. XIV. 21.

Pl. XV. 1.

Pl. XV. 2.

The Death of JULIA AUGUSTA raiſed the Spirits of TIBERIUS and *Sejanus*. Her Authority had been ſome Reſtraint upon their Proceedings, but now they gave a Looſe to their intemperate Cruelty. Letters were immediately diſpatched to the Senate againſt AGRIPPINA and NERO. The firſt was charged with

TIBERIVS. with Arrogance and Stubbornneſs, the laſt with unnatural Luſt and Debauchery. The Senators were ſtruck with Terror and Amazement, and the Populace ſurrounded the Houſe, crying out, that the Letters were forged, and the Emperor knew nothing of them; ſo that no Reſolution was taken for the preſent. But they were ſoon quickened by a Meſſage from *Sejanus*, charging them with Contempt of the Imperial Authority, and little leſs than open Rebellion. An Edict was alſo publiſhed againſt the Contumacy of the People. The Prince and his Mother were preſently found guilty. The firſt was baniſhed to the Iſland of *Pontia*, where he ſoon died of Want or put an End to his own Life. The latter was confined to the little Iſle of *Pandataria*. Her ſecond Son DRUSUS was ſoon after impriſoned in the Palace, where, at the End of four Years, he was unmercifully ſtarved to Death, and AGRIPPINA periſhed about the ſame Time by a voluntary Abſtinence.

Sejanus wanted now but one Step more to arrive at the Summit of Power. A Decree paſſed for the public Celebration of his Birth-day. His Statues were without Number. Public Sacrifices were daily offered before them; nay (to ſhew to what a Depth of Degeneracy human Nature will deſcend, when left to follow its own Imaginations) he offered Sa-

crifice to himſelf. Deputies were commiſſioned to him ſeparately, as to TIBERIUS, from the Senate, from the Equeſtrian Order, and from the Tribunes and Ædiles. Vows and Supplications were offered for both conjointly, and Oaths were ſolemnly made by the Fortune of both. This at length excited the Jealouſy of the old Emperor. Such Power was incompatible with the Safety of both; and his Suſpicions were heightened by ſome Diſcoveries artfully conveyed to him from ANTONIA, the Widow of the elder DRUSUS. His whole Conduct on this Occaſion was a Maſterpiece of Diſſimulation. He declared himſelf Conſul for the enſuing Year, and appointed *Sejanus* for his Colleague. By this he removed him from his Preſence, and gained Leiſure for the Execution of his Scheme. He parted with him in the moſt friendly Manner, and, in his Letters to the Senate, dwelled largely on his Praiſes, ſtiling him the Partner of his Cares. A Decree paſſed, prolonging the Conſulate of both for five Years. The moſt illuſtrious Citizens thronged to his Levee, and happy was the Man that could attract his Notice. Even his Freedmen and Slaves were courted by Perſons of Rank and Figure. Thoſe to whom he expreſſed the leaſt Diſtaſte, were accuſed, impriſoned, and executed daily. Thus Matters went on ſmoothly with him till the Ides of

May,

TIBERIVS. *May*, when the Emperor and himſelf abdicated, and *C. Memmius Regulus* and *Fulcinius Trio* were ſubſtituted to the Faſces in their room. Then TIBERIUS began by Degrees to vary his Language. Sometimes he wrote favourably concerning him; at other Times blamed him. This rendered the Senators doubtful and wavering, and filled *Sejanus* himſelf with Anxiety. What added to it was, that CALIGULA began to be careſſed. He was firſt made Augur, and then Pontif of AUGUSTUS, and ſeemed intended for the Succeſſion. This took wonderfully with the People, who were greatly devoted to the Family of GERMANICUS. Finding that theſe Proceedings had the deſired Effect, and that the Credit of *Sejanus* began to ſink, he judged it Time to ſtrike the meditated Blow. *Macro* alone was made privy to his Intentions. He put into his Hands a Commiſſion conſtituting him Captain of the Prætorian Guards, and gave him a long Letter to the Senate, with the Purport of which he made him previouſly acquainted, adding the moſt punctilious Directions for his whole Behaviour. This Officer entered *Rome* by Night, and imparted the neceſſary Inſtructions to *Regulus*: for *Fulcinius*, the other Conſul, was known to be the Creature of *Sejanus*. The Senate was convened in the Morning, and *Macro* whiſpered *Sejanus*, as he entered, that he brought

brought Letters from the Emperor, directing the Senate to advance him to the Tribunitial Power. He then left him, and ordered by his Commiſſion ſuch of the Prætorian Guards, as had attended *Sejanus* thither, to repair to the Camp, whither himſelf alſo preſently went to prevent Diſturbances. This done, the Commander of the *Vigiles* or City Guards inveſted the Place with his Men. The Emperor's Letters were now recited by *Regulus*. After ſome Complaints concerning *Sejanus*, which were ſlightly paſſed over and intermingled with Buſineſs, they were directed to put to Death two Perſons named therein, who had ſhared his Counſels. Here his Confidence forſook him: but when it was heard that they had Orders alſo to ſecure his Perſon, his Friends did ſo too: inſomuch that he, who had the ſame Morning been courted and flattered by them with the Aſſiduity of Slaves, was by the unanimous Conſent of the Senate voted to Priſon with all the Bitterneſs of Taunt and Reproach. In the Afternoon of the ſame Day they aſſembled again, and condemned him to Death; and the Sentence was inſtantly put in Execution. The Body of the unhappy Criminal was dragged about the Streets for three Days by the enraged Populace, and then thrown into the *Tiber*. His guiltleſs Children were ſoon condemned to the ſame Fate,

TIBERIVS. and ſo ſevere an Inquiſition paſſed upon all his Friends and Acquaintance, that ſcarce any of them eſcaped the general Slaughter. His Name was eraſed from the *Faſti*, and his Cars, Statues, and Images of every Kind, were broken to Pieces or melted down. Such is ever the Fate of unſucceſsful Ambition. Whence the Satyriſt on this Occaſion:

Quoſdam præcipitat ſubjecta potentia magnæ
Invidiæ, mergit longa atque inſignis honorum
Pagina, deſcendunt ſtatuæ reſtemque ſequuntur.
Ipſas deinde rotas bigarum impacta ſecuris
Cædit, et immeritis franguntur crura caballis.
Jam ſtridunt ignes, jam follibus atque caminis
Ardet adoratum populo caput, et crepat ingens
Sejanus: deinde ex facie toto orbe ſecunda
Fiunt urceoli, pelves, ſartago, patellæ.
Pone domi lauros, duc in Capitolia magnum
Cretatumque bovem: SEJANUS *ducitur unco*
Spectandus. Gaudent omnes.—Quæ labra, *quis illi*
Vultus erat? nunquam, ſi quid mihi credis, amavi
Hunc hominem.—Sed quo cecidit ſub crimine? quiſnam
Delator? quibus indicibus, quo teſte probavit?
Nil horum; verboſa et grandis Epiſtola venit
A Capreis.—*Bene habet, nil plus interrogo: ſed quid*
Turba Remi?—*Sequitur fortunam, ut ſemper, et odit*
Damnatos.—Idem populus, ſi Nurtia Tuſco
Faviſſet, ſi oppreſſa foret ſecura ſenectus
Principis, hac ipſa Sejanum *diceret hora*
Auguſtum.— JUVENAL, Sat. 10.

Many, thrown headlong from the Height of State,
Have felt the ſad Effects of envious Hate,
In Honours drown'd; the Halter, dire Diſgrace!
Drags the gay Statue tumbling from its Baſe.

Down

Down with his Cars!—then craſh goes ev'ry Spoke,
And the poor harmleſs Horſes' Legs are broke:
The Head, but now ador'd, the Furnace maims,
And great SEJANUS crackles in the Flames;
New-faſhion'd from his other Face divine,
Bright from the Forge, Pots, Pans, and Platters ſhine:
Let Laurel-Branches round your Doors appear,
Lead to the Capitol a milk-white Steer,
SEJANUS by the Hook is dragg'd along,
A joyous Proſpect for the madding Throng!—
What were his Features? tell me, if you can,
For, truſt me, Sir, I never lov'd the Man.
What was his Crime? and who th' Informer, pray?
What Witneſſes on that important Day?—
None of all this, Sir; but from *Capreæ*'s Shore
A ſwinging Letter came—Enough; no more:
But how behav'd the Crowd?—As e'er it will,
It follows Fortune, and is ready ſtill
To curſe the Man condemn'd; yet had *his* Pow'r
But cruſh'd TIBERIUS in that critic Hour,
Then ſurely had the ſame unthinking Crowd
Hail'd him AUGUSTUS with a Throat as loud.

Amidſt this ruinous Abolition of every thing relating to *Sejanus*, it is wonderful that any Coin, bearing his Name, ſhould have eſcaped the common Wreck. But one we have, which ſtill records his Conſulate, having on one Side the laureate Head of TIBERIUS, with the Inſcription TI. CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTI F. AVGVSTVS. The Reverſe gives us the Name of the Place, which was *Auguſta Bilbilis*,

TIBERIVS. Pl. XV. 3.

bilis, now *Calataiud*, in the Kingdom of *Arragon*, where the Coin was ſtruck, together with the Names of the Conſuls; and in the Center COS, incloſed in a Wreath of Laurel: M*unicipium* AVGVSTA BILBILIS TI*berio* CAESARE V. L*ucio* ÆLIO SEIANO.

Apicata, the divorced Wife of *Sejanus*, ſeeing her innocent Children thus barbarouſly ſacrificed, broke out into the moſt horrible Execrations againſt the Authors of her Calamities; and then, in the Bitterneſs of her Spirit, and to give the Tyrant, if not void of Senſibility, ſome Feeling of her own Miſery, wrote to him a very circumſtantial Account of the ſeveral Parts, which *Sejanus*, LIVILLA, *Eudemus*, and *Lygdus* had acted in the Murder of his own Son DRUSUS. This done, ſhe put an End to her own Life. The Peruſal of this Information wrought up TIBERIUS to a Pitch of diabolical Fury. *Eudemus* was ſeized, and, being examined by the Torture, confirmed the Evidence of *Apicata*; on which themſelves, and all with whom they had any Concern, ſuffered with exquiſite Torment. LIVILLA was ſtarved to Death, her own Mother ANTONIA deprecating all Mercy on her Behalf. Such dreadful Cruelties were exerciſed upon all the ſuppoſed Friends and Well-wiſhers of the Sufferers, that immediate

mediate Death was in ſome Inſtances conſidered as a ſingular Favour, was petitioned for, and refuſed, as ſuch. TIBERIVS.

At the Commencement of the new Year, the Senate ſwore Man by Man to the Acts of TIBERIUS. This was unuſual; but it was done to wipe off all Suſpicion of Diſaffection. And in that which followed, fifteen Prætors were appointed; and the extraordinary Number of theſe Magiſtrates continued for many Years, riſing ſometimes to ſixteen, and at others being one or two more or fewer. Notwithſtanding the ſhocking Slaughter made of the Kindred and Friends of *Sejanus*, according to the concurrent Teſtimony of Hiſtorians, we find one of the ſame Name now diſcharging the Office of Prætor, who, in the Sports and Entertainments which he gave, had the Whole performed by Perſons whoſe Crowns were cloſe-ſhaven, in Deriſion of the Emperor's Baldneſs; and the Spectators were lighted Home from the Theatre by five thouſand bald Youths, planted ready for that Purpoſe. This was at the Exhibition of the *Floralia*, a Feſtival which held four Days, from the twenty-ſeventh of *April* to the firſt of *May*, in Honour of the Goddeſs *Flora*. Theſe were Spectacles of much Licentiouſneſs and Lewdneſs; which Conſideration heightened, and in ſome Sort applied the Satire. They were firſt ex-

TIBERIVS. hibited by *C. Servilius*, who was Maſter of the Horſe to *Manlius Torquatus*, in the Year of the City DXLV, according to his Denarius, which has on one Side two Gladiators, and underneath C. SERVEIL*ius* C. F.; and on the other the Figure of the gay Goddeſs, crowned with Flowers, and FLORA*lia* PRIMVS. The Emperor, with all his Cruelty, judged it neceſſary to diſſemble his Knowledge of this Affront.

Pl. XV. 4.

Amongſt the many private Citizens who miſerably periſhed, was *Tigranes*, who had been King of *Armenia*, and was the Grandſon of two crowned Heads. *Herod* King of *Judea*, and *Archelaus* of *Cappadocia*, were accuſed, condemned, and executed like private Perſons, and his Kinſman *Agrippa* confined in Priſon. The remaining four Years of this Reign were a continued Scene of Blood, which it is painful to wade through. But the Caſe of *Sextus Marius* is particular. He was one of the richeſt Men in *Rome*, and had a Daughter of moſt exquiſite Beauty. Theſe fair Gifts of Fortune and of Nature proved his Ruin. He had equal Reaſon to fear the Avarice and unbridled Luſt of the Emperor. Therefore, to ſecure the Honour of his Houſe in the firſt Place, he removed his Daughter to a ſafe Retreat. An Accuſation was therefore ſet on Foot againſt him, upon a Charge of Inceſt, and he was thrown headlong from the *Tarpeian* Rock. His Effects were confiſcated

confiſcated to the Public, but TIBERIUS ſeized them for his own Uſe. Some Medals were now ſtruck in Honour of the deified AUGUSTUS, having two Figures of *Capricorn* upon a Globe, which ſupport a Civic Crown, encircling OB CIVES SER*vatos*, and inſcribed DIVO. AVGVSTO. S. P. Q. R. On the Reverſe, TI*berius* CAESAR DIVI AVG*uſti* F*ilius* AVGVS*tus* P*ontifex* POT*eſtate* XXXVII; and in the Centre S. C. TIBERIVS. Pl. XV. 5.

At this Time JULIA and DRUSILLA, two of the Daughters of GERMANICUS, were given in Marriage, the former to *M. Vinucius*, and the latter to *L. Caſſius*. And their Brother, C. CALIGULA, took to Wife JUNIA CLAUDIA, or CLAUDILLA, as ſhe is called by *Suetonius*, the Daughter of *M. Silanus*, a Senator of the firſt Rank. In the Eaſt a young Man, pretending to be *Druſus*, the Son of GERMANICUS, and beginning to draw Followers to him, was ſeized, and ſent to TIBERIUS. An Inundation of the *Tiber*, and a Fire which broke out on Mount *Aventine*, and deſtroyed all the Buildings in that Quarter of the City, created much Confuſion: but the Sufferers were indemnified by the Emperor, as in a former Caſe of the ſame Nature. He had twice, ſince he left it, returned to the Neighbourhood of the City with Deſign to enter it, and as ſuddenly retired again; frightened away the laſt Time by his own Superſti-

tion.

TIBERIVS.

tion. For a Serpent-Dragon, which he was fond of, and uſed to feed with his own Hands, being conſumed to the Bones by Emmets, he liſtened immediately to the Advice of thoſe who warned him to "beware of the Multitude." At *Aſtura* he found himſelf indiſpoſed, yet went on, endeavouring by all poſſible Means to conceal his Indiſpoſition from all his Attendants. With this View he aſſiſted at the public Sports at *Circeii*, and thence proceeded to the Villa which had heretofore belonged to *Lucullus*. There was with him an eminent Phyſician, named *Charicles*, not attending as ſuch, but whoſe Advice, in civil Affairs, he made uſe of. This Man, in taking Leave of him, as required by Buſineſs, graſped his Hand and Wriſt in ſuch Manner as to feel the Pulſation of the Artery. TIBERIUS perceived it, and to convince him that he was well, ordered the Entertainment to be renewed, as in Honour of his departing Friend, and ſtayed at it longer than uſual. But *Charicles* declared to *Macro*, that it was over with him, for that he could not laſt above two Days longer. On the ſeventeenth of the Calends of *April* he fainted, and was believed to be dead. On this CAIUS went out, and was preſently ſurrounded by congratulating Friends. But in the Midſt of their triumphant Joy, Word was brought that he was come to himſelf,

ſelf, and called for ſome Refreſhment. Inſtantly all diſperſed, having Dread and Deſpair painted in their Countenances. But *Macro*, ſtill intrepid, ordered a Weight of Cloaths to be laid upon the Bed, and the Room to be cleared. Thus ſtifled, he expired in the ſeventy-eighth Year of his Age. But *Dio* adds to this Account of *Tacitus*, that he was firſt denied all Nouriſhment by the Command of CAIUS, and afterwards ſtifled; that *Macro* was particularly aſſiſtant in this Affair, who had for ſome Time devoted himſelf to CAIUS, and even drawn him into an Intrigue with his own Wife *Ennia Thraſylla*. TIBERIVS.

TIBERIUS reigned twenty-two Years ſeven Months and ſeven Days from the Death of AUGUSTUS. His Character differs greatly in the different Stages of his Life. While he was a private Perſon, or commanded under AUGUSTUS, he was not without a conſiderable Share of Reputation. While GERMANICUS and DRUSUS were in being, he played the Hypocrite with much Art, pretending to Virtues which he was an utter Stranger to. Afterwards, to the Death of his Mother, he ſeems to have diſcovered in his Compoſition a pretty equal Mixture of Good and Evil. During the Time that *Sejanus* was the Object of his Love or Hatred, his Tyranny was moſt deteſtable; but he took ſome Care to cover

TIBERIVS. his Debaucheries. But on his Removal alſo, bidding adieu to Fear and Shame, he gave himſelf up entirely to an inſatiate Avarice, an Exceſs of Cruelty, and the moſt abandoned Luſt. He left by Will TIBERIUS GEMINUS, his own Grandſon by DRUSUS; and CAIUS CALIGULA, his Grandſon by the Adoption of GERMANICUS; his Coheirs.

MATHE MATICAL SOCIETY

CAIUS CÆSAR GERMANICUS, ſurnamed CALIGULA.

CAIUS Cæsar Germanicus, commonly called Caligula, attended the Body of Tiberius to *Rome*, and performed his Obſequies, ſpeaking the funeral Oration himſelf with great Magnificence. He then produced the laſt Will of the Deceaſed before the Senate, which was immediately declared void, and himſelf ſaluted Emperor, with the joyful Acclamations of all Ranks and Orders of Men, who expected every Thing great and good from the Son of Germanicus, whoſe Memory was held in the higheſt Eſtimation: and the Beginning of his Reign gave Countenance to their warmeſt Hopes. CALIGVLA.

CALIGVLA. He readily paid to the People and the Soldiery, the Legacies left to them by JULIA AUGUSTA and his Predeceſſor, heightened with large Donations from himſelf. This procured him the Reputation of being liberal. His Adlocution to the Prætorian Cohorts on this Occaſion is celebrated on the Re-
Pl. XV. 6. verſe of one of his Coins, where four Standard-Bearers appear with their Commander at their Head, and the Emperor on his Suggeſtum, riſen from his Seat, and in a ſpeaking Attitude, with ADLOCVT*io* COH*ortium*. All the Titles, with which AUGUSTUS had been honoured, he received in one Day, deferring, for a Time only, that of *Father of his Country*. His Piety towards his deceaſed Father, Mother, and Brothers, and his Grandmother ANTONIA, was very commendable. On ſeveral of his Coins we find the Head of the firſt, particularly
Pl. XV. 7. on the Medal of Gold referred to, with the Title GERMANICVS CAESAR P*ater* C*aii* CAES*aris* AVG*uſti* GERM*anici*; on the other Side, the laureate Head of the Emperor, with C. CAES. AVG. GERM. P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR. POT. His De-
Pl. XV. 8, 9. narius agrees with this exactly. The ſame Honours were paid to him in the Colonies; but in the Coins ſtruck there the curious Reader will obſerve
Pl. XV. 10. both Heads to be laureated. His other Denarius, in Honour of his Mother AGRIPPINA, repreſents her

her hollow-eyed and emaciated, as if intended to describe her tragical End. One of his first Cares, after his Accession, was to fetch in Person the Remains of his Mother, and his Brother NERO, from *Pandataria*, which he conveyed to *Rome* with great Reverence and Regard, and placed in the Mausoleum of AUGUSTUS. His Grandmother ANTONIA he honoured with the Titles of AUGUSTA, and Priestess of the deified AUGUSTUS, and with all the Privileges which LIVIA or JULIA had before enjoyed. On her Denarius we see her Head crowned with a Wreath of Ears of Corn, with the Title ANTONIA AVGVSTA; and on the Reverse two Torches, with SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI. We have also a Medal of Gold, whereon her Head is honoured with the same Inscription, and decorated with the same symbolical Crown, bearing on the Reverse a female Figure, representing CONSTANCY or Firmness, holding in the left Hand a Cornucopiæ, and in the right a Spear, crowned with a burning Torch, and around it CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI. His pretended Affection to his Sisters was equally remarkable. These were AGRIPPINA, DRUSILLA, and JULIA, the last being called also LIVIA and LIVILLA. On them he conferred the Honours and Privileges of the Vestals, and Seats next himself at the Equestrian Games; and ordered that

CALIGVLA.

Pl. XV. 11.

Pl. XV. 12.

CALIGVLA. that the Vows, made annually by the Magiſtrates and Pontifs for the Proſperity of himſelf and the Republic, and the Oath taken to him, ſhould reſpect *them* alſo. We have accordingly the Figures of theſe Ladies on one of his Coins of the firſt
Pl. XV. 13. Magnitude, diſtinguiſhed by their Names, though appearing under the Characters of CONSTANCY, CONCORD, and FORTUNE, as then known by their peculiar Attributes. The firſt leans upon the *ſtanding Column*, the ſecond holds out the *Patera*, and the third the *Helm* of Government, and each of them has her Cornucopiæ: underneath S. C. Full of Moderation, he profeſſed to burn in public all the Papers relating to the Proſecution of his Mother and Brothers, with a Proteſtation that he had not read them; forbad any Statues to be erected to him; declared that he would only ſhare the Empire with the Senate, and act entirely by their Advice, whoſe Son and Pupil he acknowledged himſelf to be. His Speech was ſo gracious, that the Senate decreed a Repetition of it yearly for his Honour, and as much for their own Security. He was then in his five-and-twentieth Year. He releaſed all Priſoners of State, diſcouraged Informers, and quaſhed at once all treaſonable Proſecutions, which the City was full of. And to this we judge the Medal, ſtruck by Order of the Senate and Peo-

ple, to be owing, which bears his laureate Head, with C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT.: the Reverſe has a civic Crown, incloſing S. P. Q. R. *Patri Patriæ* OB CIVES SERVATOS. To the Magiſtrates he allowed a free Juriſdiction without Appeal; recalled the Exiles, and revoked the Edict of TIBERIUS againſt prohibited Books. Pl. XV. 14.

With great Applauſe therefore he entered on his firſt Conſulate in *July*, having his Uncle CLAUDIUS for his Colleague, and held the Faſces a little more than two Months. Now, habited in the Robe of Triumph, with great Pomp he dedicated the Temple of AUGUSTUS, the Youth of both Sexes, and the nobleſt Families, ſinging an Hymn in the Proceſſion. His triumphal Car was drawn by ſix Horſes. On this Occaſion he treated the Senators, their Ladies, and the People, exhibiting Concerts of Muſic, Horſe-racing, Encounters with wild Beaſts from *Africa*, and the *Trojan* Exerciſe. The Medal ſtruck for this Celebration has on one Side a PIETY ſeated, and extending her Arm, which holds the *Patera*. There is a ſmall Statue behind her. In the Exergue, PIETAS. The Inſcription is C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS P. M. TR. POT. On the other Side is repreſented the Temple itſelf, with the proper Sacrifice of a Steer, the Prieſt and Miniſters. Pl. XV. 15.

CALIGVLA.

niſters attending. In the Area, DIVO AVG. S. C. The Reader will obſerve a Difference between this Temple of CAIUS and the other, which we have already given, of TIBERIUS. This was ſtruck when the Temple was entirely finiſhed and conſecrated, and probably after it had received ſeveral Alterations and Improvements upon the original Plan; but that ſhews it in the Form which himſelf had given, or intended to give it. This Medal however, from the Want of the COS. muſt have been ſtruck in Readineſs, before he took Poſſeſſion of the Faſces. Another, which ſeems to have been ſtruck with an Eye to the ſame Occaſion afterwards, bears his Head plain, with this Addition to the Title, C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS. On the Reverſe is the Effigies of TIBERIUS, wearing a radiated Crown between two Stars.

Pl. XV. 16.

Great Complaints having been made of *Pontius Pilate*, for his Cruelties to the *Samaritans* and *Jews*, he had been ſent to *Rome* by *L. Vitellius*, Governor of *Syria*; and *Marcellus* was this Year commiſſioned to ſucceed him.

Agrippa, the Grandſon of *Herod*, had been ſet at Liberty by CAIUS, and was now gratified with the Territory which his Uncle *Philip* had enjoyed, together with the regal Title, to which he afterwards added the Tetrarchy of *Herod*. He reſtored

Antiochus

Antiochus to his paternal Kingdom of *Commagene*, adding to it the Coaſt of *Cilicia*, with an immenſe Gratuity of Money: and a Fire happening at *Rome*, he followed the Example of TIBERIUS, indemnifying the Sufferers. But in the Midſt of that Eaſe and Comfort which the *Romans* promiſed themſelves the Continuance of, from the Lenity of his Government, the Emperor was ſeized with a dangerous Sickneſs, imputed to his diſſolute Courſe of Life. This created a dreadful Alarm throughout the Empire. At *Rome* the People were in a Manner diſtracted. Day and Night the Palace was ſurrounded with enquiring Multitudes. Vows were not only made, as uſual, for his Recovery, but ſeveral Perſons gave public Notice, that they devoted their own Lives for his. Great therefore were the Rejoicings and Thankſgivings for his actual Recovery. Victims out of Number were offered, and Coins ſtruck, bearing his laureate Head, with the uſual Inſcription, and having on the Reverſe the SALVS AVGVSTA. That which we give the Reader is a municipal Coin, with the Names of the Duumviri of the Place. But this proved far from being ſalutary to the Public; ſince from this Time he commenced the moſt inhuman Tyrant that ever ſwayed a Sceptre, inverting every Act of Power which had before procured Eſteem. He adopted young TIBERIUS, and

CALIGVLA. A.D.

Pl. XV. 17.

CALIGVLA. and declared him PRINCE OF THE YOUTH: but preſently after, on Pretence that he had wiſhed his Death, ſent him an Order to diſpatch himſelf. His Love to his Siſters was obſerved to have degenerated into notorious and ſhameleſs Inceſt with every one of them. All thoſe who had been any way concerned againſt his Family were put to Death at different Times, not one excepted. His Deference to the Senate changed into profeſſed Enmity. The recalled Exiles he impriſoned and executed. Thoſe baniſhed by himſelf ſuffered the ſame Fate. His Grandmother ANTONIA was either poiſoned by his Order, or forced to put an End to her own Life. *Macro*, to whom he owed his own Safety and Advancement, underwent the ſame Treatment, with his Wife, Children, and their whole Houſhold. *Silanus*, his Father-in-law, periſhed in the ſame Manner. Thoſe who had devoted themſelves for him in his Illneſs, were compelled to fulfil the Vow. It were tedious and irkſome to recount the many Inſtances of his Cruelty. He revived the Law of Majeſty, and ſeemed to delight in Blood, very commonly attending the Executions in Perſon, and obliging Parents to be preſent, and behold with their Eyes the mercileſs Barbarities inflicted on their unhappy Children. But nothing can ſo fully evince the Immanity of his Diſpoſition, as that execrable

Wiſh, "Oh! that the *Roman* People had but one "Neck!" His Inclination to quarrel with the Senate grew every Day more apparent. Servile as they were become, they were the only Check on his Proceedings. This once-venerable Body had of late rejected the Conſtitutions of TIBERIUS, and ſworn only to the Obſervance of thoſe of AUGUSTUS and CAIUS. They had on very many other Occaſions expreſſed their Abhorrence of his Memory. This had been very pleaſing to CAIUS hitherto. But now he took upon him to inveigh bitterly againſt the Inſolence of thoſe who dared to reflect upon their late Lord and Emperor; that it ſhewed him what himſelf was to expect hereafter; that to themſelves only was the Cruelty of TIBERIUS to be imputed, who could not reſiſt the Evidence of ſuch a Number of Accuſers; for themſelves had been the Clients of *Sejanus*, and the Informers againſt his Mother and Brothers. Thus it became alike dangerous to praiſe or to condemn the former Meaſures. CALIGVLA.

On the Deceaſe of his Siſter DRUSILLA, he honoured her Remains with a public Funeral; *Lepidus*, who was her laſt Huſband, for ſhe had been before married to *Caſſius Longinus*, pronouncing her Eulogy, and the Prætorian Guards, the Equeſtrian Order, and the Patrician Youth with their *Trojan*

CALIGVLA. Exercise, making their Evolution in separate Bodies round the Pile. All that had been conferred on LIVIA was decreed to her, with the Addition of a Consecration. Her Effigies of Gold was to stand in the Senate House, and a Statue of *Venus*, exactly of her Size, to be placed in the Forum, and worshipped in her Name; that a peculiar Temple should be erected to her, and her Statues adored by both Sexes; that the Ladies should swear by her, whensoever it should be necessary for them to make Oath; that public Games, like the *Megalensian*, should be celebrated on her Birth-day, and an Entertainment given to the Senators and Equestrians. Thenceforth she was called *Panthea* (says *Dio*) and divine Honours were every where paid to her. No Coins however, that I have heard of, distinguish her by this Name. But we have her Figure, with the Name DRUSILLA; on the Reverse of which is a *Caduceus*, inclosed in a Wreath, in the *Pembrokian* Collection. And *Vaillant* describes a Coin of the second Size, struck at *Miletus*, bearing her Head, with the Inscription ΘΕΑ ΔΡΟΥΣΙΛΛΑ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ. Oath was made by *Livius Geminius*, a Senator, that he saw her ascend into Heaven, and converse with the Gods, imprecating Perdition to himself and his Children, if he uttered a Falshood, and calling the Gods, and amongst them DRUSILLA herself, to bear Witness

Witneſs to the Truth of what he ſaid. Moſt unhappy was it to be ſubject to the Caprice of this fanciful Tyrant. For to expreſs Joy or Sorrow on this Occaſion was equally dangerous; ſince not to lament her as dead, and to lament her as being now a Goddeſs, was alike criminal. Yet his own Grief was exceſſive. He quitted the City ſuddenly by Night, and haſtily paſſing through *Campania*, retired to *Sicily*. Thence he returned, with his Hair and Beard grown long; and ever after, in the Aſſemblies of the People and the Soldiery, accuſtomed himſelf to ſwear by the Deity of DRUSILLA. His other two Siſters, JULIA and AGRIPPINA, he afterwards condemned to Baniſhment, as guilty of Adultery and Treaſon with *Lepidus* above-mentioned, who loſt his Head for the Plot, whether real or pretended. We have the Figure of the former of theſe, ſtruck at *Mytilene*, with the Inſcription ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΝΕΑΝ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥ, i. e. JULIA *the Younger, Daughter of* GERMANICUS. In the Area, ΜΥΤ, for the *Myteleneans*. On the Reverſe, CALIGULA ſtands veiled; the Legend is Γ. ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ CEBAΣTON. In the Area the ſame Letters, intimating the Veneration paid by that People to both the Emperor and his Siſter. The Reader will obſerve here, that the firſt and the fifth Letter, in the Word *Sebaſton*, are differently formed, though the ſame;

CALIGULA.

Pl. XV. 18.

CALIGVLA. ſame; but what is more extraordinary, one of the ſame Coins, in the Cabinet of *Verſailles*, quoted by *Vaillant*, has in both Words the ſame Letter thus formed Σ. How to account for this, otherwiſe than by the Inadvertence of the Copiers, I know not.

The Emperor now took upon him the Conſulſhip a ſecond Time, and held it for thirty Days only, L. APRONIVS CAESIANVS being his Colleague. This had nearly occaſioned the Death of DOMITIVS AFER, an Orator of high Repute, who wrote an Epigram, which he inſcribed on the Pedeſtal of the Emperor's Statue, wherein he complimented him as having been twice Conſul before he had compleated his twenty-ſixth Year. This however was perverſely interpreted by CALIGULA as a Piece of Satire, which reflected on his Youth, and charged him with a Breach of the Laws. To ſhew therefore his ſuperior Parts (for he was proud of being thought an excellent Speaker) he accuſed him in Perſon; and the Orator with great Addreſs turned it to his own Advantage. For, inſtead of exerting his own Talents in his Defence, he pretended to be ſtruck with ſuch Aſtoniſhment on hearing the Emperor's invincible Eloquence, ſo far beyond all that he had hitherto conceived, that he called it Madneſs to attempt an Anſwer. He therefore threw himſelf at his Feet, confeſſing the Charge, and

and imploring Pardon with many Tears; intimating, that the Power of ſuch Eloquence was more to be dreaded than that of his Authority. He was ſo taken with this Sort of Adulation, that he not only forgave, but rewarded him with the Conſulate in the Courſe of the ſame Year. For thoſe who bore the Faſces, having neglected, on the Morning of his Birth-day, to ſignify to the People that, as ſuch, it was a Feſtival, he took great Offence thereat; objecting to them alſo, that they had celebrated the *Actiac* Victory of AUGUSTUS, to the Diſgrace of his Anceſtor MARC ANTONY, whoſe Defeat flowed from it. For theſe Reaſons he broke their Faſces, and diſplaced them; with the Indignity of which one of them was ſo moved, that he put an End to his own Life.

Of all the frantic Proceedings of CAIUS, none ſavoured more of Madneſs than his building a Bridge, compoſed of a double Row of Ships, ſtrongly connected and planked over, from *Baiæ* to *Puteoli*, a Diſtance of more than three Miles. Over this he rode in Triumph. Here he ſpent a Day and a Night, feaſting his Attendants with great Pomp, not intermitting however his uſual Cruelties. For, in the Midſt of his Intemperance, Multitudes were by his Command caſt into the Sea, a great Part of whom miſerably periſhed. Even thoſe, whom this extraordinary

CALIGVLA. extraordinary Spectacle could not draw from home, felt the ruinous Conſequence of it, a Famine being introduced at *Rome* by the Detention of ſuch a Number of Ships, which had otherwiſe been employed in the Conveyance of Corn to that Capital. By this and ſuch like Extravagancies, the vaſt Sums amaſſed by TIBERIUS were entirely diſſipated. All poſſible Means of Exactions were then made Uſe of to recruit his Finances. Scarce any Thing was heard of but Murders and Confiſcations of the Wealthy. Every Commodity was loaded with Duties. Labour itſelf was taxed; but all ſufficed not. His Palace became a common Stew, and the Wages of this Iniquity were paid into his own Hands. *Italy* being by ſuch Methods exhauſted, he turned his Eyes towards the Provinces. *L. Vitellius*, the Proconſul of *Syria*, was ſaid to be immenſely rich: he was therefore recalled in order to Execution. But the cunning Flatterer appeared before him veiled, and in the Guiſe of a Suppliant, turned himſelf round, and then fell proſtrate on his Face before him. This was the Mode of Supplication to the Gods. It procured the Idolater Pardon and Eſteem, and, perhaps, infuſed into CAIUS the firſt Notion of cauſing himſelf to be worſhipped as a Deity. He then ſet out for *Gaul*, at the Head of a very numerous Army, under Pretence of warring

againſt the *Germans*, but, in Fact, with Deſign to plunder the Province. He paſſed the *Rhine* without Sight of an Enemy, erected a Trophy, and then recroſſed in Mock-Triumph. But what he dared not to exact in *Germany*, he extorted from the Provincials with Impunity. There to be accuſed of Opulence was High Treaſon. All who laboured under this heavy Charge were executed without Mercy, and their Effects ſeized for the Uſe of the Emperor. The confiſcated Eſtates were ſold, and others compelled to purchaſe them at his own extravagant Valuation. In the ſame ſhameful Manner he expoſed to Sale even the Imperial Robes, and the rich Furniture of his Palace, brought thither for that Purpoſe; ſtill acting in the mean Time with a Profuſion at leaſt equal to his Extortions. For theſe Exploits an Ovation was decreed to him at Home, and a Deputation ſent to acquaint him with the intended Honour. But while he was preparing to leave the Country, the *Germans* invaded it, but received a ſevere Repulſe under the Conduct of GALBA, afterwards Emperor, the ſole Credit of which CAIUS aſſumed to himſelf, writing to the Senate a pompous Detail of his Succeſſes. CALIGULA.

His Marriages were as extraordinary as the reſt of his Proceedings. His firſt Wife, the Daughter

CALIGVLA. of *Silanus*, he divorced. Being invited afterwards to the Wedding of *C. Piſo*, he took a Fancy to the Bride, whom he ordered to the Palace, and detained for his own Uſe. This was LIVIA (or, according to *Dio*, CORNELIA) ORESTILLA. The next Day he gave out that a ſuitable Match had been found for him, after the Examples of ROMULUS and AUGUSTUS. But in leſs than two Months he diſmiſſed her alſo; and, under Pretence of her being intimate with her Huſband *Piſo*, baniſhed them both. After the Death of DRUSILLA, hearing that the Grandmother of LOLLIA PAULINA had in her Time been an exceeding fine Woman, he ſent for the Granddaughter, though ſhe was at that Time the Wife of *C. Memmius*, a Perſon of Conſular Rank, and at the Head of an Army, and kept her to himſelf: but her too he ſoon divorced, forbidding her the Knowledge of any other Man. His laſt Wife, CÆSONIA, though neither beautiful nor young, but luxurious and laſcivious to the laſt Degree, and withal the Mother of three Children by another Huſband, he treated with more Conſtancy and Affection; frequently ſhewed her to the Army on Horſeback by his Side, and armed as an Amazon, as he did ſometimes to his Favourites in private naked. She was then with Child, and the ſame Day that ſhe was brought to Bed he acknowledged himſelf

himſelf her Huſband, and the Father of the Child. To the Infant he gave the Name of JULIA DRUSILLA, carried it to the Temples of the ſeveral Goddeſſes, and placed it in the Lap of *Minerva*, to whoſe Care and Tuition he recommended it. At the ſame Time he made free with other Women, noble or ignoble, married or ſingle, with all Licentiouſneſs, being neither ſparing of his own, nor any other Perſon's, Modeſty. The former were generally invited to Supper with their Huſbands, and conſidered with Attention, as they paſſed leiſurely before him for that Purpoſe, and, as they happened to pleaſe, were afterwards called aſide. In theſe Interviews he was curious to examine their private Blemiſhes or Beauties, which he reported to the Company without Scruple at his Return. CALIGVLA.

He was at *Lyons*, in *Gaul*, on his Way homeward, when he entered into his third Conſulate alone, his intended Colleague dying juſt at the Time that he was to aſſume the Faſces. But this Honour he reſigned at the End of twelve Days, when *L. Gellius Poblicola* and *M. Cocceius Nerva* were advanced to that high Office. On the laſt Day of *Auguſt*, his Birth-day, he entered *Rome* with an Ovation, to the great Terror of the Senators, whom he had grievouſly threatened, and whoſe Deſtruction he certainly intended. To ſoothe him by flat-

CALIGVLA. tering his pretended Succeſſes, Denarii were ſtruck by the joint Decree of the Senate and People, exPl. XV. 19. hibiting his laureate Head and Titles at large, C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III; with a civic Crown on the Reverſe, incloſing, as before, S. P. Q. R. OB C. S. Medals Pl. XVI. 1. of Gold were alſo ſtruck with the ſame Head and Inſcription, having for the Reverſe the radiated Head of AUGUSTUS, and DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE.

But the firſt Victim to his Rage and Avarice was his own near Kinſman *Ptolemy*, King of MAURITANIA, whom he had invited to *Rome*. He was the Son of the younger JUBA, by SELENE the Daughter of ANTONY and CLEOPATRA. His great Wealth was probably the Cauſe of his Ruin, which brought on the Defection of his Kingdom. We have a ſmall Silver Coin of this unhappy Prince, which was found in *Africa*, and preſented to *Torrentius*, who has publiſhed it in his Notes upon *Suetonius*. His Head is incircled with the Diadem, and round it PTOLEMAEVS REX. There is a Palm-Tree Pl. XVI. 2. on the Reverſe, and under it RAX. Another of the ſame Sort is in the valuable *Pembrokian* Collection, in which the laſt Letter on the Reverſe wants one of the Strokes of the X.

About this Time a ſtrange Accident reconciled

1
Æ
DIVVS·AVG·PATER·PATRIAE
TI·CAESAR·AVG·PONM·TR·POT·III·COS·III

2
R
PTOLEMAEVS REX
R·A·I

3
Æ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΙΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΙΕΡΑ ΡΩΜΗ ΘΕΑ

4
Æ
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΠΟΥΟΛΛΑΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ
ΤΕ ΙΩΑΝΝΗΝ ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΝ

5
Æ
TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IIII·P·P·COS·DESIGN·IIII·IMP·XI
RCC

6
R
IMP·RECEPT

7
Æ
PRAETOR
RECEPT

8
Æ
TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
EX·S·C
P·P
OB·CIVES
SERVATOS

9
Æ
TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP·P·P
NERO·CLAVDIVS·DRVSVS·GERMANICVS
S
C

10
Æ
ANTONIA AVGVSTA
TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·IMP
S
C

11
Æ
ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΣΟΦΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΡΑΜ·ΖΕΒ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΝΕΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΓΕΡ

12
ΘΕΑ

13
Æ
ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΩΚΑΙΣΑ ΡΙΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΩΕΤΕ

14
Æ
AVGVSTI
SPQROSTC

15
Æ
IMP·T·VESP·AVG·REST
S·C

16
Æ
VII

17
Æ
A·A
COL
PLTR
X
XII

18
Æ
TI·CLAVDIVS·CAESAR·AVG·GERM
LIBERIS
AVG·
COL·AAA

19
Æ
SPES
AVGVSTA

20
IMP·T·VESP·
S
C

MATHE
MATICAL
SOCIETY

him to the Senate. He had a principal Favourite, named *Protogenes*, who uſed to carry about with him his two Pocket-Books, the one entitled The Sword, and the other The Dagger. This Man, having entered the Senate-Houſe, as on other Buſineſs, was immediately addreſſed by the Members, who were all eager to ſpeak to, and ſhake Hands with, him; when obſerving *Scribonius Proculus* with the reſt, "What," ſaid he, ſternly, "are you "here too, the Emperor's inveterate Enemy, with "your Salutations?" The Words were no ſooner uttered than the whole Body of the Senators fell upon him, and tore him Limb from Limb. And this Sacrifice was ſo pleaſing to the Emperor, that he declared himſelf ſatisfied with them. In Return for this gracious Declaration, they decreed a lofty Throne for him in the very Senate-Houſe, and that a military Guard ſhould attend him there. Some ſtiled him an Hero or Demi-god, others a Divinity: with which Titles he was inflated to a Degree of Madneſs. For before this he had been too apt to fancy himſelf more than Man; that he had a connubial Connection with the Moon, and had been crowned by the Goddeſs Victory; pretended to be *Jupiter* himſelf, and acted all his ſhameful and inceſtuous Intrigues. At other Times he was *Juno*, *Diana*, or *Venus*, and on ſuch Occaſions

CALIGVLA. caſions appeared in their proper Habits. Sometimes with the Bowl and Thyrſus he was *Bacchus*, and then again perſonated *Hercules* with his Club and Lion's Skin; now bearded as *Jupiter*, then beardleſs as *Apollo*; appeared with a Trident now, then brandiſhing his Thunder; next he was the *Warrior-Virgin*, and varied his Appearances ſo often, as ſhewed him willing to be any Thing but what he really was: and in theſe different Habiliments he ſuffered Supplications, Vows, and Sacrifices, to be offered before him as to a preſent Deity. He erected a Temple to himſelf in *Rome*, in which was placed his Statue of Gold, and a ſeparate Manſion in the Capitol, that he might the more freely converſe with his Brother *Jupiter*. He appointed Prieſts for himſelf, which Honour he ſold at a moſt extravagant Rate, and CÆSONIA was his Prieſteſs; nay, he became his own Prieſt, and made his Horſe *Incitatus* his Colleague, intending alſo to make him Conſul. The moſt delicate and coſtly Birds were ſacrificed to him daily. He had a Machine wherewith he imitated Thunder and Lightning, which he returned for that which came from above, ſaying, "Take me off, or I will "take thee;" and was once heard to whiſper *Jupiter*, that "he would ſend him back again to *Greece*:" a Folly not to be credited but upon the concurrent Teſtimony

Teſtimony of all Hiſtorians. He was worſhipped in all the Provinces except one. The People of *Ilium* ſtamped his Buſto on their Coins oppoſite to that of AUGUSTUS, and both raiſed on Brackets, as thoſe of the Gods were, with the Inſcription ΓΑΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΘΕΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ, and underneath CEBACTOI. On one Side of the Reverſe is a female Head turrited, repreſenting the City of *Rome*, which they have alſo deified with the Title of ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. The Figure, which repreſents the *Roman* Senate on Coins, is ſometimes Male, and ſometimes Female. Here it is the Head of a Man, and dignified with the Title of *Sacred* ΙЄΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Between the two Figures ſtands the Statue of *Pallas*, with the Spear and *Gorgon* Shield, the Palladium of *Ilium* and of *Rome*, and under her Feet ΙΛΙ*αχων*. Nor were the *Smyrnēans* behind in their Devotion, who have on their Coins regarded the Emperor and his Mother as their tutelary Deities. That before us gives his Head laureated, with the Title ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ. ΕΠΙ ΑΟΥΙΟΛΑ, i. e. *Under Aviola*, he being Proconſul. The Reverſe ſhews both their Heads adverſe. The Legend is a little defaced. What remains is *αγρι*ΠΠΕΙΝΑΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, with the Addition of ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΣ, the Name of the Prætor. The *Jews* were the only People who ventured to incur his high Diſpleaſure,

CALIGVLA.

Pl. XVI. 3.

Pl. XVI. 4.

CALIGVLA. on this Occaſion. They refuſed to admit his Statues into the Temple of *Jeruſalem*. Orders had been therefore ſent to *Petronius Turpilianus*, who ſucceeded *L. Vitellius* in the Government of *Syria*, to make War upon them; and all Things were now in Readineſs for their Chaſtiſement. But by the Intereſt and Interceſſion of King *Agrippa*, who was exceedingly reſpected by CAIUS, and by the Moderation of *Petronius*, this Evil was with great Difficulty deferred, and at length entirely prevented by the Tyrant's Death.

Dio Caſſius and *Suetonius*, in their Deſcriptions of this Reign, have brought all the good Meaſures of CAIUS into one View, and compriſed them in that Compaſs of Time which paſſed between the Death of his Predeceſſor and his firſt Conſulate; all Things afterwards being ſet down as execrably bad. Thus in the latter Hiſtorian we find recorded, as in the Beginning of his Reign, the Remiſſion of a Tax in theſe Words of the *Grævian* Edition, *Centeſimam auctionum Italiæ remiſit.* For the better underſtanding of this we muſt remark, that after the Civil Wars, AUGUSTUS, for the Support of a Military Fund which he had inſtituted, levied, what we may properly call *the hundredth Penny*, upon all Sums raiſed from the Sale of Effects by Auction throughout all *Italy*. This Burthen was

was much felt and complained of. But when afterwards TIBERIUS had by his Mother LIVIA inveigled old *Archelaus*, King of *Cappadocia*, to *Rome*, put him to Death, and reduced his Dominions to a *Roman* Province, he declared, according to *Tacitus*, that the additional Revenues of it would enable him to take off one Half of this Duty. This was done accordingly; and from that Time *the two-hundredth Penny* only was exacted. True it is, that *Dio* affirms the same Emperor, after the Death of *Sejanus*, to have repented of this Diminution, and raised it again to its original Value. If this be so, it is evident that it was again reduced as before, notwithstanding the Silence of the Historians. For we have a Coin of CALIGULA, which proves, beyond all Contradiction, that at this Time, and not sooner, he abolished the Duty of *the two-hundreth Penny*. For the Reverse calls him PON M TR P IIII PP COS TERT. *Pontifex Maximus Tribunitiæ Potestatis quarto Consul tertio*; and in the Centre of it we read R C C, *Remissâ Ducentesimâ*. Hence it is plain, that *Lipsius*, *Grævius*, and other Critics, were mistaken, and that the Manuscripts and Editions, not few in Number, which have *Ducentesimam* in this Passage of *Suetonius*, are right, and that the Place of *Dio*, in l. 58, which gave Occasion to the Alteration, τὲλος τὴν ἑκατοςὴς κατέλυσε, should be read τελος

Pl. XVI. 5.

CALIGVLA. τελος διακοσιοστὴς χατὲλυσε. This ſhews the Utility of ancient Coins for the Aſcertainment of diſputed Paſſages of Hiſtory. For theſe Teſtimonies are infallible and deciſive.

He now took the Faſces a fourth Time, in Conjunction with *Sentius Saturninus*, which he held but to the ſeventh of the Ides of *January*, and then ſubſtituted *Q. Pomponius Secundus*. A Conſpiracy to take him off was now entered into by *Caſſius Chærea*, *Sabinus*, *Papinius*, Tribunes of the Prætorian Guards, with other Officers, Senators, and ſome of his own Houſhold. *Chærea* was a Soldier of the old Stamp, brave and intrepid; but having an effeminate Voice, had on all Occaſions been made the Subject of the Emperor's Ridicule. When he came for the Parole, or Military Word, he would commonly give him *Cupid*, *Venus*, or ſome obſcene Term, reflecting on his Manhood and Courage. This excited a Spirit of Revenge; and all of them were ſtrongly inflamed with a Deſire of reſcuing their Country from that Exceſs of Slavery under which it laboured. The Time fixed for the Aſſaſſination was the Celebration of the Feſtival of AUGUSTUS, which began upon the Twenty-firſt of the ſame Month, when public Shews and Spectacles were to be exhibited in the Palace. It was not doubted but he would expoſe himſelf then, as he

had always taken great Delight in, and expended immenſe Sums on, ſuch Entertainments. On the third Day of the Sports, they determined to defer it no longer; and obſerving him to leave the Theatre, to look upon ſome noble Youths ſent to him out of *Greece* and *Ionia*, for the Purpoſe of ſinging in Concert an Hymn compoſed by himſelf, they attacked him in the Paſſage on his Return, and laid him dead, with many Wounds. His Wife and Daughter were put to Death ſoon after. CALIGVLA.

He was tall, and of the largeſt Size. His Neck and Legs were long and ſlender, his Aſpect pale, his Eyes and Temples hollow, the Hair of his Head thin, and the Crown of it bald; but his Beard was thick; his Forehead broad and ſtern; and he ſtudied to make his Countenance as terrible as might be, even practiſing at the Glaſs for that Purpoſe. With all his Faults, he was a good Speaker, and well verſed in the *Greek* and *Roman* Learning, yet unaccountably purpoſed to deſtroy the Works of *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Livy*. He ſaid that the ſecond was a Man of no Ingenuity, and very little Learning; and the laſt a prolix and negligent Hiſtorian. He had been ſubject in his Youth to the Falling-Sickneſs; and is ſaid to have been diſordered by a ſtimulating Potion given to him by CÆSONIA. He never ſlept more than three Hours in a Night, and

CALIGVLA. was then disturbed with strange visionary Fancies, and frightful Dreams. To this Weakness of Body and Mind his Biographer ascribes those Contrarieties which were evident in him at different Seasons, the greatest Boldness, and an immoderate Fearfulness. He died at the Age of twenty-nine Years, having reigned, according to *Dio Cassius*, three Years, nine Months, and twenty-eight Days; but according to *Suetonius*, three Years, ten Months, and eight Days. His public Works of Utility were few. He finished the Temple of AUGUSTUS, and the Theatre of POMPEY. He began two Aquæducts, one of them mentioned only by *Feratinus*, which were compleated by his Successor. He made several Harbours upon the Coast more commodious for the Reception of the Corn Ships from the East, and repaired the Walls and Temples of *Syracuse*. He had resolved to open the Isthmus of *Corinth*, and join the two Seas; to build a City on the Summit of the *Alps*; to restore the Palace of *Polycrates* at *Samos*; and to finish the Temple of the *Didymean Apollo* at *Miletus*. But these Schemes proved abortive by his Death. The last however gave Occasion to the striking of a Coin of the third Size, by the *Milesians*, which bears his Head, with the Inscription ΑΥΤοκρατωρ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΑΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC CEBACTOC; on the Reverse of which stands the naked Figure of the *Didymean Apollo*, there

there worſhipped, which, *Pliny* ſays, was the Work of *Canacus* the *Sicyonian*, with the Legend ΔΙΔΥΜΕΥΣ ΜΙΛΗΣΙΩΝ. *Patin* obſerves, that *Sabellicus* takes this Paſſage of *Suetonius* to be intended of the Temple of *Cybele*, the *Didymean* or rather *Dindymæan Mother*, which he could not have done, if he had ſeen this Coin. *Apollo* was called *Didymeus*, or the Twin, becauſe born with *Diana* at a Birth. On the Death of CALIGULA, his Statues were demoliſhed, and his Copper Coins (out of which were afterwards formed the Statues of *Meſther*, the Player) by the Order of MESSALINA, melted down; ſo that, inſtead of complaining that we have ſo few of them, it is rather to be wondered that we have ſo many. CALIGVLA.

TIBERIUS

TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

CLAVDIVS.

ON the Death of CAIUS, the Conſuls ſummoned the Senate to meet in the Capitol, where they ſpent the reſt of the Day, and the whole Night, in fruitleſs Debate; ſome declaring for a Monarchy, others for the Reſtoration of the Commonwealth. Meantime ſome Soldiers, entering the Palace for Plunder, found CLAUDIUS, who through Fear had concealed himſelf in a Corner, and conveyed him to the Camp, where he was declared Emperor by the Prætorian Cohorts. The Manner of his Creation was expreſſed in Medals both of Gold and Silver. He appears within the Walls of the Camp, with

with an Enſign before him, and over the Gates IMPER*io* RECEPT*o*. The Conſuls, depending upon their own Authority, and that of the Senate, and ſupported by the City Guards, had charged him by the popular Tribunes not to aim at the Empire, but to ſubmit himſelf to the People, the Senate, and the Laws; but the City Guards afterwards, and the People in general, joining with the Prætorians, the Imperial Authority was unanimouſly conferred upon him. Thus TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NERO GERMANICUS, the Son of DRUSUS, and the Grandſon of LIVIA, became Emperor, in the fiftieth Year of his Age. His Reception by the Prætorians is likewiſe expreſſed on the Reverſe of another Medal, by the Figure of an *Aquilifer*, or Eagle-Bearer, taking him by the Hand, whoſe Head and Shoulders are covered with a Lion's Skin. In the Figure of CLAUDIUS, the ancient *Roman* Habit is very conſpicuous, as is the Occaſion of it in the Legend PRAETOR*ianis* RECEPT*us*.

CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVI. 6.

Pl. XVI. 7.

He had a Body full of Infirmities, with a ſhaking Head, trembling Hands, and a faultering Voice. Having ſpent all his Time amongſt the Women and Freedmen, he had nothing liberal in his Behaviour; but, in the Height of Power, was a Slave to his own Servants. And being much addicted to Wine and Women, he gave them many Opportunities of impoſing

CLAVDIVS. impoſing upon him. He had alſo a natural Timidity, which generally indiſpoſed him for Counſel and Deſign; yet did many Things right, when compoſed for a Seaſon, and diſengaged from his Vices. He accepted all the Honours decreed him, except the Title of *Father of his Country*, which he deferred; but did not truſt himſelf in the Senate for thirty Days. For hearing that they had judged many Perſons more worthy of the Empire, he became extremely jealous; ordered all of either Sex, who approached him, to be ſearched; and had always, even at his Meals, his Guards by him. *Chærea* and a few more were executed for the late Conſpiracy, for the Example's ſake; but all the reſt concerned were not only pardoned, but advanced to Places of Honour and Profit. Thoſe, who without ſufficient Cauſe had been baniſhed by CAIUS, and amongſt them AGRIPPINA and JULIA, he recalled and reſtored to their Effects. And ſuch as had been impriſoned for Treaſon only were ſet at Liberty. This Clemency
Pl. XVI. 8. is celebrated by a Copper Medal of the firſt Size, the Inſcription of which is TI*berius* CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG*uſtus* P*ontifex* M*aximus* TR*ibunitiâ* P*oteſtate* IMP*erator* P*ater* P*atriæ*, around his laureate Head. The Reverſe has a Civic Wreath, incloſing EX S C PP OB CIVES SERVATOS, i. e. *Ex Senatûs Conſulto Patri Patriæ.*

His

His Piety to his Anceſtors he evidenced by the Inſtitution of Equeſtrian Games on the Birth-days of his Father DRUSUS and his Mother ANTONIA. On which Occaſion we ſee his own laureate Head ſtamped, with the ſame Inſcription as above, and a triumphal Arch on the Reverſe, on which is DRUSUS on Horſeback, between two Trophies; the Legend NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN*icus* IMP*erator*. Another has the Head of ANTONIA AVGVSTA, and on the Reverſe the Emperor ſtanding in his Pontifical Habit, having the *Sympulum* in his right Hand; on the Verge, TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P M. TR P IMP. S C. And on a *Greek* Coin we have his laureate Head, with TI ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΓΕΡΜ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, i. e. *Tiberius Claudius Germanicus Auguſtus*; and on the Reverſe both the Heads of DRUSUS and ANTONIA; over the firſt ΔΡΟΥΣΟΣ ΓΕΡ, *Druſus Germanicus*; and under the latter, which is veiled, for ſhe had been the Prieſteſs of AUGUSTUS, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ. Beſides the ſame Honour paid to his Grandmother LIVIA, he ranked her amongſt the Gods, dedicated her Effigies in the Temple of AUGUSTUS, committed the Care of her Rites to the Veſtals, and commanded that the Women ſhould ſwear by her Name. Hence we have her Figure, with the Title ΘΕΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, *Dea Auguſta*. But by what City theſe

Pl. XVI. 9.

Pl. XVI. 10.

Pl. XVI. 11.

Pl. XVI. 12.

CLAVDIVS. theſe two *Greek* Coins were ſtruck, is uncertain.

To himſelf he prohibited the Payment of all religious Honours, ſuffering only one Statue of Silver, and two more, of Braſs and Marble, to be erected to him, as had been decreed at firſt. He would not permit the Prætors to give any Shews of Gladiators, as uſual; and if any other Perſons deſired it, he forbad their doing it on *his* Account. To the Conſuls in Senate he behaved with Condeſcenſion, riſing to meet them. The Cuſtom of offering New-Year's-Gifts to the Emperor he aboliſhed; nor ſuffered any one to name him his Heir, who had Relations of his own. He even reſtored many Legacies which had been left to his two Predeceſſors. The *Jews*, in which Denomination the *Chriſtians* were included, he expelled from *Rome*. In the Circus he exhibited a Race of twelve Camels, and as many Horſes; after which three hundred Bears, and the ſame Number of wild Beaſts from *Africa*, were ſlaughtered: preſcribed particular Seats for the ſeveral Orders, and treated the Senators, together with their Wives, the Equeſtrians, and the Tribes.

He reſtored to *Antiochus* his Kingdom of *Commagene*, which CAIUS had firſt given, and then taken from him. On *Mithridates*, the *Iberian*, he beſtowed

the Kingdom of *Bosphorus*. He enlarged the Dominions of *Agrippa*, who had assisted in his Advancement to the Empire; gave him Consular Honours; gratified his Brother *Herod* with the Prætorian Dignity, bestowed the Kingdom of *Chalcis* upon *Libanus*; and allowed them to enter the Senate, and receive public Thanks in the *Greek* Language for their Services. In return, the latter afterwards struck some Coins of the second Size, with his own Head crowned with a Diadem, whereon he calls himself ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΗΡΩΔης φιλοκλαΥΔΙΟΣ, *King* Herod, *the Lover of* CLAUDIUS; the Reverse of which is surrounded with a Wreath of Olive, and inscribed ΚΛΑΥΔΙΩ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΕΤΕ. *To* CLAUDIUS CÆSAR AUGUSTUS, *in the fifth Year*. These were the laudable Actions of CLAUDIUS himself; but far different were those of his Freedmen, and his Wife VALERIA MESSALINA; who, not thinking herself enough honoured by JULIA, the Sister of CAIUS, and jealous of her Beauty, got her first banished, on a Charge of Adultery and other Crimes, together with *Seneca* the Philosopher, and not long after put to Death.

CLAUDIUS Claudius Pl. XVI. 13.

CLAUDIUS accepted of triumphal Honours, which were pressed upon him by the Senate, for some late Successes in *Mauritania*. The same Year the *Chatti* were conquered by *Sulpicius Galba*, as were the

CLAVDIVS.

Marſi (both *German* Nations) by *P. Gabinius*, who recovered the ſole remaining Eagle, which had been loſt at the Defeat of *Varus*. This realized to him the Title of Imperator. The following Year the *Moors* roſe again, but were ſubdued by *Suetonius Paulinus*, who waſted their Country as far as to Mount *Atlas*. After him *Sidius Geta* gave two Defeats to their Commander *Salubus*, whom he purſued into the ſandy Deſarts, where the Army was near periſhing for Want of Water, but relieved by a ſudden Shower. From this Time *Mauritania* was divided into two Parts, the *Tingitana* and *Cæſarienſis*, and governed by two Equeſtrians. The neighbouring Barbarians, infeſting ſome Parts of *Numidia*, were ſubdued, and the whole Country ſettled in Peace.

He was Conſul the ſecond Time with *C. Largus*, and continued ſo for two Months only. He obliged others to ſwear to the Acts of AUGUSTUS only, giving them Credit for his own; and, when he abdicated the Office, took the ſame Oath himſelf, as he did in all his other Conſulſhips. At this Time the Number of Prætors was uncertain, but chiefly from fifteen to eighteen. He alſo appointed three Perſons, of Prætorian Rank, to call in the Debts of the State, to whom he allowed Lictors and other Aſſiſtants.

As

As there was a Famine at *Rome*, the Emperor provided ſo wiſely for Supplies of Corn, that it was little wanted for a long Time after. The *Tiber* having no convenient Harbour, he determined to make one at *Oſtia*, though at an immenſe Expence, and compleated it with a Magnanimity worthy of the *Roman* Name. He dug away the Continent for a conſiderable Space, and incloſed the Circuit with a firm Structure of Stone, for the Reception of the Sea. On both Sides of the Entrance he threw vaſt Moles into the Deep. In the Centre of the Harbour he raiſed an Iſland, and erected a Pharos upon it, with Lights to guide the Mariners by Night. NERO was deſirous of arrogating to himſelf the Glory of this great Work; and it is to the Reverſe of one of his Medals that we are indebted for the Figure of it. A huge Coloſſus crowns the Pharos, with a Spear in his left Hand, and holding up a Light, as Mr. *Addiſon* ſuppoſes, in his right. At the Entrance *Neptune* is figured in a reclining Poſture, having in his right Hand a Rudder, and a Dolphin in his left, to denote his Dominion of the Sea. So providently careful therefore as this Emperor was to have the City well ſupplied with Bread, we cannot wonder to ſee in ſo many of his Reverſes the Figure of *Ceres*, diſtinguiſhed by the Torch laid acroſs her Lap, in a reſting Attitude, and hold-

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVI. 14.

CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVI. 15.

ing out ſome Ears of Corn, as in that before us, which was reſtored by the Emperor TITUS, as appears from the Legend IMP. T*itus* VESP*aſianus* AVG*uſtus* REST*ituit*: in the Exergue S. C. *Senatûs Conſulto*.

He obliged all Governors to depart for their Provinces before the Calends of *April*. Certain Equeſtrians he permitted to become Tribunes of the People, and obliged the reſt, as often as called upon, to join the Senators. In other Reſpects he was eaſy and good-natured; would viſit the Sick, and make one in the Feſtivities of Families. In the Senate, if the Members had ſtood up any Time, himſelf would riſe up too. On the annual Day of his Creation, he only diſtributed an hundred Seſtertii, (ſixteen Shillings and one Penny three Farthings of our Money) to each of the Prætorian Soldiers. Such was his Moderation, that when his Son, called afterwards BRITANNICUS, was born, he permitted no extraordinary Title to be conferred either on him or his Mother. He ſo conſtantly exhibited Combats of Gladiators, that it became his Failing. On ſuch Occaſions few Beaſts were ſlaughtered, but many Combatants, either by them or by each other. Thoſe Freedmen and Slaves, who under his Predeceſſors had contrived the Ruin of their Maſters, or borne falſe Witneſs againſt them,

he

he treated with particular Severity, executing very many, puniſhing others a different Way, and giving up the reſt to the Mercy of their injured Maſters; taking no ſmall Delight himſelf in viewing the Deſtruction of thoſe Wretches. Nor was he leſs pleaſed with the Murders of the Amphitheatre: ſo that he ordered a Shew of Gladiators to be exhibited annually at the Expence of thoſe who ſhould obtain the Quæſtorſhip. CLAVDIVS.

By thus accuſtoming himſelf to Blood and Slaughter, he became the more prone to Cruelty, though the Objects of it were furniſhed chiefly by the Rapaciouſneſs of his Family, and of MESSALINA particularly. For when they had a Deſign upon any one, they infuſed ſuch Fears into the Mind of the weak Emperor, that, in the Height of his Conſternation, he conſented to any thing; and, when he came to himſelf, would often enquire for the very Perſons whom he had doomed to Death; and, when informed of their Fate, would be exceedingly penitent and concerned. Thus fell *C. Ap. Silanus*, whom he had recalled from *Spain*, and married to the Mother of MESSALINA, becauſe he refuſed to be ſubſervient to the Luſt of that moſt laſcivious Empreſs. As no Crime could be imputed to him, *Narciſſus*, the Emperor's Freedman, pretended that he had ſeen his Maſter ſlain by him in a Dream.

CLAVDIVS. Dream. The Tale was exaggerated by MESSALINA ſo movingly, that an Order was iſſued for his Execution. This filled all good *Romans* with doleful Apprehenſions, and moved *Vinicianus*, and at his Inſtigation *Camillus Scribonianus*, then Governor of *Dalmatia*, and at the Head of a large Body of Forces, with many others, to conſpire againſt him. But the Troops of *Camillus* refuſing to concur with him, he fled to the Iſland of *Iſſa*, where he fell upon his own Sword. When CLAUDIUS had recovered from the Fright which this Conſpiracy had thrown him into, he returned Thanks and large Preſents to thoſe Forces; and had the ſeventh and eleventh Legions, which had particularly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, denominated by the Senate *the Claudian, the faithful, and the pious Legions.* This
Pl. XVI. 16. is ſuppoſed to have given Occaſion to the Reverſe before us, whereon the two Legions are repreſented by their reſpective Eagles, though the ſeventh only
Pl. XVI. 17. be particularly mentioned. The twenty-ſecond Legion alſo, ſettled in the Colony of *Patræ*, in the *Peloponneſus*, thought good to diſtinguiſh its Fidelity to CLAUDIUS by a Reverſe of the like Nature, with an Eagle and two Enſigns, inſcribed COL*onia Aroe*
Pl. XVI. 18. *Auguſta* PATR*enſis* XXII, and by another inſcribed to his three Children, ANTONIA, OCTAVIA, and BRITANNICUS, with LIBERIS AVG*uſti*, and underneath

neath COL. A A P, as before. A ſevere Inquiſition was made of thoſe concerned in the Conſpiracy. Very many were put to Death, more died by their own Hands, and amongſt them *Vinicianus* himſelf. MESSALINA and the Freedmen catched at the Occaſion. They uſed even the Teſtimony of Slaves againſt their own Maſters, however conſiderable for Rank or Quality. Even Patricians were put to the Torture, though CLAUDIUS had ſworn that no Freeman ſhould be ſubject to it. Many Women were impriſoned, executed, and expoſed at the *Gemonian* Stairs; while ſome of the moſt guilty were excuſed on Account of Intereſt or Money, through the Interpoſition of MESSALINA, *Narciſſus*, and their Aſſociates. The Children however of thoſe who ſuffered were unmoleſted, and ſome of them allowed their Fathers' Effects. Among the condemned was *Cæcina Pætus*, whom his Wife *Arria* manfully encouraged by ſtabbing herſelf firſt, then giving him the Dagger, and telling him, "It did not "hurt." *Martial*'s Epigram on this Couple is too well known to be inſerted. The Emperor was ſo intent on vindictive Meaſures, that, for the Parole, he gave the following Paſſage of *Homer*, *Odyſſ.* 21, l. 133.

Ἀνδρ' ἀπαμυνέσθαι, ὅτε τὶς πρότερος χαλεπήνῃ.

T' expel the Man who firſt creates the Strife.

CLAVDIVS. In his third Conſulate he aboliſhed many Sacrifices and Holydays; for they were before ſo numerous, that they took up a large Part of the Year, to the great Prejudice of the Public. To the *Rhodians* he reſtored their Liberty. The *Ilians* he favoured with a perpetual Immunity from all Taxes. But the *Lycians* were ſtripped of their Privileges, for having ſlain ſome *Roman* Citizens in a Tumult, and their Country annexed to *Pamphylia*. While at Home the *Roman* Freedom, the Command of Armies, the Government of Provinces, and Offices of every Kind, were ſet to Sale by the Empreſs and Freedmen in the moſt public and ſhameful Manner; whence all Commodities became ſo dear, that CLAUDIUS himſelf was forced to fix the Price of them.

The libidinous MESSALINA, not to be ſingle in her Way, forced many of the Sex into the ſame Immodeſties, obliging them to practiſe their Adulteries even in the Preſence of their own Huſbands. Such of theſe laſt as proved obſequious were promoted to Honours and Dignities; while others, who could not let themſelves down ſo low, were ſure to ſuffer. And all, who were ſuppoſed either able or willing to make Diſcoveries to the Emperor, were taken off by Kindneſs or Death.

While theſe Things paſſed at *Rome*, *A. Plautius*,

a Senator of Eminence, led an Army into *Britain*, one *Beric*, who for Sedition had been expelled the Iſland, perſuading the Emperor to this Expedition. It was with Difficulty the General drew his Troops out of *Gaul*; who complained that they were ſent to make War beyond the Limits of the World, and did all they could to retard the Motions of the Army. He failed however at laſt, and made good his Footing, defeating firſt *Caractacus*, and afterwards *Togodumnus*, the Sons of the late *Cunobeline*. A Part of the *Boduni* then ſurrendered. Leaving therefore a Garriſon amongſt them, he marched on to a certain River, on the farther Side of which the *Britons* were encamped, but in a careleſs Manner, as looking upon the River to be impaſſable. But *Plautius*, ſending out his *German* Troops, who were accuſtomed to paſs the moſt rapid Rivers in Arms, he attacked them at unawares, and diſperſed them. Next came FLAVIUS VESPASIAN, afterwards Emperor, and his Brother *Sabinus*, who alſo paſſing the River, ſlew many of the *Britons* by Surprize. Yet they ſtood their Ground, and fought a pitched Battle with the *Romans* the Day following, the Iſſue of which was doubtful, until *C. Sidius Geta*, who was very near being taken, gave ſuch a Turn to the Action, that he was judged worthy of triumphal Honours, though no Conſular. Thence

CLAVDIVS. the *Britons* betook themſelves to the Mouth of the *Thames*, which they, well acquainted with the Depth and Footing, paſſed with Eaſe. But the *Romans*, endeavouring to follow, were in great Danger. But ſoon after, when the *Germans* had again ſwam acroſs, and others had paſſed by a Bridge higher up in the Country, the Carnage was great. But inconſiderately purſuing the Fugitives, they entangled themſelves in the marſhy Grounds and Moraſſes, loſing many of their Men. For theſe Reaſons, and becauſe the *Britons*, ſince the Death of *Togodumnus*, remitted nothing of their former Fierceneſs, but were more eager in their Preparations to revenge his Fall, the Apprehenſions of *Plautius* diſpoſed him to halt. Having therefore ſecured the Country behind him, he ſent to deſire the Aſſiſtance of the Emperor in Perſon, having been charged ſo to do, in caſe of any ſiniſter Event.

All Things were in Readineſs, and even ſome Elephants provided for ſuch an Expedition. CLAUDIUS therefore, leaving *Vitellius*, the Colleague of his third Conſulate, at the Head of Affairs in *Rome*, ſet out for *Oſtia*, and ſailed thence to *Marſeilles*; and ſo making his Way partly by Sea, and partly by Land, he came to *Geſſoriacum*, or *Bulloign*. Thence he paſſed into *Britain*, and marched immediately

1
Æ
BRITANNIA

2
Æ
IMP·PTVESP AVG·RESTIT
S C

3
Æ
IMP·TITVESP·AVG·RESTIT
S C

4
ÆR
DE BRITANN

5

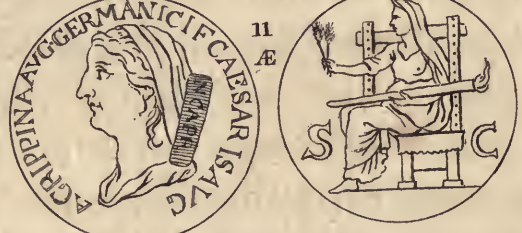
6
ÆR
TI·CLAVD·CAESAR·AVG·P·M·TR·P·III
PACI AVGVSTAE

7
Æ
DIVS CAESAR AVG TI·CLAVDIVS

8
ÆR
TI·KLAVΔIOΣ ΣEBAΣTOΣ GERMANIKOΣ
MESSALINA KAIΣAP

9
TI·KLAVΔIOΣ KAIΣAP

10
Æ
VALERIA MESSALINA AVGVSTA

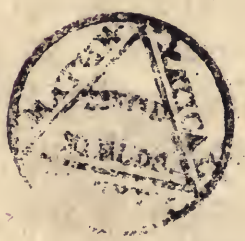

11
Æ
AGRIPPINA AVG GERMANICI F CAESARIS AVG
S C

12
AR
AGRIPPINA Æ
TI CLAVDCAESAR AVG GERMPMTRPPPP

13
ÆR
AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE
CAESAR AVG·GERM·P·M·TR·P·P·P·TI·CLAVD·

14
Æ
AVGVSTI

15
Æ
AVGVSTINA



16
Æ
AVGVSTINA

17
Æ

18
AR
TI·CLAVDCAESDRVSVSGERMPRINCIVENTNERO
CLAVDCAESAR AVG·GERMPMTRIBPOTPP

19
AR

mediately to join the Forces which waited for him on the Banks of the *Thames*. The Progreſs already made gave him Encouragement to expect a favourable Iſſue to the Enterprize. There are two Coins in the *Gevartian Tables* (quoted by Dr. *Muſgrave*, in his *Antiquitates Britanno-Belgicæ*, Vol. I. p. 188) which ſeem to have been ſtruck on this Occaſion. On the one Reverſe a genteel Female Figure holds out a Lily (the Emblem of Hope) to the Soldiers, as the Omen of Victory. Her Title round the Margin is the SPES AVGVSTA. We have the ſame agreeable Figure ſtanding ſingle on other Reverſes, as reſtored by TITUS; of which this before us is an Inſtance. The other is the Figure of BRITANNIA, ſtanding by the Prow of a Ship, and holding a Rudder in her right Hand, to ſignify her Situation in the Midſt of the Ocean. There is Room enough for Conjecture, that two other Reverſes of CLAUDIUS, the one recommending *Military Prudence*, by the Figure of *Pallas* armed, and the other *Conſtancy*, by that of a Soldier with his Helmet on, having the *Haſta pura* in his left Hand, and elevating the right Arm with the Finger bent towards his Head, all ſtruck by a Decree of the Senate, and reſtored by TITUS, were owing to the ſame Occaſion. Nor is it ſtrange that TITUS ſhould be ſo careful for the Perpetuation of theſe Medals, as the Theatre of this Expedition had

Pl. XVI. 19.

Pl. XVI. 20.

Pl. XVII. 1.

Pl. XVII. 2.

Pl. XVII. 3.

CLAVDIVS. had been the Scene of his own and his Father's Glory, who, being ſurrounded by the Enemy in one of the Actions here, and in the moſt imminent Danger, was piouſly reſcued by his Son, who with aſtoniſhing Boldneſs broke through and diſperſed them.

CLAUDIUS having joined his Forces, paſſed the River, and came to a deciſive Action with the *Britons*, wherein he gained a complete Victory. He then marched to *Camalodunum*, or *Maldon*, the regal Seat of *Cunobeline*, which he took; and iſſuing his Orders thence, forced many to a Submiſſion, and received the voluntary Surrender of others. For this Succeſs he was *ſeveral Times* ſaluted IMPERATOR, contrary to the *Roman* Uſage. The *Britons* were diſarmed, and the Government of thoſe who ſubmitted, and the Subduction of the reſt, committed to the Care of *Plautius*. This done, he ſet out on his Return, having ſent forward his two Sons-in-Law, *Pompey* and *Silanus*, with the News of his Victory. On this the Senate decreed to him the Surname of BRITANNICUS, a Triumph, annual Games, and two triumphal Arches, the one at *Rome*, the other at *Geſſoriacum*. One of them is, on the Medal before us, inſcribed DE BRITANNIS. The next Reverſe, however obliterated by Time, *Patin* judges to have been ſtruck as a Memorial of his

Pl. XVII. 4.

Pl. XVII. 5.

his *Britiſh* Expedition, in which Opinion we readily join. *Neptune* with his Trident appears in his Conchal Car, ruling the Waves, and drawn by *Tritons*, one of whom holds out his Hand, and ſounds his Shell in Triumph. For it agrees well with what *Suetonius* obſerves of him, that on the Pediment of his Palace, next to the CIVIC Wreath, he placed a NAVAL one, as a Monument of his having ſubdued the Ocean. But this laſt Hiſtorian differs from *Dio*, in that he is poſitive that CLAUDIUS, during the very few Days, no more than ſixteen, that he ſtayed in *Britain*, did indeed receive the Surrender of a Part of the Iſland, but without Battle or Bloodſhed. Yet it is plain that he looked upon the War as finiſhed, by the *Denarius* now ſtruck, with his laureate Head, and TI CLAVD CAESAR AVG PM TR P III. On the Reverſe of which is a winged Figure, holding out a *Caduceus*, with a Serpent before her, inſcribed PACI AVGVSTAE. It was alſo decreed for his Son, that he ſhould uſe that of BRITANNICUS as his own proper Name, inſtead of all other. CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVII. 6.

He triumphed accordingly, after an Abſence of ſix Months only, aſcending the Steps of the Capitol on his Knees, ſupported by his Sons-in-Law; MESSALINA, in her *Carpentum*, following the triumphal Car. On this Occaſion he favoured many with triumphal

CLAVDIVS. triumphal Ornaments, for he was profuſe of thoſe Honours. To *Rubrius Pollio*, Captain of the Guards, he allowed a Statue, and a Seat amongſt the Senators as often as he ſhould attend him thither. He exhibited triumphal Sports in two Theatres at once, and the Rejoicings were in all Reſpects ſuch as ſpoke the Expedition an Affair of the higheſt Conſequence, as opening the Way to the Conqueſt of a new World. And it was decreed, that all Treaties or Conventions made with the *Britons*, by CLAUDIUS or his Lieutenants, ſhould be as effectual as if made by the Senate and People of *Rome*.

The Emperor now enlarged the paternal Dominion of *M. Julius Cottius*, upon the *Alps* of his Name, and gave him the Title of King. As the City was full of Statues, he removed moſt of them, and forbad any private Perſon to ſet up ſuch Memorial of himſelf, without Permiſſion of the Senate, unleſs he had raiſed or repaired ſome public Sructure. At this Time he exhibited the votive Games, which he had promiſed at his ſetting out for *Britain*; and to all thoſe who received Corn at the public Charge, he diſtributed three hundred Seſtertii a Head, by Way of Congiary. This, or ſome other Congiary, (for *Suetonius* ſays that he gave
Pl. XVII. 7. them often) is recorded on the Medal before us, which bears the Congius or Meaſure, and around

it

it TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. I conceive however the Plainneſs of the Meaſure here repreſented to indicate a pecuniary Liberality, becauſe on the Coins of NERVA and COMMODUS we ſee the Ears of Corn ſpringing from the Top of the *Congius*, as diſtinguiſhing the Frumentarian Diſtributions. CLAVDIVS.

The next Year, when *Valerius Aſiaticus*, the ſecond Time, and *M. Silanus*, were Conſuls, the former, though deſtined to that Dignity for the whole Year, thought fit to abdicate voluntarily, in order to decline the public Envy. For he was not a *Roman*, but a *Gaul* by Birth. But his immenſe Wealth proved fatal to him at laſt. *Vinicius*, an illuſtrious Perſon, attentive only to his own Eaſe and private Affairs, was yet poiſoned by MESSALINA, who grew ſuſpicious of him; for ſhe had deſtroyed his Wife, and he had refuſed to gratify her libidinous Appetite. But *Aſinius Gallus*, the uterine Brother of DRUSUS, who really aſpired to the Empire, was only baniſhed, as being rather a Subject of Ridicule than Fear. For he was of the ſmalleſt Size, and much deformed withal; nor had provided either Men or Money for ſuch an Enterprize; but fooliſhly imagined that the ſingle Conſideration of his Family would advance him to the Height of his Wiſhes. This Act of Lenity was much cried up; nor leſs

CLAVDIVS. the Vengeance taken upon a certain Freedman and his Accomplices, who had informed againſt his own Patron. But all were mightily concerned the while to ſee the Emperor himſelf the Slave of his own Wife and Freedmen; and that, while her Cruelties and Adulteries were the common Talk, *He* only ſhould be ignorant of them whom they moſt concerned.

Now came on the Trial of *Valerius Aſiaticus* for Treaſon, againſt whom Witneſſes were ſuborned by the Contrivance of MESSALINA. His great Guilt was the Poſſeſſion of the fine Gardens of *Lucullus*, which he had nobly compleated and improved, and which ſhe coveted. His Defence was ſo powerful, that CLAUDIUS only thought of abſolving the Accuſed, when *Vitellius*, to gratify the Empreſs, threw himſelf on his Knees before him, with all diſſembled Earneſtneſs, entreating, that in Conſideration of his own, and the eminent Services of *Valerius*, he would graciouſly grant him the Choice of his own Death. To this the ſtupid Emperor conſented; and thus was this great and brave Man fooled out of his Life by the Villainy of a ſlaviſh Flatterer. This Year a ſmall Iſland was thrown up from the Bottom of the Sea, next to that of *Thera*, now *Santorini*. Soon after *Plautius*, returning from *Britain*, was for his Services there highly extolled, and admitted to an Ovation. In *Germany*, *Domitius Corbulo*, who com-

 manded

manded the Army there, kept the Soldiers under ſtrict Diſcipline, and harraſſed the Barbarians. Him the Emperor, fearing his Valour and Experience, recalled, yet honoured with triumphal Ornaments. Being afterwards reſtored to his Command, he kept up the ſame Severity of Diſcipline, and, that the Soldiers might not degenerate, through Idleneſs, in Time of Peace, dug an immenſe Foſſe, from the *Rhine* to the *Meuſe*, three-and-twenty Miles in Length, that the Country might not be injured by the Stagnation of the Waters after high Tides.

MESSALINA, not ſatisfied with her Adulteries (though ſhe proſtituted both herſelf and other Ladies of prime Rank in the Palace as in a Stew) took it ſtrangely into her Head to authorize Polygamy by her own Example. For ſhe now publickly married *C. Silius*, kept the Wedding in the moſt ſumptuous Manner, gave him a royal Palace, which ſhe decked with the Emperor's moſt precious Furniture, and purpoſed to make him Conſul. Retiring from *Rome*, under the Pretence of Illneſs, ſhe had provided a great Entertainment, at which ſhe revelled with uncontrouled Licentiouſneſs. Of all this only the Emperor, then at *Oſtia*, was ignorant. But *Narciſſus* found Means to acquaint him with it by one of his Miſtreſſes. He returned therefore in a Fright to the City, and gave Orders for the Execu-

CLAVDIVS. tion of *Mneſther*, *Silius*, and many others. Nor did MESSALINA eſcape, being put to Death in the ſame Gardens which had proved ſo fatal to *Valerius*. We have the Figure of this abandoned Empreſs both on
Pl. XVII. 8. *Greek* and *Roman* Coins. The firſt has on one Side the Emperor's laureate Head, with ΤΙβεριος ΚΛΑΥΔΙος ΚΑΙΣαρ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΙΓ, *Tiberius Claudius Cæſar Germanicus anno tertio*; on the other, the Empreſs with a Palm-branch in her left Hand, and holding out her two Children, OCTAVIA and BRITANNICUS, in her right: the Legend ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΚΑΙΣαρος ΣΕΒΑστη, *Meſſalina Cæſaris Auguſta*. I ſuppoſe this to have been ſtruck at *Cæſarea*, in *Paleſtine*, under the Direction of *Agrippa*. The ſecond has the Emperor's Head plain, with the Addition of
Pl. XVII. 9. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ, *Auguſtus*, to the Title. The Head of the Empreſs has the Hair braided behind, with the Inſcription ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑ ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, *Valeria Meſſalina Auguſta*. The third has the Head of the Emperor, alſo plain, but of greater Likeneſs, being *Roman*, with TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR
Pl. XVII. 10. AVG. GERM.; and that of the Empreſs much reſembles the other, with VALERIA MESSALINA AVGVSTA.

Soon after he took to Wife his own Niece AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of GERMANICUS and AGRIPPINA, and the Siſter of CAIUS. But as ſuch Connection

was

was inceſtuous and unlawful, the ſycophant *Vitellius*, who was now Cenſor with CLAUDIUS, undertook to remove the Emperor's Scruples on that Account, requiring to know if he would ſubmit the Affair to the Judgment of the Senate and People, to which he profeſſed his Readineſs to aſſent; and he ſo artfully managed both, that the Match was called for aloud, ſome of the ſervile Senators declaring that they would compel him to it, if he demurred any longer. On this CLAUDIUS entered the Senate, demanding a Decree which ſhould for the future authorize the Marriage of an Uncle with his Brother's Daughter, which paſſed accordingly. On this Occaſion the curious Medal of the firſt Magnitude, before us, was ſtruck, for the Explanation of which it was neceſſary to be thus particular. It exhibits the Buſto of this Empreſs, an handſome Figure, for ſhe is ſaid to have been a fine Woman, with the Inſcription AGRIPPINA AVG. GERMANICI F. CAESARIS AVG. But behind the Head are ſtamped, in an unuſual Manner, the following Characters N C A P R for *Nobis Conceſſa a Populo Romano*, i. e. *Allowed to us by the* Roman *People*. *Æneas Vicus* (p. 86.) expreſſes himſelf doubtfully concerning this Interpretation; but the Reaſons on which he grounds his Doubt are weak and trifling. The Reverſe has the Figure of *Ceres* ſeated, as having

Pl. XVII. 11.

CLAVDIVS. having by the Care of the Emperor taken up her Reſidence at *Rome*, with her Torch acroſs her Lap, and extending her right Hand with Ears of Corn in it. It bears alſo, by the S. C., the Sanction of a Senatorial Decree. On many other Medals this Empreſs is complimented as the Repreſentative of the ſame Goddeſs, being crowned with a Wreath of
Pl. XVII. 12. Ears of Corn; as in the following one of Gold, with the laureate Head of CLAUDIUS, of great Likeneſs, with TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG.
Pl. XVII. 13. GERM. PM TRIB POT PP.; in the Reverſe of
Pl. XVII. 14. which ſhe is thus decorated, with AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. The Denarius exhibits both in the
Pl. XVII. 15. ſame Manner, and with the ſame Titles. She is thus figured too in the following Reverſe of Copper, and
Pl. XVII. 16. in the *Greek* Coin before us. But in the next we ſee a Poppy, between two Ears of Corn, ſpringing from her Boſom, as Symbols of Plenty and Fertility: the Epigraphe is ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ, *Agrippinam Auguſtam:* on the Reverſe, *Diana* is repreſented drawing an Arrow from her Quiver, while ſhe holds out the Bow with her left Hand: ſhe is attended by a Nymph, who is fondling one Stag while ſhe expoſes the Head of another: the Legend is ΕΠΙ ΣΕΡΟΤΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟC ΚΑΙ
Pl. XVII. 17. ΙΟΥΛΙΑC ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑC ΑΚΜΩΝΕΩΝ, *under* Serotenius Capito *and* Julia Severa, *of the* Acmonenſians.

Theſe

Theſe were a People of *Phrygia Pacatiana*, whoſe tutelar Deity was *Diana*, and the Perſons here named were probably the Prieſt and Prieſteſs of the favourite Goddeſs. But we have her Head, without this Ornament, ſtruck by the *Cotyenſians*, who inhabited the *Phrygia ſalutaris*, and complimented her as their other *Cybele*, whom they principally worſhipped; whoſe Statue is ſeated on the Reverſe, with the Head turrited, extending her right Hand with the Patera, and holding the Tympanum with her left: her two Lions, commonly repreſented as drawing her Car, are here couchant at her Feet: the Legend is ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ. *Of the* Cotyenſians: *under* Julius *the Son.* *Patin* has given us another, whereon the Heads of the Emperor and Empreſs are adverſe, and both crowned with Laurel: behind the former we read ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ, *Claudium Auguſtum*; and behind the latter ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ, *Agrippinam Auguſtam:* on the other Side ſtands a VICTORY guiding a Serpent with a Rod. The Reading, as our Author has given it, is ΕΠΙ ΧΡΕΣΧΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ, and in the Area ΖΜΥ; in which we conceive that learned Antiquarian to be miſtaken. Becauſe in *Vaillant*'s *Numiſmata Imperatorum a Populis Græcè loquentibus*, the very ſame Coin is deſcribed in p. 14, as making a Part of the royal Collection of *France*, and probably

CLAVDIVS.

From this Profuſion of Honours, all Perſons of Underſtanding foreſaw and lamented the unhappy Fate of young BRITANNICUS. AGRIPPINA was now bent upon amaſſing vaſt Treaſures for her Son, accounting nothing mean and ſordid, which was but gainful: And *Seneca* the Philoſopher was recalled from Exile to inſtruct him in the Arts of Government. LOLLIA PAULINA, who had rivalled her in her Pretenſions to CLAUDIUS, now fell a Sacrifice to her Revenge; while to many more their great Riches proved deſtructive. She ſeemed indeed to have taken upon her all of MESSALINA, except her Lewdneſs. Several Honours were conferred upon her, particularly the Uſe of the *Carpentum* at the public Games. On Occaſions of State, or the Audience of Ambaſſadors, ſhe appeared on the Tribunal with her Huſband. When he exhibited a Naval Fight on the Lake *Fucinus*, himſelf and NERO appeared in the military Veſt, but ſhe attracted the Eyes of the Multitude in a Robe inwoven with Gold. The Lake was incloſed with a wooden Gallery, for the Convenience of a vaſt Number of Spectators. The Combatants were ſuch as had been condemned to die. The two Fleets, conſiſting of fifty Veſſels on each Side, were called the *Rhodian* and *Sicilian* Fleets. The unhappy Criminals addreſſed him with "Hail, Emperor! the Dying "ſalute

"ſalute thee!" As he returned the Salutation, they looked upon themſelves as pardoned; and it was with great Difficulty, and not without many Threatenings, and much Hurry and Indecency of Behaviour, that he compelled them to engage. After this he gave an Entertainment upon the Spot, at the Draining of the Lake, but was very near being overwhelmed by the Violence of the Stream. Another Inſtance of his Folly appeared at the Trial of *Junius Cilo*, who was accuſed by the *Bithynians* of Corruption in the Province. The Crowd and Tumult being great, he aſked the Standers-by, "What it was they ſaid:" on which his inſolent Freedman, *Narciſſus*, made Anſwer, "They return "you Thanks for *Junius*." "Well then" (replied the Emperor) "let him be their Governor for "two Years longer."

At this Time *P. Oſtorius* carried on the War in *Britain* with much Danger, and doubtful Succeſs, till he came to a pitched Battle with *Caractacus*, whoſe Wife and Daughter were taken Captive, and his Brothers forced to ſurrender. The vanquiſhed Prince fled for Refuge to *Cartiſmandua*, Queen of the *Brigantes*, by whom he was perfidiouſly thrown in Chains, delivered up, and conveyed to *Rome*, where the Emperor, the Senate, and the People were much elevated with the Glory of his Captivity.

CLAVDIVS. But this rendered the *Britons* more intent on Revenge. They fell upon the legionary Cohorts with great Fury, and forced them, after much Loſs, to take Refuge in the neighbouring Towns and Caſtles. Not long after they attacked their Foragers, and defeated the Troops ſent to their Aſſiſtance. *Oſtorius* then drew out his light-armed Cohorts, but to no Purpoſe, till the Legions came up and engaged, which rendered the Diſpute more equal, but in the End rather inclining to the *Roman* Side; ſo that the *Britons* retreated in the Evening, but with little Loſs. There happened many ſmall Skirmiſhes afterwards, the *Silures* behaving with obſtinate Bravery, and intercepting two auxiliary Cohorts. By diſtributing the Spoils and Captives, they drew their Neighbours to a Defection, which proved ſo irkſome to the *Roman* General, that he ſoon died, worn out with Cares and Toils. He was ſucceeded by *A. Didius*, who found Affairs in much Diſorder, the Legion under *Manlius Valens* having been defeated before his Arrival. But a Difference ariſing between *Cartiſmandua* and her Huſband *Venuſius*, a Civil War broke out with great Violence, which gave their Affairs a better Aſpect. In the twelfth Year of the Emperor's Tribunitial Power, a *Roman* Colony was ſettled at *Maldon*; as we find by one of his Coins, the Inſcription of which is TI. CLAVD. CAES.

Pl. XVIII. 4.

CAES. AVG. GER. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. XIIX.; and on the Reverſe a Yoke at Plough, driven by an Huſbandman, as uſual, with COL CAMOLODON AVG. The ſame Year the Aſtrologers were baniſhed *Rome*, and the Emperor finiſhed, at his own Expence, the two magnificent Aquæducts, which had been begun by his Predeceſſor. To this Period alſo may be aſſigned an important Tranſaction of this Emperor, not taken Notice of by any of the Hiſtorians. For that ſuch there was, appears by the Coin before us, around which we read TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. The Area is filled up with an Hand and Scales, and between the laſt the Letters P. N. R. which I read *Pecuniâ Noſtrâ Reſtitutâ*. This Explanation differs from that of Mr. *Addiſon*, who has not attempted to read the Letters incloſed by the Scales, but will be juſtified by many other Coins that ſhall occur in the Courſe of this Work. As little do they ſpeak of his Liberality to the Temple of the *Epheſian Diana*. Yet ſomething of this Sort muſt have paſſed, to have given Occaſion to the ſtriking of the fine Medallion of Silver, which bears his Head plain, with the Title TI CLAVD. CAES. AVG. and ſhews on its Reverſe the Temple of that Goddeſs, with her Statue in the Centre of it, and on the Sides DIANÆ EPHE*ſinæ*. He was ſo fond of the Heatheniſh Rites,

CLAVDIVS.

Pl. XVIII. 5.

Pl. XVIII. 6.

CLAVDIVS. Rites, that he propoſed to transfer the *Eleuſinian* Myſteries to *Rome*, and endeavoured to aboliſh utterly the Religion of the *Druids*. In his fourth Conſulate he celebrated the Sæcular Games, alledging that AUGUSTUS had done the ſame at an improper Time. This was a Piece of Vain-Glory in the Emperor; for we ſhall find DOMITIAN doing the ſame a few Years hence, and taking his Computation from thoſe of AUGUSTUS, as they could properly be celebrated only once in an hundred Years. He alſo made a Cenſus of the Citizens, who appeared to be in Number ſix Millions nine hundred Thouſand one Hundred and forty-four. The Limits of the Empire were enlarged in his Time, by the Addition of *Meſopotamia* in the Eaſt, *Mauritania* in the South, and a Part of *Britain* in the Weſt. In Conſequence of which he enlarged the Bounds of the City, as was uſual with thoſe who had extended the Limits of the Empire. He was particular in his Treaties with foreign Powers; for he concluded them in the Forum in the ancient Manner, by the Slaughter of an Hog, and the Interpoſition of Heralds, according to the Poet:

Stabant, et cæſâ jungebant fœdera porcâ. VIRGIL.

——— They ſtood, to Peace inclin'd,
And by a ſlaughter'd Pig their Treaties join'd.

Quinctilian,

Quinctilian, *Servius*, and others, alledge that an Hog, and not a Sow, was ſlaughtered on ſuch Occaſions; and that *Virgil* has made Uſe of the Fæminine Gender more for the Euphony than Diſtinction of Sex. Yet *Suetonius* mentions the Female of the Species. However that be, we have the Manner of it expreſſed in the ſerrated Denarius annexed of *Tiberius Vettius*, who, being of *Sabine* Extraction, choſe for his Reverſe the Treaty between ROMULUS and TATIUS. From which it appears to have been the original Cuſtom for the Heralds to pierce the Animal with their Swords, though afterwards it became uſual for them to cruſh the Head of it with a Flint; each of them in the mean Time uttering direful Imprecations againſt either Party that ſhould wilfully infringe the Treaty, "that they might "periſh in the ſame Manner." CLAVDIVS. Pl. XVIII. 7.

AGRIPPINA was now at the Height of Power. She ſettled a Colony of Veterans in a Town of the *Ubii*, in *Germany*, which was the Place of her Nativity, and which ſhe ſtiled the COLONY OF AGRIPPINA. She made BURRHUS Commander of the Prætorian Cohorts, and acted in all Things ſo arbitrarily, that the Emperor began to recollect himſelf, and take Umbrage at her Proceedings. He enquired for his Son BRITANNICUS, with the Sight of whom he had been rarely truſted, ſpoke

CLAVDIVS. kindly to him, and ſeemed to intend him for the Succeſſion. This filled her with Apprehenſions, and ſhe determined to prevent him by Poiſon. One *Locuſta*, an infamous Dealer in this baneful Commodity, furniſhed her with the Means. It was infuſed into a fine Muſhroom, a Food which he was very fond of, which ſhe helped him to at Table, eating freely of the reſt herſelf. He roſe ſeemingly in a State of Ebriety, which was the leſs taken Notice of, becauſe it was uſual with him, and was carried off. In the Night he loſt his Speech and Hearing; and expired early the next Morning, at the Age of ſixty-three, having reigned thirteen Years eight Months and twenty Days. His Obſequies were ſolemnized with the ſame Honours which had been paid to AUGUSTUS; and he was deified by thoſe through whom he ceaſed to live: and it was not infacetiouſly ſaid by NERO, on this Occaſion, that Muſhrooms were the Food of Gods. His
PL. XVIII. 8. Conſecration-Medal gives his Head laureated, with the Inſcription DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS: On the Reverſe is a quadrigated Herſe or Car, with an Eagle riſing with expanded Wings from the Summit of it, and in the Exergue EX S C.

His Perſon was not without Authority and Dignity, ſtanding or ſitting, but particularly ſleeping. For he was tall and not lank; his Skin fair, with

grey

grey Hairs, and a thick Neck. But when he entered a Room, his Hams ſeemed weak and tottering: and in Action, whether jocoſe or ſerious, he was very ungraceful. For his Laughter was indecent; his Anger fulſome, for he grinned and foamed at the Mouth, his Tongue faultered, and his Head ſhook much. While in a private Station, he was very infirm and ſickly, but healthier afterwards, except that he complained frequently of a Pain in his Stomach. He made large and frequent Entertainments, when his Gueſts were very numerous. In his eating and drinking he was very intemperate, and commonly ſlept after it. He loved Dice, and publiſhed a Treatiſe of the Art of Play. Five Times he took upon him the Conſular Dignity. In his Wives he was particularly unhappy. He firſt married AEMILIA LEPIDA, the Great Niece of AUGUSTUS, whom he divorced before ſhe was admitted to his Bed, becauſe her Parents had given Offence to AUGUSTUS. LIVIA MEDULLINA CAMILLA, deſcended from the Dictator CAMILLUS, was the next that he pitched upon; but ſhe died on the Day fixed for their Nuptials. He married afterwards PLAUTIA URGULANILLA, and after her AELIA PETINA, but diſmiſſed them both by Divorce. By URGULANILLA, he had DRUSUS and CLAUDIA; by PETINA, ANTONIA. DRUSUS died

CLAVDIVS.

young, by tossing up a Pear, and catching it in his Mouth, which sticking in his Throat, strangled him. CLAUDIA he would not own, as supposing her begotten by one of his Freedmen, named *Boter*, though born within four Months after the Divorce. ANTONIA he gave first in Marriage to *Cn. Pompeius Magnus*, and afterwards to *Faustus Sulla*. By his next Wife, VALERIA MESSALINA, he had OCTAVIA and BRITANNICUS. The first he betrothed to *Silanus*, who slew himself on the Marriage of AGRIPPINA with CLAUDIUS. By this last he had no Child. Being exceedingly timorous and distrustful, he became the Dupe of his Wives and Freedmen. These, whom he chiefly regarded, were, *Possides* the Eunuch, whom he dignified with the *Hasta pura* at his *British* Triumph; *Claudius* (called by *Tacitus Antonius*) *Felix*, to whom he committed the Government of *Judea*, and whom our Author calls the Husband of three Queens; *Harpocras*, to whom he granted the Liberty of being carried through the City in a Chair or Sedan, and of exhibiting Shews or Spectacles; *Polybius*, the Assistant of his Studies, who frequently walked between the two Consuls; *Narcissus* his Secretary, and *Pallas* his Treasurer, to whom he not only granted immense Rewards, authorized by a Decree of the Senate, but the Use also of Quæstorian and Prætorian Ornaments.

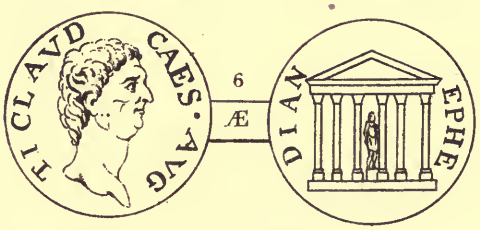
1
Æ
EQVESTER
OR DO
PRINCIPI
IVVENT

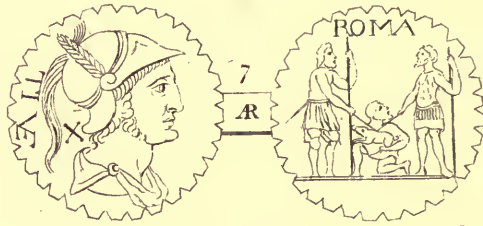
2
ÆR

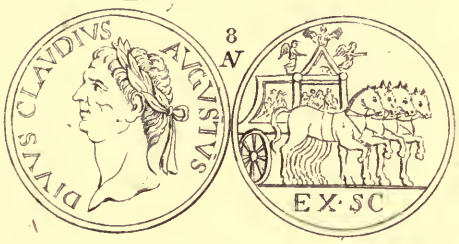
3
ÆR

4
Æ
COL
CAMALODON
AVG

5
Æ
P.N.R


6
Æ


7
ÆR
ROMA


8
Æ
EX·SC

9
Æ
S
C
ADLOCVTCOH

10
ÆR

11
Æ
S·C·

12
Æ

13
Æ

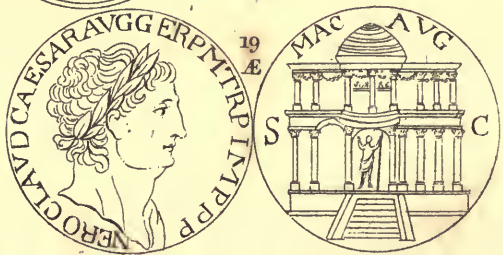
14
ÆR

15
Æ
DAT POPR
CONCI
S C

16
Æ
S
C
DECVRSIO

17
Æ
EX·SC·

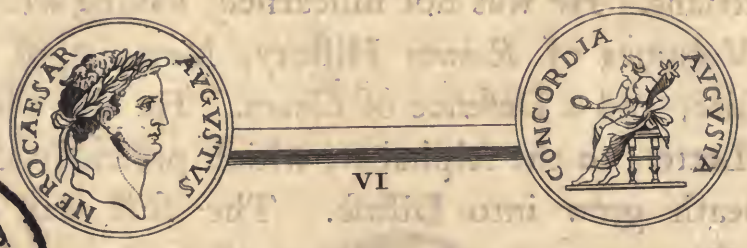
18
ÆR
EXSC


19
Æ
MAC AVG
S
C

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

ments. And to theſe principally, in Conjunction with his Wives, muſt be imputed the Death of thirty-five Senators, and more than three hundred Equeſtrians. He was not unlearned, having written ſome Volumes of *Roman* Hiſtory, Memoirs of his own Life, and a Defence of *Cicero*. He alſo added three Letters to the Alphabet, which preſently after his Death grew into Diſuſe. The firſt was the *Æolic* Digamma, in the Figure of an inverted F, which Ⅎ had therefore the Power of the *Greek* Φ Ph; and may ſtill be ſeen in ſome Inſcriptions, as *Lipſius* obſerves, in the Words TERMINAⅎIT, AMPLIAⅎIT, and DIⅎI AVGVSTI. The ſecond was the Antiſigma, thus formed Ↄ, and anſwering to the Ψ Pſ of the *Greeks*. What the third was is unknown, but it is ſuppoſed to have been intended to anſwer the End of the *Greek* Note of Aſpiration, and particularly to ſoften the Sound of the Canine Letter R.

CLAVDIVS.



MATHE MATICAL SOCIETY

NERO CLAUDIUS CAESAR.

NERO.

NERO was the Son of CN. DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS, and JULIA AGRIPPINA, the Daughter of GERMANICUS. He had been adopted at the Age of eleven Years, and was now ſeventeen. On the Death of CLAUDIUS, he proceeded to the Camp with *Burrhus*, who commanded the Prætorian Guards. His ADLOCUTION to the Soldiery, within the Camp, Pl. XVIII. 9. is repreſented on the Reverſe before us, ſtruck by Decree of the Senate. He is in a ſpeaking Attitude, ſupported by *Burrhus*, with the Soldiers and their Enſigns before him: in the Area S C, and in the Exergue ADLOCVT*io* COH*ortium*. On Promiſe of the ſame Donative which they had received from

from his Predeceſſor, he was declared Emperor, and afterwards acknowledged as ſuch by all Orders, little Mention being made of BRITANNICUS. One of the firſt *Greek* Medallions of him, in Silver, has his Head with a radiated Crown, and the Inſcription ſomewhat injured, NEPΩ ΚΛΑΥ= = = Ł, *Nero Claudius, Anno primo*; and on the Reverſe the Head of CLAUDIUS radiated alſo, and expreſſing his Conſecration by ΘΕΟΣ = = =. In the Courſe of his Government, he fully verified the Prediction of his Father, that "Nothing good could be produced by "himſelf and AGRIPPINA." It is ſaid, that ſome Perſons, ſent by MESSALINA to ſtrangle him while he ſlept, at Noon, were deterred by a Serpent iſſuing from his Pillow. This Tale aroſe from the Caſt-ſkin of a Serpent being found amongſt his Night-Cloaths. The whole Story is, that ſuch a Thing was given to him by his Mother, which he wore, as an Amulet, upon his right Arm, incloſed in a golden Bracelet. On one of his Coins, in Bronze, with his laureate Head, and the Inſcription IM*perator* NEP*o* CLAV*dius* CAES*ar* AVG*uſtus*, it is ſeen ſpringing from his Neck: on the Reverſe a laurel Wreath ſurrounds a Circle, with S. C. For the Aſtrologers of the Time had hence foretold, that he was to receive great Power from an old Man, as the Serpent, when he caſts his Skin, is thought to

Pl. XVIII. 10.

Pl. XVIII. 11.

put

NERO.

put off his Age at the ſame Time. The annexed Medal, ſtruck in the third Year of his Reign, at *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, as appears by the *Lotus* and *Papyrus*, was undoubtedly owing to the ſame Foundation. It bears his laureate Head, and NEPων ΚΛΑΥδιος ΚΑΙΣαρ ΣΕΒαστος ΓΕΡμανικος ΑΥΤΟκρατωρ, on one Side; and on the Reverſe a Serpent riſing, and the Legend ΝΕΟς ΑΓΑΘο ΔΑΙΜων; i. e. *Recens Bonus Genius*, or *The New Good Genius*. His firſt Speech to the Senate, compoſed by *Seneca*, was ſo much admired, that the Fathers decreed it to be engraven on a Silver Column, and recited every Year, when the Conſuls entered on their Office. At firſt AGRIPPINA managed all. They went out together, and were frequently carried in the ſame Chair; though generally ſhe was carried, and he followed on Foot. She gave Anſwer to Ambaſſadors, and ſigned the Diſpatches to foreign Powers. On a *Greek* Coin of Bronze, ſhe is ſeated as a Deity, with a Branch of Laurel in her right Hand, and a Cornucopiæ in her left, with ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ, *Agrippina Auguſta*. Another Reverſe, a little defaced, ſeems to aſcribe his Security to the Policy and Conduct of his Mother, by a like female Figure ſeated, having the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, and holding up her right to her Head, around whom is inſcribed SECVRITAS AVGVSTI. But his own Denarius, with

Pl. XVIII. 12.

Pl. XVIII. 13.

with his laureate Head, and the Title NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, bears on the Reverſe a *Jupiter* ſeated, with the Sceptre in his left Hand, and graſping the Lightning in his Right; the Legend IVPPITER CVSTOS. Her engroſſing Matters was not however pleaſing to *Seneca* and *Burrhus*, who were the Perſons of greateſt Authority about NERO. At an Audience therefore of the *Armenian* Ambaſſadors, with whom the Emperor was already converſing, when ſhe came with Intent to aſcend the Tribunal, they perſuaded him to go down and meet his Mother, after which they returned not, pretending other Buſineſs, and ſo prevented this Diſhonour to the Majeſty of the Empire. They found Means afterwards to eaſe her of the public Buſineſs, which they took upon themſelves, and which they adminiſtered with conſummate Wiſdom and Juſtice. To their Advice, therefore, we muſt aſcribe the Bounty which ſeemed to flow from him. For in this early Part of his Government he diſtributed to the *Roman* People a Congiary of no leſs than four hundred Denarii each Man, and appointed annual Stipends for the poorer Senators. This Inſtance of Munificence is celebrated in the following Reverſe, which repreſents the Diſtribution, and declares it by the Legend CONGI*arium* DAT*um* POP*ulo* R*omano*: in the Ex-

NERO. Pl. XVIII. 14.

Pl. XVIII. 15.

NERO.

ergue S C. The young Emperor loved his Eaſe, and they permitted him to indulge his Pleaſures, not duly conſidering the growing Power of Corruption. With reſpect to his Morals, at firſt he only made Entertainments, lived luxuriouſly with the libidinous, was frequently intoxicated, intrigued. But when he ſaw that this brought no Reproof, and that the Public ſuffered not by it, he looked upon this Manner of Life as innocent and lawful. In this he was not a little encouraged by his lewd Aſſociates, who called it mean to ſubmit to his Mother, and ſhameful for the Emperor to be ruled by *Seneca* and *Burrhus*. He therefore began to view them with an Eye of Indifference firſt, and then of Contempt, growing by Degrees into a profeſſed Imitation of the Manners of his Uncle CAIUS, whom he quickly exceeded. He became moſt immoderate in his Expences, and thence moſt unjuſt and rapacious, ſo that he not only exacted new Taxes, but hankered after the Poſſeſſions of the wealthy, ſtripping many, and murdering others. He was fond of Horſe-racing, and rewarded even the victorious Beaſt. Hence the *Circenſian* Games were celebrated with much Avidity, and on this Occaſion the annexed Medal was ſtruck, with his laureate Head, and NERO CLAUD CAESAR AUG GERM P M. TR P: on the Reverſe,

Pl. XVIII. 16.

two

two military Horſemen, with their Colours, in the Courſe; in the Area, S C; and in the Exergue, DECVRSIO.

In the mean Time a Difference aroſe between him and his Mother, who found her Authority in the Palace much diminiſhed by his Fondneſs for *Acte*, a female Slave, purchaſed in *Aſia*, whom he affected far beyond his Wife OCTAVIA. She therefore complained to, and admoniſhed, him, puniſhing ſome of his Companions, and removing others. When this had no Effect, ſhe charged him with Ingratitude, as being indebted to her for the Empire. But her Complaints were quickly ſilenced by the ſudden Death of BRITANNICUS, who fell by Poiſon as he ſat at Table before the whole Court. His Face, much diſcoloured by the fatal Drug, was whited over before the Body was carried out; but ſo much Rain fell in the Proceſſion as entirely waſhed away the Whiting, which was freſh laid on, and diſcovered the Violence by which he periſhed. After this he gave a Looſe to his Madneſs, rambling in Diſguiſe from Place to Place, at unſeaſonable Hours, and committing every Sort of Outrage. In one of theſe Frolicks he got himſelf heartily beaten, and was forced to keep his Chamber for ſome Days. Preſently after many Spectacles were exhibited, in which a Number of Bulls, four hundred Bears, and

NERO.

three hundred Lions, were ſlaughtered by his Horſe-Guards, and many Pair of Gladitors fought. Theſe were followed by judicial Conteſts, which occaſioned Baniſhments and Executions in great Plenty. Amongſt others, *Seneca* was accuſed of ſeveral Crimes, and particularly of an unlawful Familiarity with AGRIPPINA. On which Occaſion our Hiſtorian *(Dio)* obſerves, that he was really guilty of many Things in direct Oppoſition to his own Philoſophy. But of all the Emperor's Companions OTHO was the moſt regarded by him, being cloſely connected by a Similitude of Manners, and a Society of Guilt. He had given him to Wife a noble Lady, named POPPÆA SABINA, whom he forced from her former Huſband for that Purpoſe, and her they ſhared in common. NERO was ſo taken with her Charms, that AGRIPPINA began to fear that he would marry her, and is thence ſuppoſed to have entered upon the moſt horrid Deſign of drawing him to her own Bed, as the moſt effectual Means of having him in her Power. This inflamed POPPÆA, who perſuaded him to get rid of her at any Rate. And it was thought by many that *Seneca* himſelf was concerned in the ſame Propoſal. But it was a difficult Matter to execute ſuch Purpoſe upon one who was always on her Guard: till one Day obſerving in the Theatre a Ship to open, and diſcharge

diſcharge itſelf of ſome living Animals, after which the ſeveral Parts of it drew together and cloſed again; they determined to have one conſtructed on the ſame Principles. This being done, the Behaviour of the Emperor, and of all about him, became extremely placid and obliging to his Mother. At length an Excurſion into the *Campania* was reſolved on, and ſhe ſailed in the ſame Ship with him, which was moſt magnificently decorated. This he did to give her a Liking to the Veſſel. When they came to *Bauli*, ſhe was ſumptuouſly entertained for many Days. Every Time he ſaw her he complained of his Uneaſineſs in her Abſence, was frequent in his Embraces, urged her to command him if ſhe wiſhed for any Thing, and endeavoured to prevent her Wiſhes. At Midnight he parted with her, after kiſſing her Eyes and Hands, and charging her to be careful of her Health for his Sake. He then delivered her to the Care of *Anicetus*, his Freedman, who was to conduct her homeward in the Veſſel provided for her Deſtruction. In the Paſſage it opened, and let her into the Sea, and the Mariners, pre-inſtructed, uſed their Oars to ſuch Purpoſe that they diſpatched *Aceronia Polla*, her Attendant; but the Empreſs eſcaped, and, when ſhe got home, ſent to her Son the News of her Deliverance, diſſembling all Suſpicion of in-

NERO.

tended Violence. But the Meſſenger was immediately put to Death, as if ſent to aſſaſſinate the Emperor. And preſently *Anicetus*, with ſome of the Marines, was commiſſioned to diſpatch her. As ſoon as ſhe ſaw them, ſhe gueſſed the Deſign which they came upon, and leaping from the Bed whereon ſhe lay, and rending open her Garment, and bareing her Belly, "Strike me here," ſaid ſhe, "for this it was which brought into the World ſuch "a Monſter as NERO." After this NERO wrote Letters to the Senate, in which he loaded her with many Accuſations, particularly with a Deſign to aſſaſſinate him, "which failing, ſhe had put an "End to her own Life." Meanwhile he was moſt dreadfully haunted with Terrors whitherſoever he went; and many were not diſſatisfied with his Commiſſion of ſo foul a Fact, as they believed that it would haſten his Ruin. On his Return to *Rome*, however, Sacrifices were offered in Honour of his Mother, magnificent Games and theatrical Entertainments were exhibited, and on this Occaſion it was obſerved, that the Elephants, which had drawn the Herſe or Car of AUGUSTUS, when they entered the Circus, would proceed no further than the Seats of the Senators. They are repreſented in this Action on a Medal of Gold, which has on one Side the Heads both of NERO and AGRIPPINA, with the Title

Title NERO CLAVD*ii* DIVI F*ilius* CAES*ar* AVG*uſtus* GERM*anicus* IMP*erator* TR*ibunitiâ* P*oteſtate* CŌS*ul.* The Reverſe has the four Elephants drawing the Car, in which two Perſons are ſeated, the one holding the *Haſta pura* in the Left Hand, the other ſupporting the Eagle with the Right: in the Area, EX S. C. The Legend is NERONIS CAES*aris* MATER AGRIPP*ina* AVG*uſta* DIVI CLAVD*ii*. The Denarius exactly reſembles this. By this Sort of Conſecration he vainly endeavoured to atone for a Crime which rendered him abhorred by all Mankind. Yet abhorred as he was, the ſervile Senate ſtill payed their Court to him by a Profuſion of new Honours, all but the brave *P. Thraſea Pætus.* When Propoſals of this Sort were going forward, he left them to themſelves, and would ſay, "NERO may kill me, but "he cannot hurt me." After this, to ſay that he poiſoned his Aunt DOMITIA, and ſeized on her Eſtate, is ſaying little. His thoughtleſs Extravagancies were equal to his meditated Cruelties and Extortions. Tickets he diſperſed Abroad, on which were expreſſed the moſt coſtly and delicious Eatables, the moſt valuable Effects, as Horſes, Slaves, Carriages, Gold, Silver, and Variety of Raiment, which whoſoever brought was entitled to the Thing ſpecified. Amongſt the Populace he wantonly

Pl. XVIII. 17.

Pl. XVIII. 18.

NERO. tonly threw little Balls, inſcribed in like Manner, which alſo entitled the Bearer. Some Prodigies happening, the Soothſayers ſaid, that they portended the Death of NERO, and adviſed him to avert the Danger upon others. This had coſt many Perſons their Lives, had not *Seneca* freely told him, that, "kill as many as he would, he could not kill his "Succeſſor." Sacrifices were then offered for his Safety; and, at this Time, he dedicated the public Fleſh-Market, called The MACELLUM AUGUSTI, which is repreſented on the following Medals in Bronze, which have both the ſame Inſcription, NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP PP; but on the firſt the Head is laureated, and on the laſt it is covered with a radiated Crown, which was very ſingular, at this Time, for a living Emperor. On the Reverſes we have the Figure of the *Macellum* itſelf with MAC AVG, but on the firſt the S C is at the Sides of the Building, and at the Bottom in the laſt. His *Juvenalian* Feſtival ſucceeded, on the firſt Raſure of his Beard, the Hairs of which were incloſed in a Golden Ball, and conſecrated to *Jupiter Capitolinus*. At theſe Sports People of all Ranks and both Sexes aſſiſted. In the Concluſion, NERO himſelf was cited, and, appearing in the Theatre in the Habit of an Harper, beſpoke the Favour of the Aſſembly, whom he

Pl. XVIII. 19.

Pl. XIX. 1.

1
Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P
MAC AVG
S C
2
Æ
AVDIVS CAESARA GERMANIC IERO
PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP P P
S C
3
Æ
NERO CAES AVG IMP
QR CERVIN OMNIO
SC
4
Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AVG GERM IMP P M TR P IMP P P
NERO CLAVDIVS CAES AVG IMP OCTAVIA AVG
5
Æ
NEPΩN KAIΣAΡ ΣEBAΣTOΣ
OKTAVIA ΣEBAΣTH
6
Æ
NEP KAAY KAIΣ ΣEBAΣTOΣ
ΘEA ΣEBAΣTH
7
Æ
ΠOΠΠAIAΣ ΣEBAΣTHΣ
NEPΩNOΣ ΣEBAΣTOY
8
Æ
ΠOΠΠAIA ΣEBAΣTH
9
Æ
NEPΩN KAAYΔIOΣ KAIΣAP ΣEBAΣTOΣ
ΠOΠΠAIA ΣEBAΣTH
10
Æ
NEPΩNIA ΠOΠΠAIAN ΣEBAΣTOΣ
ΘEA PΩMH
11
Æ
NERΩN ΠOΠΠAIA
PΩ MH
12
Æ
NEPΩNKAIΣAP ΣEBAΣTOΣ
ΠOΠΠAIA ΣEBAΣTOY
13
Æ
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
CONCORDIA AVGVSTA
14
CLAVDIVS AVG
P M TR P IMP P P
15
Æ
NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS
VESTA
16
Æ
IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP P P
S C
17
Æ
S C
ROMA
18
Æ
NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVGG ER P M TR P IMP P P
AVGVSTI CERES ANNONA
S C
19
Æ
IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P M TR P P P
S C
20
Æ
PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT

MATHEMATICAL
SOCIETY

called his Lords and Maſters, and ſung *Attis* and the *Bacchanals* before a vaſt Number of Soldiers, and a moſt crowded Audience. *Burrhus* and *Seneca* ſtood by him as his Maſters, ſuggeſting what was needful. When he ſpoke they clapped him, giving the Signal to others to follow the Example; for there were five thouſand Soldiers, ſtiled *Auguſtales*, ſtationed for this Purpoſe, and, when they applauded, all the reſt were obliged to take the Hint. Only *Thraſea* muſt be excepted, who could not be induced to join the general Aſſentation. But the common Cry was, "Our amiable *Cæſar!* Our "*Apollo! Auguſtus!*" Nay, he is celebrated in this Character even upon *Roman* Coins authorized by the Senate; for on the following we ſee his laureate Head, with NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERMANIC.; and on the Reverſe we behold him in the Character of *Apollo*, playing on the Harp, with S C in the Area; and around, a Continuation of his Titles, PONTIF MAX TR POT IMP PP. We are not therefore to wonder, that the *Greeks* ſhould afterwards take up the ſame Kind of Adulation. When they were ended, he gave an Entertainment to all the People on Board the Ships, in the ſame Place where AUGUSTUS had exhibited a naval Engagement, and ſailed thence at Midnight, by the Foſſe of Communication, into the *Tiber*.

PL. XIX. 2.

Such

NERO. Such were the Circumſtances which attended the firſt Denudation of his Chin.

After this, for the Proſperity and Diuturnity of his Empire (for ſo the Edict ran) he inſtituted the *Quinquennial* Games, ſo called becauſe they were to return only once in five Years, and entitled them *Neronia*, erecting a *Gymnaſium* for the Purpoſe, at the Dedication of which he diſtributed Oil to the Equeſtrians and Senators *gratis*. This Inſtitution
Pl. XIX. 3. is recorded on Coins, bearing the plain Head of NERO CAES AVG IMP ; and having on the Reverſe an Urn with Wreaths, and the Legend CER*tamen* QVINQ*uennale* ROM*æ* CO*nditum:* In the Exergue S C. Here too he obtained the Wreath, all other Lyriſts being deemed unworthy. And in Conſequence of this the other Wreaths, whereſoever conteſted, were tranſmitted to him from all Parts, as the ſupreme Victor upon the Harp.

All this while *Corbulo* was gathering better Laurels in the Eaſt, having reduced *Armenia*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Artaxata* the Capital; on which Account NERO was ſaluted IMPERATOR. In *Britain*, *Suetonius Paulinus*, emulous of his Glory, undertook an Expedition againſt the Iſland of *Mona*, now *Angleſea*, the principal Reſidence of the *Druids*. Theſe ſeem to have depended more on their religious Rites for Protection than on the Sword, or

any

any Reſiſtance which they were capable of making. For we do not find that much Oppoſition was made; but that the *Druids*, and their Wives and Children, with diſhevelled Hair and in frantic Mood, appeared upon the Shore, holding up their Hands, and uttering dreadful Imprecations upon their Enemies. The Iſland was quickly reduced, cleared of its Groves, and its Towns garriſoned. But the Expedition proved unſeaſonable. For *Praſutagus*, one of the wealthieſt Princes of *Britain*, King of the *Iceni* (comprehending the Counties of *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Huntingdon*) dying while the Preparations were going forward, and leaving the Emperor and his own two Daughters his Heirs, the *Romans* rapaciouſly ſeized upon the whole, ſcourged his Widow *Boadicea*, raviſhed his Daughters, ſtripped the Nobility of their Eſtates, and treated the whole Royal Family as the moſt abject Slaves. While therefore the Proprætor was employed, they haſtily took up Arms, under the Conduct of the Queen, were joined by the *Trinobantes*, attacked the Colony of *Camalodunum*, which they deſtroyed, and beſieged the ſtrong Temple erected to the Divinity of CLAUDIUS, which they took on the ſecond Day. They defeated *Petilius Cerealis*, at the Head of the ninth Legion, and cut the Infantry in Pieces, while the Commander fled with the Horſe. *Catus*, the

NERO. Procurator, gave up all for loſt, and ſailed into *Gaul*. *Paulinus*, receiving the News, marched back with Reſolution through *London*, and joined *Cerealis*. This was, even then, a Place of great Trade, but fell now, with *Verulam*, into the Hands of the exaſperated Inſurgents, who plundered the Places, and utterly deſtroyed the Inhabitants in the oppoſite Intereſt; ſo that ſeventy thouſand *Roman* Citizens and Confederates were put to the Sword. The Proprætor had now collected about ten thouſand Regulars, and determined to give them Battle. He choſe his Ground where he could not be attacked except in Front, and that by the Opening of a narrow Lane only. The Conſequence was, that the tumultuous *Britons* were defeated, with the Slaughter of eighty thouſand. *Paulinus* was ſoon after ſucceeded by *Petronius Turpilianus*, as he was by *Trebellius Maximus*, who were content to enjoy their Authority in ignoble Eaſe.

NERO now repudiated his Wife OCTAVIA, though ſtrongly diſſuaded from it by *Burrhus*, who told him plainly, that he ought then to reſtore her Fortune, which was no leſs than the *Roman* Empire. This unhappy Lady, whoſe Fate was generally commiſerated, was firſt baniſhed, and afterwards put to Death. She is commemorated on many Coins.

Pl. XIX. 4. On that before us we have the plain Head of

NERO, with the Sceptre, and the Title NERO*ni* CLAV*dio* CAES*ari* AVG*uſto* IMP*eratori* VRINO VOLVMNIO. The two laſt Words *Triſtan* interprets as the CÆLESTIAL, the BENEVOLENT; *Uranus* being the Father of *Saturn*, and the Preſerver of all Things, and the God and Goddeſs *Volumnus* and *Volumna*, they who diſpoſe Perſons to be kind and good-natured, and are therefore reckoned amongſt the conjugal Deities. The Reverſe has the Heads both of the Emperor, repreſenting the Sun, and of OCTAVIA, repreſenting the Moon, and facing each other: Behind *Him*, NERO CLAV CAES AVG IMP; and behind *Her*, OCTAVIA AUGUSTA. The two next I ſuppoſe to have been ſtruck at *Alexandria*, in *Egypt*, as the Emperor in the firſt bears a radiated Crown, with NERO ΚΑΙΣ = = =; and on the Reverſe is OCTAVIA, with OKTAVI = CEBAΣTH; in the Area Ⱥ, i. e. *Octavia Auguſta*, *Anno primo*. On the ſecond he has the ſame Crown, with NER ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΑΥΤ, *Nero Claudius Cæſar Auguſtus Imperator*. The Reverſe of this alſo has the Head of the Empreſs, with ΟΚΤΑΟΥΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ Ł. *Octavia Auguſta*, *Anno-*. *Burrhus*, for his Freedom of Speech, was ſoon after carried off by Poiſon, and in his Room two Commanders of the Prætorian Cohorts were appointed, one of whom was *Tigellinus*, a Man of the moſt

Pl. XIX. 5.

Pl. XIX. 6.

NERO.

abandoned Character of any in the Empire. All this was done to make way for the Sovereignty of POPPÆA, who, with the Aſſiſtance of her Huſband *Otho*, had wound up the Emperor's Paſſion to the moſt extravagant Height. She entreated, with ſeeming Earneſtneſs, "to be reſtored to her Huſband, the beſt and worthieſt of Men;" he, on the other Hand, exerted every Art to make the Emperor believe, that he could not live without her, and to enhance the Merit of having ſhared her with him, ſometimes uſing great Liberty, and roughly demanding her as his Property. Inſomuch that NERO, diſtracted between the Tears of the one, and the authoritative Tone of the other, determined at laſt, it is ſaid, by the Advice of *Seneca*, to conſign him to an honourable Baniſhment, by preferring him to the Government of *Luſitania*; which he adminiſtered to the Time of the Civil Wars with much Honour and Integrity. Thus he got rid of a troubleſome Rival, and ſecured to himſelf the ſole Poſſeſſion of the Lady. She had indeed every Thing that was amiable in Woman (except a Senſe of Honour) Family, Fortune, and the moſt engaging Beauty, the Appearance of great Modeſty, ſeldom ſhewing herſelf abroad, and then with her Face partly veiled, though exceedingly laſcivious. Her Converſation was agreeable, for ſhe wanted not

Wit.

Wit. But Reputation ſhe had never regarded, making no Diſtinction between Huſbands and Gallants, but transferring her Affection chiefly where it was likely to be attended with the moſt Advantage. So fond of her Charms, that, looking in the Glaſs one Day, ſhe prayed, that ſhe might die before ſhe grew old: Elegant in her Attire, and ſtudious of Dreſs and Ornament. Her Luxury was equal to her Vanity. The Mules that drew her were harneſſed with Gold, and ſhe uſed the Milk of five hundred milch Aſſes daily for her Bath. By the Coins which remain of her, ſhe appears to have been particularly nice in the Diſpoſition of her Hair, which hangs in Ringlets down her Neck. Theſe are all of the *Greek* Stamp, and were probably ſtruck in *Egypt*. The firſt has her Head on one Side, with ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ, *Poppææ Auguſtæ*; on the other, the laureate Head of *Nero*, with ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ, *Neronis Auguſti*. On the ſecond ſhe is veiled, and bears the ſame Title, but the Emperor's Head has a radiated Crown, without any Inſcription. A third has his radiated Head, with ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ, on one Side; and on the other, that of *Poppæa*, as the laſt. On a fourth, their Heads are joined, with ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΣ, *Neronem Poppæam Auguſtos*. And on a fifth they are adverſe, with ΝΕΡΩΝ above, and ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ

Pl. XIX. 7.

Pl. XIX. 8, 9.

Pl. XIX. 10.

Pl. XIX. 11.

NERO. ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ underneath; but in the Reverſe of both ſhe is repreſented as the Genius of *Rome*. Theſe are in Bronze; but there is a fine one of Silver in Pl. XIX. 12. the *Pembrokian* Collection, of the Size of a Denarius, having the Emperor's laureate Head, and inſcribed ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; and on the Reverſe that of POPPÆA, with ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ. On Occaſion of this new Connection the conjugal Pl. XIX. 13. Medal of Gold, which is ſubjoined, was probably ſtruck, bearing the Emperor's laureate Head, with NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; and on the Reverſe, a female Figure ſeated, having a *Cornucopiæ* in the left Hand, and a *Patera* in the right, with CONCORDIA AVGVSTA.

Burrhus being carried off, it was not to be expected that the Severity of *Seneca* would long be endured. The Philoſopher himſelf was aware of this. He threw himſelf at the Emperor's Feet, and made him a Tender of his whole Subſtance, which was immenſe, requeſting only Leave to retire, and apply himſelf wholly to his Studies. But the inſidious Emperor not only refuſed to hear him, but to his Refuſal added Careſſes, aſſuring him with many Oaths, that his Safety ſhould be as dear to him as his own. The Philoſopher kept himſelf moſtly at home afterwards, pretending Want of Health, and induſtriouſly avoiding all Occaſion of Reproach.

Reproach. But his Retreat augmented the Influence of *Tigellinus*, who now perſuaded the Emperor to put to Death the two Perſons of whom, for their Popularity, he was moſt apprehenſive. Theſe were *Sylla*, and *Rubellius Plautus*. The former had been confined to *Marſeilles*, where he was aſſaſſinated at Table. The latter had been remanded to *Aſia*, and, though he received previous Notice of the Deſign againſt him, choſe rather to die by the Hands of the Soldiers than create any Diſturbance.

In the Courſe of the next Year POPPÆA bore him a Daughter, named CLAUDIA, who, as well as the Mother, was preſently dignified with the Title of AUGUSTA. On a leaden Coin, of the ſmalleſt Size, ſhe is ſo denominated, CLAVDIA AVGVSTA; on the Reverſe are the Letters T M L D, which I read *Titulum Merito Lubens Dedit*. His Joy on this Occaſion was exceſſive, *Ultra mortale gaudium*, ſays *Tacitus*, and the public Rejoicings ſeemed to vie with it. A Temple was erected to *Fœcundity*. Vows, Oblations, and Supplications, were abundant. But theſe were ſucceeded by the Death of the Infant within four Months. This made Room for a new Species of Flattery. Deification, a Temple, Altar, Sacrifices, and Prieſts, were decreed to this ſhort-lived and diminutive Goddeſs.

Pl. XIX. 14.

NERO.

Goddeſs. The Emperor was inconſolable. At length, to divert his Sorrows, he entertained the People with a great Variety of Spectacles, as Combats of Gladiators, in which many Senators, Equeſtrians, and even Women of Figure, entered the Liſts; Engagements with wild Beaſts, Plays, Pyrrhic Dances, &c.; during the Continuance of which he threw Tickets amongſt them, ſpecifying to the Bearers Quantities of Corn, Gold, Silver, Gems, Houſes, Lands, &c. to the Amount of a thouſand great Seſterces every Day. But now his Paſſion to diſplay his own Proficiencies grew ſtrong upon him. Yet was he modeſt enough to make Trial of the public Judgment firſt at *Naples*. There he ſung to the Multitudes, which flocked together from all Parts, from Morning to Night, ſcarce allowing himſelf the neceſſary Intervals for Reſt and Refreſhment. Thence he proceeded to *Beneventum*, as intending for *Greece*, where he aſſiſted at a Shew of Gladiators, exhibited by *Vatinius*, and whence he iſſued Orders for the Death of *Torquatus Silanus*, the Great Grandſon of AUGUSTUS, whoſe ſumptuous Manner of Living was his only Crime. His Voyage to *Greece* was laid aſide for the preſent, and he returned to *Rome*, where he declared his Deſign of ſeeing the more diſtant Provinces, and particularly *Egypt*. To enſure to himſelf a proſperous Tour,

he

he firſt viſited the Temples of the Gods, and in that of *Veſta*, was ſtruck with ſuch an horrible Dread and Trembling, as induced him to drop the Project entirely. To placate the Goddeſs, it may be, that he repaired, rebuilt, or adorned her Temple; for ſomething of this Sort muſt have given Occaſion to the ſtriking of the Denarius which gives his laureate Head, with NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS, and ſhews on the Reverſe the Goddeſs in her Temple, and over it the Word VESTA. He then betook himſelf to banquetting and nocturnal Revels, in which ſuch Scenes of Lewdneſs were exhibited as are ſcarce credible. In one of them, himſelf, in the Habit of a Woman, was publicly married to one of his debauched Crew, named *Pythagoras*; and at another Time became the Huſband of *Sporus*, another of his abandoned Pathics, whom, by Exſection, he endeavoured to transform into a Woman, and whom he carried about with him dreſſed and adorned like an Empreſs.

Pl. XIX. 15.

In the Year of the City DCCCXVI, when *Lecanius Baſſus* and *Licinius Craſſus Frugi* were Conſuls, happened the moſt dreadful Conflagration that *Rome* had experienced ſince the Burning of it by the *Gauls*. Some Writers impute it to the Cruelty of the Emperor, though he was then at *Antium*. Certain it is, that many of his Officers pleaded

NERO. Authority for their Behaviour, when they deterred the People from extinguiſhing the Flames. It blazed for ſix Days together, ſubſided for a Time, and then broke out afreſh, continuing three Days longer. Before it reached the Palace, he returned to *Rome*, but could not prevent the Deſtruction of that Edifice. Whether this Imputation be juſt or not, he laid open the *Campus Martius*, and his own Gardens, for the Reception of thoſe that were burned out. Tents were every where ſet up for their better Accommodation. Furniture of all Kinds was brought from *Oſtia*, and the neighbouring Towns, in vaſt Abundance, and ſuch a Profuſion of Corn as rendered that neceſſary Article very plentiful and cheap. And to this we probably owe Pl. XIX. 16. the double-ſtamped Medal in Bronze before us, with his laureate Head, and IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P. On the Neck are the Letters S P Q R. So that this is one of the few Inſtances of Medals ſtamped a ſecond Time. On the Reverſe is a female Figure, ſtanding, with a *Cornucopiæ* in her left Hand, and a PATERA, it is preſumed, in her right. That however, and the Legend, have been deſtroyed by the Injury of Time. It is ſcarce to be doubted but that the Words were PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTA or AVGVSTI, as the ſame Figure is not uncommon upon Coins with this

this Title: In the Area S C. Of the fourteen Regions, into which the City had been divided by AUGUSTUS, three were entirely conſumed, ſeven had a few ſcattered Houſes left ſtanding here and there, and four only eſcaped the mercileſs Devaſtation. The Odium of this terrible Calamity the Emperor endeavoured to throw upon the *Chriſtians*, already numerous in *Rome*, againſt whom commenced a raging Perſecution. Great Multitudes of them were put to Death with the moſt exquiſite Tortures. Some were crucified; others wrapped in the Skins of Beaſts, and torn in Pieces by Dogs, or plaiſtered up in pitchy Garments, and ſet on Fire to illuminate the Night; while himſelf purſued his Diverſions in the Circus with much Unconcern. Whatever Enormities were then imputed to the *Chriſtians*, they were generally pitied, as not ſuffering for any Guilt of their own, but purely to gratify the cruel Diſpoſition of an unfeeling Tyrant.

Out of the Aſhes of the old, aroſe a new City, much more ſuperb and magnificent, for the Evenneſs and Width of its Streets, the Spaciouſneſs of its Squares in general, the Regularity of its Buildings, and the wiſe Precautions taken to prevent a like Calamity. But the Palace, which the Emperor erected for himſelf, exceeds Deſcription. Its Ex-

NERO. tent was incredible. For it is ſaid by *Pliny* and *Martial* to have encompaſſed the City. The Materials were ineſtimable. For it was covered in a Manner with Gold and Gems; nor was there wanting any Variety of Hill and Dale, of Wood and Water, Field and Grove, or whatever elſe could be imagined to render it agreeable. Before the Entrance ſtood a Coloſſal Statue of the Emperor, an hundred and twenty Feet high: ſo that in many Reſpects it was not improperly called his Golden Houſe. About this Time we preſume the Medal
Pl. XIX. 17. to have been ſtruck, which Mr. *Addiſon* gives us the Reverſe of, exhibiting *Rome* in her Glory, armed with an Helmet, and ſitting on an Heap of Arms, her right Hand reſting upon a Shield, whereon is depicted the Wolf giving Suck to *Romulus* and *Remus*, and in her left the *Haſta pura*: In the Area S C; and in the Exergue, ROMA.

NERO was a great Admirer of the Profuſeneſs of his Uncle CALIGULA, which he very exactly copied, as well as his Method of recruiting. Having therefore exhauſted the Imperial Treaſury, all *Italy* was ranſacked; the Provinces, the Allies, and the Free Cities, were plundered. Even the Temples of the Gods within the City were ſtripped of the Gold and Preſents which the Devotion of former Ages had laid up in them. But in *Aſia* and *Achaia*,

not

not only the ſacred Gifts, but the Statues of the Gods themſelves were ſeized, his two Inſtruments, *Acratus* and *Secundus Carinas*, having his Commiſſion for that Purpoſe; the former, his Freedman, prompt to any Miſchief; the latter, verſed in the *Greek* Literature, but deficient in all good Qualities. About the ſame Time many Veſſels, laden with Corn, were caſt away by putting to Sea in bad Weather, being obliged to reach the Port by a ſtated Day.

The next Year a general Conſpiracy, for the Deſtruction of the Tyrant, was diſcovered, in which very many Senators, Equeſtrians, Officers of the Army, and even Women were engaged, either in Deteſtation of NERO or from Affection to *Piſo*, whoſe Conſpiracy it was called. He was of the *Calpurnian* Family, very noble, popular, and poſſeſſed of many Qualities which were very like Virtues; for he employed his Eloquence, of which he was a great Maſter, in Defence of his Fellow-Citizens, was generous to his Friends, and extremely affable and condeſcending to Strangers. Add, that his Perſon was tall and comely. But then he had no Gravity of Morals or Parſimony of Pleaſure, being ſoft and magnificent, and ſometimes luxurious. It would be foreign to our Deſign to recount the ſeveral Perſons, their Characters, and Behaviour

NERO. haviour in their laſt Moments; but it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that *Seneca*, whoſe Subſtance the Emperor thirſted after, and *Lucan* the Poet, were of the Number, and ſuffered, with a Multitude of others, on this Occaſion. Theſe Executions being over, he rewarded the Fidelity of his Soldiers with two thouſand Denarii to each Man, adding thereto ſuch a Quantity of Corn *gratis*, as was equal to their uſual Conſumption. This was the Emperor's Allowance, and is ſo called on the Pl. XIX. 18. annexed fine Medal in Bronze, ſtruck by Order of the Senate, which bears his laureated Head, with NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER P M TR P IMP P P; on the Reverſe the Emperor is figured with a *Cornucopiæ* in his left Hand, and a Sail above him, around ANNONA AVGVSTI. Oppoſite to him is *Ceres* ſeated, with the *Haſta pura* in her left Hand, and a *Patera* in her right, with an Altar and Offerings before her, and behind her CERES: In the Exergue, the Sanction of the Senate, S C. Offerings and Thankſgivings to the Gods were alſo decreed by the ſervile Senate, and public Games ordered. The Month of *April* was to be called the Month of NERO, and a Temple to be erected to SALVS. One of the Conſuls even propoſed that a Temple ſhould be erected with all Speed at the public Charge, DIVO NERONI, to

the

the God NERO. This, by the ſuperſtitious *Romans*, was held ominous; for the Honour of Divinity, ſays *Tacitus*, is not aſcribed to the Prince till after his Death. NERO.

A ridiculous Affair enſued. One *Ceſellius Baſſus*, a *Carthaginian* by Deſcent, having been conveyed to *Rome*, and gained Acceſs to the Emperor, told him of immenſe Treaſures in the Ore, laid up in a very deep Cavern upon his Eſtate in *Africa*; which he ſuppoſed to have been concealed there by the *Phœnician Dido*, leſt it ſhould tempt the neighbouring Powers, or corrupt her new Colony. NERO, without Enquiry, took the Diſcovery for granted, and encouraged the Rumor of it. Meſſengers, with fleet Veſſels and ſelect Rowers, were diſpatched away to fetch it over. Little elſe was talked of, and it was cried up as the peculiar Providence of his Reign. In the mean Time, Luxury rioted upon this empty Hope, and a vaſt Quantity of real Wealth was diſſipated upon the Credit of this imaginary Supply; for after much Search to no Purpoſe, the crazy Diſcoverer lamented, with Aſtoniſhment, that he ſhould be ſo deceived, for that his Dreams had never failed him before! Thus detected, he put an End to his own Fear and Confuſion, as well as to the public Expectation, by a voluntary Death.

NERO.

The *Quinquennial* Sports were then exhibiting, and to heal this Diſappointment, the Senate offered to prejudge to him the Wreaths of Poetry and Eloquence. But he anſwered, that "he ſtood in "no Need of the Favour or Power of the Senate; "that he was a Match for all his Rivals, and "would obtain his Honour from the Impartiality "of the Judges only." He therefore rehearſed his Ode upon the Stage, and then applied himſelf to the Harp, ſtrictly obſerving the Laws of it, neither reſting when weary, nor wiping off the Sweat but with his Arm, nor ſpitting, nor blowing his Noſe; and laſtly, falling upon his Knees, he adored the Croud, and waited with Anxiety the Sentence of the Judges. Preſently after the Sports, died POPPÆA, being killed by a Kick which he gave her on the Belly, while pregnant, in the Tranſport of his Paſſion. Her Body was not burned, as uſual with the *Romans*, but embalmed, and depoſited in the Sepulchre of the *Julian* Family, and divine Honours were decreed to her. He then offered his Hand to ANTONIA, the Daughter of his Predeceſſor, and his Siſter by Adoption, who, by declining it, incurred his high Diſpleaſure, and was put to Death, under the Pretence of plotting againſt him. After this, he married STATILIA MESSALINA, the Widow of *Veſtinus*, with whom he had been familiar

familiar in the Time of her Huſband, and who, on one of *Goltzius*'s Coins, is ſtiled AUGUSTA. NERO.

Now *C. Caſſius Longinus*, and *J. Silanus Torquatus*, fell Victims to his Cruelty. His Wealth, and the Gravity of his Morals, made the real Crime of the former; but it was objected to him, that he kept the Statue of *C. Caſſius*, inſcribed "To the Leader "of the Party." To the latter was imputed the Affectation of Imperial Grandeur, as formerly to his Uncle, and a forged Charge of Inceſt with his Aunt, who was the Wife of *Caſſius*. They were both exiled by a Decree of the Senate; but *Silanus* was afterwards murdered by a Centurion ſent for the Purpoſe. This was followed by the violent Deaths of *L. Vetus*, his Mother-in-law *Sextia*, and his Daughter *Pollutia*. Their Guilt was of a very extraordinary Nature. They were doomed, becauſe their Exiſtence ſeemed to upbraid him with the Murder of *Rubellius Plautus*, the Huſband of *Pollutia*. At the ſame Time a terrible Hurricane laid Waſte the whole *Campania*, and more than thirty thouſand Perſons died by the Peſtilence at *Rome*. But public Calamities could not ſoften the Diſpoſition of NERO. *Anteius*, and the brave *Oſtorius Scapula*, were deſtroyed, under Pretence of conſulting the Aſtrologers concerning the Fate of the Empire. And preſently after periſhed *Mela*, *Criſpinus*, *Anicius*,

NERO. *Anicius*, and *Petronius*. About this Time the *Jews* began to rebel againſt the *Romans*.

Tiridates now came to *Rome*, to receive the Crown of *Armenia* from the Hands of the Emperor, who thought fit to diſtinguiſh his Arrival by the Condemnation of the two greateſt and beſt Men in *Rome*, *Soranus* and *Thraſea*, Men of ſignal Juſtice and Probity, who could not ſanctify bad Meaſures by their Approbation; and it was deemed Matter of Favour, that they were permitted by the Senate to chuſe their own Way of dying. The Coronation of *Tiridates*, who was the Brother of *Vologeſes*, the *Parthian* Monarch, was performed with amazing Pomp and Splendor, and immediately after the Temple of *Janus* was ſhut up, as in Times of univerſal Peace. We have this upon a
Pl. XIX. 19. Medal of Bronze, of the firſt Magnitude, which bears the laureate Head of NERO, with the uſual Inſcription; and on the Reverſe, the Temple of *Janus* cloſed, with PACE *Populo Romano* TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT: In the Area S C. We have two other Reverſes of the ſame Tranſaction, wherein the Figure of the Temple differs in ſome Reſpect. The firſt has the ſame Legend; but the laſt wants the S C, and runs thus:
Pl. XIX. 20. PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT. The whole Fabric of the Temple, according to

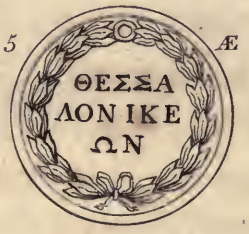
Procopius,

1
ÆR

2
Æ
ADVE
AVG.
II·VIR
COR

3
Æ
II·VIR
COR

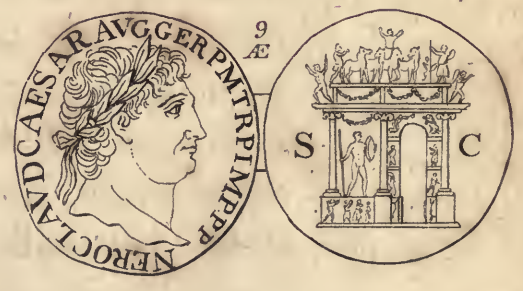
4
ISTH
MIA
COR


5
Æ
ΘΕΣΣΑ
ΛΟΝΙΚΕ
ΩΝ

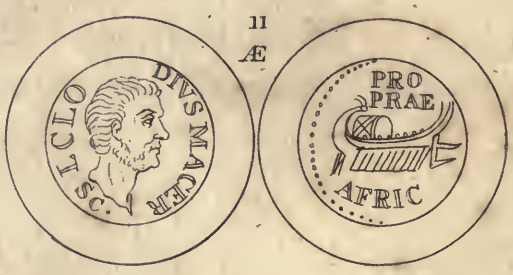
6
Æ
ΝΕΡΩΝΙ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
ΝΕΡΩΝ
CΟΝΟC

7
Æ
ΕΡΕΙ ΤΩΝ
ΙΝCVLVIA

8
Æ
IM·NER·CLAV
CAESAR
ΕΠΙ
ΤΑΙΟΥ
ΚΕCΤΙΟΥ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ
ΕΤ ΔΙΡ


9
Æ
NEROCLAVDCAESARAVGGERPMTRPIMPP
S
C

10
Æ
VICTORIA AVGVSTI
S
C


11
Æ
DIVS MAGER
S·C·
PRO
PRAE
AFRIC

MATHE
MATICAL
FIELDS.
SOCIETY

Procopius, was a Cube of Braſs-Work, and of Height ſufficient to receive an entire Statue of *Janus*, of the ſame Metal, which was five Feet high.

The Seaſon for the Celebration of the *Olympic* Games now advancing, the Emperor made Preparations for a Voyage to *Greece*, that he might diſplay his Talents amongſt that ingenious People. They had already honoured him with the Wreaths uſually beſtowed on thoſe who excelled in Muſic, and their Deputation had been moſt graciouſly received. He ſet ſail with a vaſt Army, and a Multitude of other Attendants, and landed in *Epirus*. His Voyage is celebrated on a very curious *Greek* Medallion of Silver, which gives his Head with a radiated Crown, and ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΜ ΙΜΠ ; on the Reverſe is the Prætorian Veſſel which carried him, with full Sail and Oars, having the Title of ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ, *The Bearer of Auguſtus*, or *The Imperial Ship*. The *Corinthians* alſo, a *Roman* Colony, congratulated his Arrival, by ſtriking the ſame Veſſel on the Reverſe of their Coins, with the Names of the *Duumviri*, which are imperfect in that before us, and COR for *Corinthi* ; and in the Area, ADVE*ntus* AVG*uſti*. The ſame is alluded to in the following, which is alſo in Bronze, by their *Bellerophon* and *Pegaſus*, with

Pl. XX. 1.

Pl. XX. 2.

Pl. XX. 3.

NERO.

with COR underneath; though the Names of the *Duumviri* are here imperfect alſo. In the Courſe of his Peregrination, he conteſted the Prizes at the *Iſthmian*, *Olympic*, *Actian*, and *Pythian* Games, amongſt Stage-Players, Harpers, and Charioteers, and, by Dint of Partiality and Corruption, was every where gratified with the Palm. The *Iſthmian* we have in the following Medal in Bronze, ſtruck under the ſame *Duumvir* as the former, and in the ſame City of *Corinth*. It is the Wreath of Parſley, with which the Victors at the *Pythian* Games were honoured: to which the Poet alludes,

Pl. XX. 4.

Hæc opera atque hæ ſunt generoſi Principis artes,
Gaudentis fædo peregrina ad pulpita cantu
Proſtitui, Graiæque apium meruiſſe coronæ. Juv. Sat. viii.

Theſe are the bleſt Endowments, Studies, Arts,
Which exerciſe our mighty Emperor's Parts;
Such Frolics with his roving Genius ſuit,
On foreign Theatres to proſtitute
His Voice and Honour, for the poor Renown
Of putting all the *Grecian* Actors down,
And winning at a Wake their *Parſley-Crown.*
STEPNEY.

Pl. XX. 5. That of the *Theſſalonians* is of Laurel, incloſing the Word ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Others repreſent him as *Apollo*, and give him Victories and Crowns,

Pl. XX. 6. as the following, inſcribed ΝΕΡΩΝΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ,

To

To the Nero Apollo; and the Victory and Wreath is ΝΕΡΩΝΟϹ, *Nero's*. Even the *Aſiatics* caught the Infection, and flattered him in the ſame Manner. For we ſee the *Ereitæ*, a People of *Lycia*, figuring him upon their Coins alſo as their *Apollo*, with a Harp in his left Hand, and a *Patera* in the right, with ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ, *To the Apollo of the* Ereitæ. The *Antiochians* of *Syria* gave his Head laureated, with the *Lituus* before him, and an Inſcription in the *Roman* Language, very rare on *Greek* Coins, IM NER CLAV CAESAR; while the Legend of the Reverſe, incloſed in a Wreath of Laurel, is *Greek*, expreſſing the Name of their Proconſul, and their own *Julian* Epoch, ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΚΕΣΤΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΤ ΔΙΡ, *Under* Caius Ceſtius *of the* Antiochians, in the Year 114. We muſt obſerve, that this Legend beſpeaks itſelf to have been erroneouſly copied in the *Pembrokian* Collection, which further appears from the Deſcription of the Coin in *Vaillant*'s *Numiſmata Imperatorum*, p. 14. While at *Corinth*, he attempted to open the Iſthmus, and join the two Seas; but was obliged to deſiſt, finding the Work to be attended with inſuperable Difficulties.

Pl. XX. 7.

Pl. XX. 8.

C. Ceſtius Gallus, the Proconſul of *Syria*, having been defeated by the *Jews*, *Mucianus* was appointed, to ſucceed him, and *Veſpaſian* to command the

Army

NERO. Army againſt them. Meantime the Rapine and Cruelty of the Emperor ceaſed not. The moſt opulent *Greeks* were condemned for the Sake of their Effects, and great Numbers of the moſt eminent *Romans*, whom he had ſent for, or taken with him for that Purpoſe, were cut off, and Orders inſtantly diſpatched to the Governor of *Rome* to ſeize on their Eſtates; amongſt theſe was *Corbulo*, the braveſt Commander in the *Roman* Empire. This Governor, who was his Freedman, and whoſe Diſpoſition ſuited that of his Maſter, being inveſted with abſolute Power, made no leſs Havoc in the City than the other did abroad. This occaſioned ſuch a Ferment as rendered his Return immediately neceſſary: So that, after a Year's Abſence, he entered the City in moſt pompous Triumph. He was carried in the Car of AUGUSTUS, attended by one *Diodorus*, a Maſter of the Lyre, crowned with an *Olympic* Wreath, and holding out a *Pythian* Chaplet in his Hand. Before him marched in ſolemn Proceſſion a Multitude of Perſons richly habited, with Crowns in their Hands, and Inſcriptions expreſſing where and from whom they had been won; all which were placed upon his Statues, when the Proceſſion was over. As this was the only Triumph of his Reign, it may probably have given Occaſion for the Medal in Bronze, which preſents

ſents us with his laureate Head, ſurrounded with his uſual Titles, NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP P P; with a triumphal Arch and S C on the Reverſe. Nor are we to wonder that the Senate, at this Time of Day, ſhould countenance this Proſtitution of the *Roman* Glory. Another, ſtruck by the ſame Authority, has a *Victory* on the Reverſe, with a Palm-Branch in the left Hand, and a Wreath of Laurel in the right, with the Legend VICTORIA AVGVSTI: In the Area, S C. Pl. XX. 9. Pl. XX. 10.

In the next Year, when *Silius Italicus* the Poet, and *Galerius Trachalus Turpilianus*, were Conſuls, *Julius Vindex*, the Governor of *Celtic Gaul*, revolted. He had no Troops, but depended upon the Affections of his Countrymen; for he was of *Gallic* and Royal Extraction. He opened his Deſign to *Galba*, who then governed in *Spain*, and urged him to aſſume the Purple; who after ſome Demur, the Effect of Prudence or of Fear, declared againſt NERO. But neither of them could prevail upon *Virginius Rufus*, who commanded in *Upper Germany*, to join the Party. On the contrary, he marched into *Gaul*, and laid cloſe Siege to *Veſontio*, now *Beſançon*. *Vindex*, at the Head of his new-raiſed *Gauls*, advanced to its Relief, and had an Interview, in which the two Chiefs came to

ſome

NERO.

ſome Agreement; but *Virginius* ſtill refuſed to ſupport *Galba*: And the Legions from *Germany*, through Miſtake, falling upon the *Gauls*, when unprepared for Action, *Vindex* was defeated, and ſlew himſelf. *Virginius* might then, with all Probability of Succeſs, have ſet up for himſelf, to which he was ſtrongly invited by the Army. This he not only refuſed, but declared poſitively againſt any and every Perſon, whom the Senate ſhould not firſt acknowledge. On the other Side OTHO, in *Luſitania*, ſupported GALBA with all his Wealth and Power.

But this Diſaffection was not confined to the Continent of *Europe*; for *Clodius Macer*, Proprætor of *Africa*, noted for his Avarice and Cruelty, declared himſelf alſo a Candidate for Imperial Power. His Fleet gave him Confidence, by which he preſumed himſelf Maſter of the Sea, threatening *Italy* with Famine, if any other ſhould be made Choice of. He even ſtruck Coins with his own Head and Name, adding underneath the S C; having on the Reverſe a Ship, with PROPRAE*tor* AFRIC*æ*. But his Ambition was ſhort-lived; for he was ſoon after put to Death by Order of GALBA.

Pl. XX. 11.

All this while NERO was in great Agitation, exacting Money, levying Troops, and enliſting even the

the Slaves. Sometimes he thought of deſtroying himſelf by Poiſon, which he provided accordingly; ſometimes of flying into *Egypt* or *Parthia*; and ſometimes of ſubmitting himſelf to GALBA. In the Midſt of this Anxiety, his Ruin was ſuddenly compleated by thoſe on whom he had moſt Reaſon to depend. Theſe were *Tigellinus* and *Nymphidius*, whom he had promoted to the joint Command of the Prætorian Cohorts. The latter aſſured the Guards, that the Emperor was fled, and promiſed them a moſt exorbitant Donative in the Name of GALBA, which ſucceeded. In the Night, therefore, finding his Guards withdrawn, he left the Palace in order to conceal himſelf in the Villa of *Phaon*, one of his Freedmen. Paſſing the Prætorian Camp, he heard the Acclamations of the Soldiers in Favour of GALBA. The next Day, his Flight being known, GALBA was acknowledged Emperor by the Senate, and the miſerable NERO doomed to a cruel Death. But he prevented the Execution of the Sentence, by putting an End, with much Irreſolution, and the Aſſiſtance of his Secretary, to his own Life.

He was of proper Stature, but his Body was ſubject to Pimples and Blotches: his Hair ſandy, and he wore it curled in Ringlets: his Face more fair than comely: his Eyes grey and heavy: his Neck

NERO.

fat: his Belly prominent: and his Legs ſlender. But he was very healthy, notwithſtanding his immoderate Luxury. He was certainly a Maſter of Muſic, had an eaſy poetical Vein, and no mean Skill in Painting and Deſigning. Indeed all the *Julian* Family, which ended in him, were verſed in the polite Arts, and Men of admirable Eloquence, Talents which would have covered many Failings; but of the four laſt it may be truly ſaid, that they were Monſters in Iniquity, and irredeemably plunged in Vice of every Kind. In the Beginning of his Reign, he made a Shew of great Good-nature, and an Averſion to Blood, of which we have a noble Inſtance, when, being deſired to ſubſcribe an Order for the Execution of one condemned, he cried out, "O that I had never learned to write!" His Wilfulneſs, Luſt, Luxury, Avarice, and Cruelty, he exerciſed at firſt by ſlow Degrees, and privately; yet it was not queſtioned then but that they were the Vices of his Nature, not his Age. And as theſe grew up with him, he diſdained all Privacy and Reputation. He deflowered a Veſtal, named *Rubria*: but the Feats of Luſt recorded of him are too vile to be repeated. He wore no Robe twice; never travelled with fewer than a thouſand Carriages, his Mules being ſhod with Silver, his Muleteers richly cloathed, and his Horſemen magnificently

cently adorned. On the Defection of *Vindex*, he is believed to have intended dreadful Miſchiefs, even the Deſtruction of all the Governors of Provinces, and of all in the City who were of *Gallic* Affinity or Attachment; to give up all *Gaul* to be ſacked by the Armies; to poiſon the whole Senate at Entertainments; to ſet fire to the City, and to let out the wild Beaſts to prevent the Extinction of it. He was, in fine, a Compoſition of Luſt and Pride, Extravagance and Cruelty. He died in the thirty-ſecond Year of his Age, on the ſame Day whereon he had put his Wife OCTAVIA to Death, after having reigned thirteen Years and eight Months, and taken the Title of Conſul four Times.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

cently adorned. On the Defection of Pindus, he is believed to have intended the total Extinction, even the Destruction of all the Governors of Provinces, and of all in the City who were of Gallic Affinity or Attachment; to give up all Gaul to be sacked by the Armies; to pollute the whole Branch at Ransomments; to set fire to the City, and to let out the wild Beasts to prevent the Extinction of it. He was, in fine, a Compendium of Lust and Pride, Extravagance and Cruelty. He died in the thirty-second Year of his Age, on the same Day wherein he had put his Wife Octavia to Death, after having reigned thirteen Years and eight Months, and taken the Title of Cæsar four Times.

BRITISH MUSEUM

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY

Do not
remove
the card
from this
Pocket.

Acme Library Card Pocket
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File."
Made by LIBRARY BUREAU

HR C
8106
Author Cooke, Wm.
Title The medallic history of Imperial Rome: Vol. I
NAME OF BORROWER.